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Butler Alumna Quarterly

VOL. XIV INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL, 1925 No. 1

Founders' Day

THE ADDRESS

BY CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD

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A NEW HUMANISM SUITED TO MODERN CONDITIONS

There is a passage in one of Walter Page's letters which puts very vividly the theme which I wish to discuss today. Mr. Page, writing as the American ambassador to the British Court, describes to President Wilson a royal dinner given by England to the King of Denmark and in the course of his description comments on the difference between the American attitude toward ceremonial and the attitude of the typical Englishman.

He says:

This whole royal game is most interesting. Lloyd George and H. H. Asquith and John Morley were there, all in white knee breeches of silk and swords and most gaudy coats—these that are the radicals of the Kingdom, in literature and in action. Veterans of Indian and South African wars stood on either side of every door and of every stairway, dressed as Sir Walter Raleigh dressed, like so many statues, never blinking an eye.

Whether it's the court, or the honors and the orders and all the social and imperial spoils that keep the illusion up, or whether it is the Old World inability to change anything, you can't ever quite decide. In Defoe's time they put pots of herbs on the desks of every court in London to keep the plague off. The pots of herbs are yet put on every desk in every court room in London.

Do they keep all these outworn things because they are incapable of changing anything, or do these outworn burdens keep them from becoming able to change anything? I dare say it works both ways. Every venerable ruin, every outworn custom, makes the King more secure; and the King gives veneration to every ruin and keeps respect for every outworn custom.

Praise God for the Atlantic Ocean! It is the geographical foundation of our liberties. Yet, as I've often written, there are men here, real men, ruling men, mighty men, and a vigorous stock.

There are not lacking on this side of the Atlantic those who are full of reverence for the past and its stately inheritances. They look askance on the innovations which have come with modern life and think of our busy civilization as materialistic and shallow. There are those who would have us hold the schools and colleges true to the intellectual traditions which came to us from the fathers. They mourn the passing of Greek and praise Latin as the true center of cultural education. They talk about the thoroughness which characterized the schools of 1870 and point with sorrow to the flippant attitude of youth in our own day.

Is Walter Page right? Is the Atlantic Ocean the limit beyond which the Old World civilization cannot pass? Are we to build up on the western continent a new type of life and a new type of thought? Certainly, if he is right, it behooves us to give careful heed to the duty of erecting this new kind of liberty in thought and national life.

Let us consider one or two examples of American modes of life which are completely released from the restraints of European historical tradition. Think, if you will, first, of the contrast between our attitude and that of the older nations toward the matter of land ownership. In Europe, land has been traditionally the exclusive possession of the aristocracy. As far back as the days of Roman supremacy, we read that the freedmen demanded land and found their demands refused by the aristocrats who held all the land there was by right of

prior claim. When the freedmen became too insistent the Romans of the older families sent them away to regions where barbarians could be conquered to make place for newcomers. The freedmen of Rome, following the example against which they had protested in Italy, set up baronies in middle Europe and bound the serfs to the soil. Land ownership thus came to be once more in the new territories conquered by the Romans—the exclusive privilege of the few.

It is not in place here to trace the peasant wars and the rebellions of the serfs by which human nature has attempted again and again to break the chains of tradition. The history of Europe is a series of efforts to settle disputes about who shall own the soil. Nor are the struggles over. In Russia and in Ireland political and social issues center around the problem of land ownership. In Middle Europe one sees the issues emerge in the demands of nations, as well as individuals, that they shall be allowed space for expansion—room in the sun.

To a group of American young people this battle for space in which to stand is well-nigh incomprehensible. They have no notion of a crowded continent. The broad reaches of the public domain have for generations offered to the enterprising American homesteader opportunity to go west and north and south and take enough of the soil to absorb all of the frontiersman's energy and afford the frontiersman's family a place in the sun. Not only so, but vast numbers of those who see the hopelessness of the struggle in Europe have come to this Western World where land is plentiful and almost free, and have made of the Atlantic Ocean a pathway to new forms of liberty for themselves and their children.

There are subtler ways in which Walter Page's geographical foundation of our liberties has separated us from Europe. The American student who went to a German University thirty years ago adapted himself as all good Americans should to the customs of the land in which he sojourned. It never seemed quite natural, however, to take off one's hat in solemn

formality whenever one met a student acquaintance. This excess of courtesy seemed to our American student, at least unnecessary. I recall one painful occasion when an untamed American, quite fresh from the wilds of Michigan, took liberties with an assistant in one of the laboratories by slapping him on the back. The rest of us held a conference on what was to be done about this breach, not only of manners but of all friendly relations. I was delegated, I recall, to carry out the decision of that conference, and I went and brazenly told the slapped assistant that American students regularly adopted this method of greeting their favorite instructors. The humor of the situation is not merely that we were able to concoct that American lie—the greater humor is that the assistant believed it. To the European mind almost anything is possible after one crosses the Atlantic foundation of our informal liberties.

If we, in this country, have learned to take land whenever we want it, and, if we take off our hats less frequently than do the Europeans, it still remains true that we are anchored to the past in many ways. We owe to Europe, modern and ancient, a debt of which every generation is reminded by the necessity of learning the conjugation of *amo* and of studying the thrilling story of the French Revolution. During the last decade, the lesson of our connection with the swarming civilizations of the Old World has been branded into our thinking so deeply that we shall not soon forget it.

I am not going to advocate any repudiation of our debts to Europe. We owe much to the thinking of Socrates and Euclid and Descartes and Newton and Helmholtz. We have drawn in literature a priceless inheritance from Virgil and Goethe and Shakespeare. I might name a host of others in art and technical invention whose names and works fill our world on both sides of the Atlantic. I make full and unstinted acknowledgment of our obligation to all of these for what we are today in our intellectual lives and in our economic and political institutions.

I am here to say with Walter Page that on this side of the Atlantic we have a new duty in education and in life—the duty of organizing an absolutely new humanism. But is not my term humanism borrowed from Europe? The very name of that which I am discussing betrays my dependence on the past. This is doubtless true, but I mean to make the word over before I am through with it.

In order to make perfectly clear what this new type of humanism is, I shall, of course, have to establish a relationship with the earlier kinds of humanism. You remember that the word was coined to characterize that romantic period in the world's history when civilization was emerging from the dark ages and was moving under the guidance of Greek and Roman examples into the light of new interest in man and his doings. Just before the period of the first humanism men had been taught that human life is something worthless and abject. They had been told that the human body is degraded and a millstone pulling the soul down to perdition. They had been told that the seeming joys of life are delusions and snares of the evil one. From this period of abject self negation optimistic human nature burst forth with the cry of exultant joy in life.

* * * * *

Modern life is very much in need of a humanism which shall emphasize no less than did the renaissance the need of direct and clear-sighted study of things as they are. I am frank to say that I am not altogether sure as to the method by which this kind of humanism is to be attained, but, I think, we can make progress in the right direction if we think of some of the items which must go into our educational scheme if we are to give the oncoming generations knowledge suited to their times.

The fact is that we are at the present time in the midst of much confusion and disagreement about the nature of our human life. There is one party of thinkers who are overwhelmed by the newly ascertained facts regarding man's rela-

tion to the lower forms of animal life. These extreme devotees of the biological explanation of human life and human society tell us that our civilization is nothing but a composite of instinctive tendencies. Government, they say, is a result of gregariousness in the mass. Recognition of property rights is nothing but acquisitiveness on an enlarged scale. Languages are refined emotional outcries.

Against this view of human life there is a violent protest on the part of the common people. The ordinary man looks at the lower animals and sees that they do not use tools, that they have no language and no commerce and he refuses to be classified with them. He points to human art and religion as evidence that there is a sharp distinction between himself and the brutes.

This controversy between ordinary belief and science of the strictly mechanistic type is one of the live intellectual issues of the times. There are many who are greatly disturbed about these problems and there are some who would have the discussion stopped in the interest of this or that solution.

My plea is for a new humanism. My contention is that there is a new era dawning in which there shall be a fuller study of human life and human relations. The humanism which I am advocating for our schools is a humanism which grows directly out of this new concern about the real character of human life. I look forward to the time when there shall be a group of sciences which reveal the facts of human nature with the same completeness that chemistry now reveals the character of molecules.

The earlier humanism was characterized by an interest in real human beings and their experiences. The earlier humanism was a revolt against formalism and speculation, against vague theories and unfounded dogma. The new humanism also centers attention on things human, but its revolt is against mere materialism and against the use of scientific methods merely to conquer the outer world. The new humanism of our period would help to make man master of his

relations with his fellow men. Above all the new humanism will teach that men live by co-operation and that it is through co-operation that they develop the highest forms of intelligent adaptation to the world.

Perhaps you will be patient enough to allow me to elaborate what I mean when I make reference to the scientific understanding of human relations.

We have long had a science which describes human nature and classifies its traits—the science of psychology. This science teaches us that men have senses which keep them informed about the world around them. They have organs of behavior by means of which they respond to the outer realities which are reported to them through their senses. The science of psychology also tells about the higher reasoning processes and the forms of memory by which men accumulate experiences.

This science has also in recent times attempted to get beyond the individual and to show how individual affects individual in that larger complex which we call society. In recent years psychology has become aware of the growing interest in the larger problems of human interrelations, and it is making an effort to lay the foundations for a thorough scientific treatment of these interrelations. In other words, psychology has undertaken to contribute to the new humanism.

Let us take an illustration which will show what is meant by this reference to the broader psychology of modern times. Psychology teaches us that the use of tools is a unique human trait. Animals do not typically use tools. When an animal attacks an enemy or removes an obstacle from its path, behavior is of a simple, direct type. So it was with primitive man. He used his hands and teeth backed by his personal strength. He did not think as modern man does of the possibility of utilizing some object to reinforce his personal strength. This latter attitude grew up very gradually. At first useful objects such as sharp stones and heavy clubs were discovered by accident and employed without serious premedi-

tation. Indeed, it would seem from the slow progress of the mechanical arts that man did not realize at first that he had started on a new path of life leading him away from animal behavior. Only gradually did he apprehend the significance of his accidental discoveries; only very gradually did he take up the new mode of life which was offered to him by the help of tools.

The limitations of animal consciousness and the slow progress of human technology are due to the fact that the use of tools requires a broader attention than that of which the lower levels of intelligence are capable.

The following experiment shows how limited is the range of attention even in the higher animals. A monkey was fastened in his cage and a banana was placed just out of his reach. He extended himself in every possible way in the effort to secure the food, but failed to reach it. After a time he was shown a stick and given a demonstration of the way in which the stick could be used to lengthen his reach. Monkey-fashion he became interested in the stick. But while this new object of attention was in the focus of consciousness, the banana had no place. The monkey could not deal at the same time with both banana and stick. He never put the two together, that is, he never learned to use the tool as his range of attention could include only a single object.

There are numerous occasions when human consciousness is of this unifocal type. For example, when one tries to catch a companion in play, there is only one all-absorbing center of attention. It is to be noted that such a situation is psychologically very simple and we recognize it as making very little draft on intelligence. The moment play rises to a level which involves the use of some implement, the demands on skill and on consciousness become more exacting and require a wider range of attention.

Let us consider how the broader attention of man which we see exhibited in the use of tools operated at the time that the first tool was discovered. The term "discovered" rather than

the term "invented" is used advisedly in describing the facts. The first club, for example, was nothing but a gnarled root picked up in the forest or the bone of some animal, used to reinforce the blow of the arm. The first knife was a sharp stone or the tooth or talon of some animal. It is not as simple as it seems to pick up one of these tools provided by nature. The complexity of the performance lies in the fact that the natural object must be taken out of the setting in which it is presented to experience and must be put into another setting by the active imagination of an intelligent being. Animals have been cut by sharp stones from the beginnings of time, but the relation of the animal to the stone has always continued to be the relation set up by nature. The animal has snarled at the stone that cut its foot and has gone on its way. Man had the genius to see the sharp stone in a new setting. If it cuts him, he may take it in his hand and make it cut his enemies, or serve him in other ways. An active inventive imagination has its seat in the higher nervous centers. In these centers the stimulus which led the animal to the simple act of growling and passing on can be combined with other stimulations and a new and elaborate preparation for behavior can be worked out with the result that human action is of a new type.

The first tool not only called into play the imagination of the individual, but it created a new kind of world in which man lives. The tool led to the specialization of the artisan, to the division of labor, to the establishment of systems of trade, to institutions where instruction is given in the use of tools. In short, if we come rapidly down to modern times, the use of tools led to the organized machine industry which controls the life of modern society.

Such a sketch of the psychology of social institutions, brief and lacking in detail as it is, ought to suggest the important part which mind plays in making the environment in which we live. The study of the present-day world becomes under this suggestion a world made up in part of the things sup-

plied by nature and in larger part of the things erected by human genius.

The new humanism which thus sees in the world a realization of human imaginations is a fulfillment of the spirit of the older realism of the renaissance, but it contains an element which that earlier realism did not include. In that earlier day men found their inspiration for a study of reality in the revival of ancient literature and ancient art. They went back to the Greek and Roman writings for such insights as they needed to carry them beyond the dogma and superstition of their times. There are some in our own times who believe that humanism can base itself in the twentieth century, as in the thirteenth, only on the literature of the Greeks and Romans.

My contention is that the modern realism has by virtue of the evolution of science a broader and more inspiring outlook than can be derived by a backward look into antiquity. We study the human mind and the relations which it develops, and our humanism looks forward to the proper maturing through scientific study of the relations which make up modern society.

I am quite willing to propose this kind of humanism as a cure for at least two of our modern problems. In the first place, I find in my psychology of tools and of language and of laws and customs a solution of the conflict between biology of the mechanistic type and the anxiety of the common man to escape classification with the animals. Evolution has brought forth mind, and mind has created its own world. It has through co-operation changed the world of nature to suit man's needs. Man found climate in the world and he invented for himself shelter and clothes. He found sound and he learned to modulate the tones produced by his vocal chords, until now he has a name for each of his most subtle ideas. In short, man has risen out of the world and in so doing has made for himself a new world. Thus our humanism becomes

the dominant interest of anyone who would understand the world of today.

The second problem for which the view that I have been sketching furnishes a solution is the problem of education. The schools have sometimes thought of their duty as that of introducing children to the world of plants and stones. This is a very minor part of their duty. The school is primarily a place where the new generation is taught to share in the institutions by which men have transformed the world. Because the Arabs or the Hindus invented a superior system of counting and calculation our children must go to school and learn to use Arabic numerals. These numerals have transformed the world. They have made exact comparisons possible in trade and science. They are a human invention. They are infinitely superior for purposes of exact expression to anything ever possessed by antiquity.

In like fashion the new generation is instructed in political institutions which antiquity never possessed. Truly representative government which will not tolerate human slavery, human laws and respect for property and human life—these are modern acquisitions of a society which has been slowly mastering itself. When a child of this generation learns to share in the common ideas of democracy he is finding a place in the new world which human minds have created. This is the humanism of the present day; it is like the old in motive, but unique and modern in its methods and content.

THE DINNER

PROFESSOR E. N. JOHNSON. President Aley and Friends:

At last! All things come round to him who will but wait. I have been attending Founders' Day banquets for years; I have believed in them and have encouraged them. I have always come early, tried to find a place in the front of the procession to the dining room, and have listened to the speeches quietly and attentively. I have smiled at them, looked grave, or let a teardrop fall, as occasion offered. I

have applauded as loudly as any when the speakers were through, and then after it was all over I have congratulated the committee on the success of the occasion. But all these hints were unheeded. My diplomacy availed me nothing, for never until this year have I been invited to sit at the speakers' table. But you remember some three or four years ago our Board of Directors promised bigger, better and greater things for Butler. I trust that tonight I may come up to their highest expectations.

When I received this invitation I re-read Emerson's essay on Compensation. It would seem that he looked fourscore years into the future when he wrote, "The whole world looks like a mathematical equation, and for every disappointment there is a pleasure." Perhaps it would have suited this occasion a little better if he had said, "After twenty or more years of continuous waiting and disappointment, a ten-minute pleasure will come." It may relieve some of the other members of the Butler Faculty, and encourage them to continue attending the banquets as faithfully as I have, if I suggest that perhaps after twenty years, or it may be forty, you will have the honor to stand where I stand now.

Doubtless you wonder why I have not appeared as a speaker every year. I can well understand your state of mind, but I want to make a special request of you—bear no ill will toward the program committee. You must remember that until recently their funds have been limited. So let us cherish no ill will toward them, but rather "with malice toward none and charity for all," let us in the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Leave the low-vaulted past"—and return to my subject.

Tonight I am to discuss "Our Faculty", and I might say that I am glad to have been assigned this subject. It gives me an opportunity to say in public some things that I might not dare say to them in private.

If I made no mistake in the count, there are sixty teaching members on our staff. Fifty-two of these give their full time, and eight part time. These together with the President and

the Registrar, who attend our Faculty meetings, make sixty-two who are eligible to vote.

In spirit, in purpose and in conduct the Butler Faculty is a unit; but in policies and methods we do not always agree,—each thinks for himself. Sometimes opinion is quite evenly divided, and occasionally—although I blush to say it—occasionally sixty-one are on the wrong side. But of this it is not mine to speak. Some 2,000 years ago, I believe it was Cato who said, “The first virtue is to restrain the tongue, he approaches nearest heaven who can keep silent even though he knows he is in the right.” So in the words of Henry Clay, “I would rather be right than be President”, although I would go farther and say that I would rather be right than be President, or Registrar, or Dean of the Faculty, or Latin Professor, or Professor of Philosophy, or professor in any other department of Butler College.

I know statistics are not always reliable, but in so far as they can be trusted, no member of our Faculty is a millionaire, but four or five of them do ride around in their own Fords, and others look as if they had been accustomed to three meals a day. Some own their own homes, and others plan to meet the first instalment next June; still others are confronted with that awful dilemma of “pay up the back rent or move out.”

These sixty-two members of our Faculty have taken their undergraduate work in about forty American colleges and universities. Two of them took their undergraduate work in foreign institutions—one in Canada and one in France. They come to us as representatives of the north, east, central and western United States, but unless we call Missouri and Maryland south, I believe we have none from the southland. Graduate work has been done in twenty-three of the American universities, and two have taken their graduate degrees in foreign universities, one in Germany, the other in France. Among the universities in which graduate work has been done, I might mention these two after Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Ohio State, University of

Michigan, University of Chicago, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Drake, Kansas, California, Leland Stanford, and perhaps there are others that I do not now recall. But from whatever institution they come, we have met at Butler and we trust we bring with us the true college spirit.

By this I do not mean the ability to yell the loudest at an intercollegiate contest; nor do I mean the daring, which at the risk of life and limb, at the midnight hour, would climb to the top of the college tower to tear down the opposing class colors and place their own; nor do I mean the tendency to carouse until the wee sma' hours of morning. The Faculty may well leave those college necessities to the younger and gayer student body—in which they will do their full duty, and even more than the Faculty ask or expect of them. But rather by "college Spirit" do I mean the proper attitude toward our profession, toward our fellow teachers, toward our students, toward our mission in life, toward faith in religion, and toward the life beyond.

Our attitude toward our profession may be expressed in the old proverb: "With only rice to eat, water to drink, and his curved elbow for a pillow, the true teacher may take pleasure in the search for truth and the knowledge of his own integrity."

The attitude toward our fellow teachers may be expressed in the lines of Henry Van Dyke: "We have learned not only that a friend in need is a friend indeed, but the inner meaning of that simple rhyme, that a friend is what the heart needs all the time."

Toward our students our attitude may be expressed by: "Give time, give thoughts, give deeds, give love, give prayers, give tears, and give thyself. Give, give, be always giving. Who gives not is not living. The more we give the more we live."

The attitude toward our mission in life may be expressed by the words of William Penn: "To know the true end of

life is to know that life never ends."

Toward our faith in God:

"I need not shout my faith. Thrice eloquent
 Are quiet trees and the green, listening sod;
 Hushed are the stars, whose power is never spent;
 The hills are mute: Yet how they speak of God!"

Toward the life beyond: "Then when Death's tocsin shall sound its call for thee, step fearless forth, into the Great Unknown, serenely confident that, having built well here, the greater Heaven will welcome back its own."

There is a little poem, by Arthur Guiterman which first appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, and since then has been published in a number of college and educational journals, and which presents a thought that may well be remembered. I believe I will give a part of it.

"Mark Hopkins sat on one end of a log,
 And a farm boy sat on the other.
 Mark Hopkins came as a pedagogue,
 And taught as an elder brother.

"I care not what Mark Hopkins taught,
 Though his Latin was small
 And his Greek was naught.
 For the farmer's boy he thought, thought he,
 All through lecture time and quiz,
 'The kind of a man I mean to be
 Is the kind of a man Mark Hopkins is.'

"No printed page nor spoken plea
 May teach young hearts what men should be—
 Not all the books on all the shelves,
 But what the teachers are themselves.
 For education is; Making men;
 So is it now, so was it when

Mark Hopkins sat on one end of a log
And a farmer boy sat on the other."

DR. CHARLES H. JUDD. President Aley, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thought I had said enough this morning so that I might have a good time the rest of the day, but I was alarmed when I came here this evening. I looked at the program hoping to see my name near the top, and here I have listened to all this oratory, listened to all these felicitations, and have not had an opportunity to say a word for Illinois. Now Illinois is a great State! We have some good things—well, I do not have the statistics with me—I did not prepare to go up against the Secretary of State. The only thing I know about the Secretary of State is that he takes a certain sum of money from me each year and issues me a license to drive over hard-surfaced roads that our Governor lays down. Anybody who wants to compete in the matter of hard roads—let him come to Illinois and we will give him a show-down. We have plenty—all we can take care of.

Now I have to discharge my duty—No, I'm going to tell you one more story. This is to felicitate you on the length of my address tonight. I hope you do not have the attitude of my friend. You know faculty families become very intimately acquainted; we see a great deal of each other. In fact, we are rather ostracized by the rest of society—they look on us as curiosities—so we see a great deal of each other. The students do not know us at all. In fact, there are many things the students do not know. I remember taking a walk with one of my friends on one of the faculties—before I was discharged from that institution. We had been out on a long ramble and as we came near home he said, "Are you going to that dinner tonight?" "Yes." "Do I have to see you again tonight?" I can imagine the attitude of many of you. I suppose you did not know I was at the end of the program and looked forward to hearing the Secretary of State.

You should have let me speak early. I came loaded with things to say about Indiana. I wanted to congratulate you on living in Indiana. We have a very good man we got from Indiana—we probably will send him back. But you Hoosiers are readily identified. One can tell as he looks around in a gathering of this kind—you look like Indiana. I do not know what you look like—but that is what you are. But over in Illinois we do not allow Faculty members to talk outside of their subject. Over here a mathematician can get up and talk in a humorous way. In our State mathematicians are supposed to stick to their business. I remember when I was an undergraduate at New Haven that in the mathematical sciences we had Professor Gibbs. Gibbs was a great mathematician; he had respect for mathematics. He used to draw lines through space, and we undergraduates used to go to those meetings of the mathematical association. Why? Because when Gibbs got those lines drawn through space he would respect those lines and step around them—not walk over them. That is what a mathematician should do—he should stay in his own line.

Trying to identify myself to this young lady this evening when she asked me what my line was, I said, "I am an educator. My department is the department of education." But really there are three serious things to be said here tonight. We have one common problem—it is a problem in your State as well as ours. It is the problem of discharging a new American obligation. You know we used to borrow very freely from the older civilizations of Europe. If we wanted dyes for the purpose of decorating ourselves, what did we do? We went to a country where they were willing to work out patiently those processes of chemical refinement that will produce pure dyes. If our physicians wanted the latest devices in medicine and surgery, after they had acquainted themselves with American practice what did they do? They went to the older civilizations of Europe. And so it was in many other lines—we borrowed from Europe. It seemed proper that as one of the

younger civilizations we should go to an older civilization for all these refinements, and we did it. There are many of us who acknowledge a debt of obligation for materials we have been using in our investigations in this country—we have a recollection of what that older civilization taught us. But do you know what has happened? There is no blame on the United States, but what has happened? That stream of borrowing from Europe has dried up. Those of us who work in scientific fields know there do not come across the Atlantic, as there did fifteen years ago, supplies of scientific literature. We used to look to middle Europe for translations and summaries of practically all of the works of science. But that has stopped. I do not believe we realize the seriousness of the situation. The men who used to maintain the intellectual life of Europe are subjects of American charity now, unable to support their families; and the inducements that used to be given in Europe to follow the academic profession are withdrawn. The academic profession used to be the prize—the highest; but the young men of this generation find it is an economic impossibility to go into that profession. The Great War not only carried off the most of this generation, but it dried up the sources of scientific help for today, and tomorrow and for coming decades.

What is the meaning of that statement to us? There is just one country in the world where economic and social conditions are such as to give promise for the upbuilding and maintenance of that type of knowledge which is the foundation of civilization, and you and I live in the midst of that land. Only here are economic and social conditions favorable to the higher intellectual life. Those of us who are connected with our educational institutions, upon whose shoulders falls the great responsibility of maintaining and developing the intellectual life, must see to it that the students with whom we associate, that our fellow citizens, realize the fact that with economic conditions favorable to general life there must be assumed the obligation of maintaining the science which is

the foundation, which is the fundamental business of this civilization. The United States has an obligation which we must recognize; it is the responsibility you represent when you appeal to your municipality for support in building a great educational institution—a responsibility in connection with the building up and developing of a science which shall be for the improvement of tomorrow and the coming decades. This North American continent is looked to as the source of the science and letters that shall maintain a civilization that has almost crumbled across the Atlantic, and we must make that clear outside of the institutions that we enjoy that privilege. Students we have coming to our colleges and universities in such numbers that we can hardly carry the burden of our student obligations; and in addition to this we have the necessity of providing for research work, the source of which is something rather abstract. But if we can make it clear to those who are working in the practical fields of industrial and social life that tomorrow's successes depend upon the sources of scientific material of the sort we have been borrowing, then I think we can create, industrially and commercially, some appreciation—the same appreciation we have for the sources and the value of this material.

This is the great new obligation that rests upon the youngest civilization which, because of favorable conditions, has come to be and is today the representative civilization of the world.

Other speakers were: Victor Twitty, of the Senior class; John Spiegel, ex-'10, president of the Butler Men's Club; Mrs. Walter Greenough, bearing the felicitations of Indiana University; President Good, of the Indiana Central College; Frederick E. Schortemier, '12, Secretary of State.

Before closing President Aley read the message from India given in the last issue of the QUARTERLY and intended for a FOUNDERS' DAY greeting. The names, Tom Hill, '17; Elma Alexander Hill, '16; Annie V. Mullin, '19; Mary Howard McGavran, '22; Donald A. McGavran, '20; Virginia W.

Young, '21, brought forth a volume of applause.

On such occasions the choir invisible seems surrounding. Be assured, you who somewhere are doing faithful work, that your remembrances are appreciated and that you are never forgotten.

A Founder's Day Dinner

"Forest Home, February 4th, 1871.

Bro. J. Q. Thomas
Indianapolis

The members of the Board of Directors and the Faculty of the University will take supper at my house at 7 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the 7th inst.

I would be pleased to see you here then.

Yours truly,

Ovid Butler."

The above invitation to an instructor on the faculty has recently fallen into the hands of the editor. Penned neatly by Mr. Ovid Butler, it indicates an early celebration of Founder's Day—perhaps the first dinner; at all events, it shows a close association between Mr. Butler, the officers of the Old University and the Seventh of February.

There are scenes which survive. There are pictures which neither time nor distance can dim, among them Forest Home with its hospitality, its cheer, its graciousness, its dignity.

A Song of Butler

BY LEE BURNS

Oh Butler! where thousands before us,
With wisdom were guided and taught,
Your children all join in the chorus,
Of praise for the good you have wrought.
For you it shall be our ambition
To give of our best for a space,
Then hand on your lofty tradition
To those who shall come in our place.

Wherever the future may take us,
We cherish those days of our youth,
When you taught, what shall never forsake us,
To seek after beauty and truth.
So now with the utmost affection
We offer our tribute of praise,
For treasured in our recollection
Is love for the old college days.

Ancient Lights

BY MEREDITH NICHOLSON

In those few years now becoming remote, when I read a little at the law, I found legal phraseology so fascinating that much of it has remained with me. And in thinking of late upon the battle that is now going on between the old and the new, and the melancholy complaints and warnings of many honest men and women over what seems to be the obscuration of things once highly valued but neglected now, I have recurred to the doctrine of "ancient light."

The application of my text is, obviously, that there is not much use in mourning over the loss of the old outlook; that it is incumbent upon us not to croak and bewail and denounce, but to accommodate ourselves here in America to the broader vision afforded by the wider sweep from the greater height.

Life is largely a matter of readjustment and accommodation. I think we are becoming a little impatient of the sad philosophers who mourn for the good old times. Our great business just now is to make the present worthy to be remembered as a golden age by the succeeding generations. There are a lot of things we can't possibly bring back and the number of those who would cling to the past is fortunately not overpowering.

There are matters which it is just as well to meet frankly and honestly, and first of all I would speak of American education and of culture as the word has so long been used to describe a serious concern with the arts, with literature, with the humanities as that word is employed by scholars. A great deal has been expected of popular education in this particular. Within my own recollection there were many hopeful souls who saw a future of America in which the many and not the few would be devoutly preoccupied with beautiful things, with the great world of literature and with art and music. The results have not met those large expectations. It is regrettable that a love of the beautiful can not be put into every soul. As to these things it is true, indeed, that many are called and few chosen. But the effort everywhere is earnest and praiseworthy, and the proportion of Americans who are interested in the best literature, and in sculpture and painting, and in great music, is immeasurably larger than it ever was before.

I am strong for the present; for these changing years when events pass so rapidly; when what we read as news at the breakfast table is old and thrust into the back packages of the evening papers, so fast does the world move. But we have got to look at a lot of things differently if we would truly adjust ourselves to the times, and meet responsibilities whose nature is likely to change overnight. First of all we must escape from the idea that in industry and commerce there is anything vulgar and contemptible. Because Venice of old was friendly to the arts need not bind us to the fact that its

commerce reached all the known world. And away back yonder Solomon in all his glory and with all his wisdom was not above welcoming the ships of Tarshish that brought ivory, apes and peacocks for his delight. Men must labor; men must go down to the sea in ships and carry merchandise for barter and sale. Nothing ignoble in this; nothing to justify the sneer of the lords of the high and scornful brow! Horace wouldn't have had leisure to write his odes if he hadn't had Maceneas to pay his bills. Somebody's got to work!

Symphony orchestras and art collections cost money. If the tired business man in his weariness prefers the "Follies" to Ibsen, I sympathize with the feeling. No man of any spirit who has spent a day managing a vexatious and exacting business is likely to find rest listening to a dialogue between a few neurotics who finally give it up and go out and jump in the well. And so many American business men do find joy in the arts and give generously of their money to indulge their tastes that any sweeping arraignment of them as a Philistine class is preposterous. I once had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman who had made a fortune manufacturing stoves. He made himself one of the great world authorities on ceramics. He knew all the distinguished painters of his time, and his collection of Whistler's work, now in Washington, is a most valuable item of our national art treasure.

The old assumption that between science and culture there is an inevitable antagonism exists only in the minds of backward-looking folk. There is no reason why these two forces should not respect and assist each other. It's as fine a thing to make a city beautiful and perfect its sanitation and minimize its poverty as it is to paint a picture or write a noble poem. The arts that used to be for the few are now within the reach of the many throughout the length and breadth of America. The books that were once chained to a shelf in some obscure place are now happily free to millions. Public and private generosity have democratized the arts.

It is foolish to attempt any comparison between America

and the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome. American genius in invention and manufacture has outstripped American achievements in the fine arts, but I am not of those who speak of this apologetically and regretfully. In one art at least—I refer to architecture—science and art are meeting and working together harmoniously with results that challenge our admiration. We are finding that a skyscraper can be made as beautiful and distinguished as a Greek temple. It is obvious, and history supports the idea, that a nation must follow its own special genius. There lies its greatest hope of success in leaving enduring landmarks on the long highway of time.

American sculpture and painting must interpret America and we find them doing so. It is a difficult thing for the arts to break with tradition. Literature is responding quite nobly, but we still wait for a novelist of an Aeschylean imaginative range to picture and interpret the gigantic industrial labors of a city like ours. I used to watch from Mackinac island through the long summer the passage southward of the great barges bearing ore to be transmuted into great instruments of power. And it seemed to me that there was something very fine in those argosies; something that swung wide the doors of the imagination. And fine, too, the sight of vast mills and manufactories with their titanic laborers fashioning steel into implements of power and service. The legends vitalized and glorified in Wagner's operas are not nobler than the miracles of steel. And one day American Beethovens and Wagners will interpret these things for us in majestic symphonies and music dramas.

The great difficulty that confronts American literature and art is that the scale of things with us is so vast. Our artists are cramped by the old standards, but an increasingly large number in every field are striking out boldly to do the American thing in a new way—in an American way.

When I travel through the west and see what Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City are doing

and what has been so splendidly accomplished in my own city to elevate the popular taste in all the arts, I am content to leave these matters to the sincere and devoted men and women who are so earnestly spreading the gospel of "sweetness and light."

There is, however, another matter, far more important to America and to all the world that we must not overlook. This is indeed the most important thing of all, and one that vitally concerns every American—and that is a higher conception of our politics than is now discernible. Here we are justified in challenging popular education for its failure to meet a great responsibility. There is something wrong when only half the electorate take the trouble to vote. And much more serious is the apparent contentment of the people with second and third-rate men in important offices. Cultural movements to stimulate interest in the arts are moving forward satisfactorily, but how to arouse interest in government, dissociated from partisanship and seeking a more perfect realization of the promise of democracy, calls for many stimulating and courageous voices.

It is a singular thing that with all the stress laid upon efficiency in industry and commerce we should so meekly submit to the second-rate in government. A democracy presupposes of the citizen a serious concern for the intelligent and honest administration of public affairs. It's not a failure to appreciate the Fifth Symphony or the beauty of Keats, Shelley and Wordsworth, or the Winged Victory that threatens our national security, but the indifference of a vast host of our people to the problems of self-government. I do not believe the schools and colleges are doing their duty in this matter. There is something lacking here. The usual college courses in history and politics are somehow inadequate. Our young men and women are not bringing home from the colleges and universities any high sense of their responsibilities as citizens. Possibly the reason lies in the fact that the teaching is too academic. The average college professor is timid about ven-

turing opinions that may be suspected of party bias. To meet this situation I suggest lectureships to be filled by men who know practical politics. I would not scruple to introduce to the students men known as party bosses and have them tell how they do the job. And the political idealists should have a chance to disclose the faith that is in them. The whole aim would be to quicken the interest, to arouse in every student a strong sense of personal responsibility.

We have in America conditions of life superior to anything ever dreamed of by our grandfathers. We have witnessed an amazing prolongation of human life; there is more comfort here than the world ever knew before, and more agencies are at work to destroy misery and promote human happiness than ever before engaged the interest of mankind. The achievements of science constitute the greatest romance in the world. What has been won for the comfort and protection of men certainly is not to be spoken of disparagingly in comparison with what has been achieved in the fine arts. In old times when we visited a strange city we were introduced as a special favor to the leading lawyer, possibly to a judge or to the most eloquent minister, but it is now the brilliant surgeon or the children's specialist who is produced for our special admiration. To create the likeness of a man in bronze or marble is splendid, but to take a bruised and broken man and heal and restore him to health and usefulness is a finer and nobler thing. There are diversities of gifts, said Saint Paul, all having the same spirit!

There is complaint that in morality and religion darkness has fallen upon us, but here I think we are attributing too great importance to an ephemeral phase of society. One thing is certain, those old windows with their narrow outlook on religion have got to be abandoned. We must go up higher and look further as to things spiritual just as we are obliged to do in every other department of life. Bigotry and intolerance have no place in Twentieth Century America. The trouble is not that Christianity is dying, but that it needs the

sunlight and more air! It must be translated into terms of modern life. A million books have been written to explain Jesus, but He remains His own best interpreter. And wherever there is a hospital, or a home for the unfortunate, or some individual alone is visiting the sick and needy there the work of Jesus Christ is being done.

That was the greatest day in the history of the world when He went down to the fords of the Jordan and offered a new hope to the children of men. And His spirit still broods over us. He walks the street of the modern city just as He walked through the villages and along the roads of Syria, and many who know not His name follow and serve Him. Wherever there is generosity and kindness and helpfulness; wherever mercy and justice and love and peace are manifest He is there. The highest aspirations of mankind are derived from Him; and in all our labors to make the world a more beautiful and happier place He is the unseen leader bearing the Light that lightens all the world.

What Women Have Done for Me

BY DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

There is one more incident where a woman's influence has made a great impression on me and my career. At the time I was teaching Latin at Butler College, there was added to the faculty a woman of the highest character and ability, Miss Catharine Merrill. She belonged to one of the leading families of Indianapolis, had a high social position, and was recognized as a woman of superior character and ability. It was my good fortune to be associated with her for a period of three years. She continued as a professor in Butler College for many years thereafter and achieved notable success. Catharine Merrill was a woman of quiet habits, serious nature, and positive purpose. Her ambition was to do her work in the best possible way, in so far as instruction was concerned, but particularly to mold the character of the girls and young ladies who came

under her supervision. She was Dean of Women at Butler College.

Without any effort on her part, however, her influence on the members of the faculty and the young men of the Institution became very real. No one can describe the exact character of the impression which she made. To me, it was one of the most salutary influences, save that of my mother and sister, that I had ever come under. No one in the presence of Miss Merrill could entertain any idea of action which was not wholly ethical and religious in its nature. It was not so much her teaching that made her a power, as her silent influence. Her very presence was a benediction. I owe much to Miss Merrill in my early career. I have always cherished a deep veneration for her and the most delightful recollections of my association with her.

—Reprinted from GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, February, 1925.

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

ISSUED JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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Entered as second-class matter, March 26, 1912, at the post office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Officers of the Alumni Association—President, Dr. D. W. Layman, '93; First Vice-President, Clarence L. Goodwin, ex-'80; Second Vice-President, Corinne Welling, '12; Treasurer, John I. Kautz, '22. Appointees, Edwin E. Thompson, '00, and Lee Burns, ex-'93.

Secretary and Editor of the Butler Alumnal Quarterly—Katharine M. Graydon, '78.

Editorial

The possible value of Alumni Funds for the support of many colleges is reflected in the alumni activities in this direction at Yale and Dartmouth. In a little over thirty years, the Yale alumni, beginning with an annual contribution of \$11,000, have gradually increased their interest in Alma Mater to a point where over a quarter of a million is contributed annually to the service of the University. Dartmouth Col-

lege, with an operation of about eighteen years, shows an increase of graduate interest by a comparison of the first year's alumni gifts of \$5,100 with the last year's contribution of \$80,579, with a very steady increase in the number of participants.

This method is not patented, and there are many colleges in which similar plans are furnishing the colleges with funds for enlarged activities.

At a recent college dinner in New York this sentiment was expressed: "A college which admitted that it had no need for funds would be in a moribund condition. ALL FIRST CLASS COLLEGES ARE SEEKING FUNDS."

Butler College is no exception to this classification. The alumni of Yale and Dartmouth and many other colleges have no greater obligation to their institutions than have our own.

The year 1924-1925 is seeing a new operation in alumni activities. Every alumnus of the institution has been informed of the Class Secretary Association the object being to place in the hands of a class secretary the responsibility of the alumni activities of that class and its relationship to the College, the Association in no wise to supplant the general Alumni Association, but to be one unit of activity through which that Association functions.

Our Association of Class Secretaries has voted to support one Alumni Scholarship, more if possible, and to bestow two honor medals upon the man and the woman whose influence for the College during the year has been worthy of recognition. It is hoped that every alumnus will through his class secretary or the general Alumni Secretary make some contribution to this worthy cause—any amount, from one dollar up to many dollars. Many classes have responded quickly and generously. Others are slow in answering.

Many forms of accomplishment are under discussion of an enthusiastic executive committee of the Alumni Association, all showing attractive and vital opportunity for usefulness. The Association needs your help in suggestion, in contribution,

however small—anything which will show that wherever you are you still carry remembrance of the Old School, and that you are still a responsible son or daughter.

So, if you have not answered the letter sent to you by your class secretary, do so without delay—send in the card enclosed and your contribution.

To facilitate memory, your class secretary may be addressed at Butler College.

The Directory of Class Secretaries

- 1879. Demarchus C. Brown, State Library, Indianapolis.
- 1880. Mrs. Flora Frazier Dill, 3344 Park Avenue. Indianapolis.
- 1881. Mrs. Myron R. Williams, 137 West 28th Street, Indianapolis.
- 1882.
- 1883. Robert L. Dorsey, Tucker & Dorsey, Indianapolis.
- 1884. Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, 115 South Audubon Road, Indianapolis.
- 1885. Arthur V. Brown, Union Trust Co., Indianapolis.
- 1886.
- 1887. Jane Graydon, 303 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.
- 1888. Hugh Th. Miller, Columbus, Ind.
- 1889.
- 1890. Mrs. Vida T. Cottman, 336 N. Ritter Avenue, Indianapolis.
- 1891. Mrs. Mary Brouse Schmuck, 5808 East Washington St., Indianapolis.
- 1892. Mrs. John S. Wright, 3730 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.
- 1893. Dr. D. W. Layman, Medical Arts Building, N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.
- 1894. Mrs. Willis K. Miller, 312 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.
- 1895. Mrs. Mansur Oakes, 2121 N. Alabama Street, Indianapolis.

- 1896.
1897. Mabel Tibbott, 336 N. Ritter Avenue, Indianapolis.
- 1898.
1899. Emily Helming, 552 N. Central Court, Indianapolis.
1900. Esther Fay Shover, 2057 Broadway, Indianapolis.
1901. May Cunningham, 2327 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
1902. Emmett S. Huggins, 5451 Julian Avenue, Indianapolis.
- 1903.
1904. Katherine Quinn, 722 Fairfield Avenue, Indianapolis.
1905. Mrs. Edith D. Hughes, 1728 Cross Drive, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis.
1906. Mrs. Gem Craig Reasoner, 920 Campbell Street, Indianapolis.
1907. Mrs. Mary Clark Parker, Spink-Arms Hotel, Indianapolis.
1908. Mrs. John Wallace, 246 Hampton Drive, Indianapolis.
1909. Mrs. Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, 2625 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis.
1910. Herbert Hyman, 3445 Birchwood Avenue, Indianapolis.
1911. Maud Russell, 60 N. Ritter Avenue, Indianapolis.
1912. Corinne Welling, 5202 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis.
1913. Mrs. Jessie Breadheft Chalifour, 2131 East Tenth Street, Indianapolis.
1914. Mrs. Ellen Graham George, 2802 Cornell Avenue, Indianapolis.
1915. Justus W. Paul, Butler College, Indianapolis.
1916. Francis W. Payne, 261 Burgess Avenue, Indianapolis.
1917. Urith Dailey, 279 S. Ritter Avenue, Indianapolis.
1918. Virginia Kingsbury, 317 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.

1919. Jean Brown, 5087 East Washington Street, Indianapolis.
1920. Gladys Banes, 1556 Brookside Avenue, Indianapolis.
1921. Dr. Paul Draper, 31 N. Gladstone Avenue, Indianapolis.
1922. Mrs. Dale Hodges, 5345 East Washington Street, Indianapolis.
1923. Scot Clifford, 124 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.
1924. Gwendolen Dorey, 4602 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.

From The City Office

BY JOHN W. ATHERTON

The offer of \$300,000 to the Butler building fund, made by William G. Irwin and his sister, Mrs. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, has been the outstanding event of the Butler campaign for the first quarter of the year. Mr. Irwin and Mrs. Sweeney made a condition that \$700,000 additional must be raised by the end of the year. It is felt that this condition is no more than fair. If these two friends of the college, who do not live in Indianapolis, are willing to give approximately one-third of a \$1,000,000 building fund, surely the rest of the alumni and friends ought to be able to give the other two-thirds.

Since the days of Joseph I. Irwin, father of the two donors to this new fund, the college has been indebted to the Irwin family. Joseph I. Irwin gave liberally to the institution at a time when financial assistance was necessary to keep the college from closing its doors. His son and daughter now are following in his footsteps and with their latest offer the total gifts from the Irwin family reach \$600,000.

Inspired by the challenge to the community some generous gifts have been coming into the building fund. J. J. Appel and Arthur Baxter have given \$15,000 each. Other gifts are anticipated and some smaller amounts have been received

from time to time. An inspiring example was given by Robert R. Batton, an attorney of Marion. He sent his check for \$1,000 to the building fund and is now engaged in raising money for the college at Marion. He attended Butler three years, and later was graduated from another school but in connection with his gift he said: "Personally, as you perhaps already know, I came to Butler with less than \$20 as a sum total of my financial resources and received three years of liberal arts education at her hands in addition to much other invaluable training. And I have always felt that any success I have made or may hereafter make, I owe largely to that education and training. So that from a purely personal standpoint, I am much gratified to find myself in a position to make this contribution."

If other members of the alumni and former students look at Butler in the same way there will be no difficulty experienced in pledging enough to permit the board to take advantage of the offer of Mr. Irwin and Mrs. Sweeney. Mr. Irwin is now in Europe and will be gone for some time. He will be missed in planning additional details for this year's campaign.

"We are prouder of Will Irwin than ever," said Emsley W. Johnson, one of the members of the Board. "We have been proud of him as an example of successful Butler graduate but we have a feeling of deeper pride in the realization that he and his sister have great affection for the school and that they are now hopeful that it can be made an institution of sufficient size and equipment that it will be of service to hundreds and thousands in the future. Mr. Irwin's advice as chairman of the general committee has been priceless. The least that we can do, since his generous offer was made, is to meet the conditions, accept the challenge and go about the work of pledging the remaining \$700,000 needed to complete the \$1,000,000 building fund."

The dominant thought, at the moment, is that of meeting the challenge. Butler has been offered \$300,000 if a little more than twice that sum can be obtained from any source.

Butler never has permitted such an opportunity to go by before and we are confident that graduates and former students of the school will not be found wanting in this emergency.

Athletics

Basketball, Track and Baseball

Captain Hal Griggs and his basket shooters brought the winter season to a close in a blaze of glory. Down at Franklin the wonder five were put to rout by a 29 to 16 Bulldog victory. The game as played was more convincing than the previous year when the Baptists were crocked 36 to 22 after a long string of victories. The passing of Franklin has left Wabash at the top of the State quintets. Their honors were rightly deserved with 15 straight victories over the best in the middle west. Just one thing denied our basket ballers of the state title and that was lack of a home gymnasium, where a little basket shooting luck is needed. The value of a few free throws was emphasized when Wabash and Butler each scored 7 field goals at Tomlinson hall and at Crawfordsville, Butler shot 11 to Wabash's 10 field goals, but lost on the almighty foul toss. High lights of the indoor season were the Four Western Conference victories and double wins over Notre Dame, DePauw and Vanderbilt. Butler didn't enter the National A. A. U. tourney to uphold its 1924 title as the squad couldn't afford to miss class work.

The personnel of the team included two seniors; Capt. Griggs, the best all around athlete in Hoosierland, who was handicapped with football injuries but turned in wonderful games at Franklin and Wabash, while Gene Colway, of Muncie, was brilliant throughout the season in his guarding, being given all star mention.

Juniors who came across were Bop Nipper, Captain-elect for 1926, a beautiful floor man. Jim Keach, a heavy driver who has the punch. Jerry Strole, of Kentland, a comer in the back guard field. Dave Konold, of Elwood, a steady all

around man, and Al Harker, Butler's regular back guard of 1924, whose luck was against his playing regularly due to injuries just before the season opened.

Sophomores who made good their first year on the Varsity were Christopher of Greencastle, the University free throwing gold medal winner. Bob Wakefield, of Ben Davis, who has a fine future as a goal shooter, Nail of St. Paul, Daubenspeck of Broad Ripple, McGuire of Lebanon. The future has much in store for the blue and white with a fine group of Freshmen being developed by Coach Hinkle. Men who will be seen next year are Capt. Chadd of Bainbridge, Holz of Frankfort, Collier of Wilkinson, Summers of Manual, Jackman of Broad Ripple, Zell, Meek, Collyer, Tudor, Thornton, Eck, Ball and others.

Eight Varsity letters and twelve numeral awards were made at the annual chicken dinner given at Page's country place.

The Track and Field men are now under way with Glen Gray as Captain. Butler lacks in number of men. Last season eight Butler men landed honors next to Notre Dame in the State Meet. The indoor season saw our relay runners on top. Gray, Caraway, Ham and Phillips set a new one mile record at the Illinois Relay Carnival at 3.28 1/5. While at Cleveland the best in Ohio were defeated. At the Cincinnati and Louisville A. A. U. Championships Butler scored many points.

The outdoor season includes many interesting trips for the men. The Texas relays, Kansas and Drake are the high spots. While dual meets with Ohio Wesleyan State Normal at Michigan, DePauw, Franklin, and Earlham with the State meet at Lafayette, the Western Intercollegiates at Columbus, Ohio and the National collegiates at Chicago should furnish keen competition for the following men, small in numbers, but mighty: Glen Gray, sprints; Nig Woods, hurdles and jumps; Hal Griggs, weights; H. Phillips, middle distances; S. Ham, low hurdles; H. Caraway, half miler; D. Kilgore, quarter mile; B. Graham, pole vault; Wm. Robinson and J. Wales, distance runs.

Butler will have a new baseball team since eight good men have graduated. Coach Hinkle has a big job on his hands to uphold the blue and white record of the past. A southern training trip will be made during spring vacation week. Two Western Conference games are carded at Ohio State and University of Chicago. Twenty college games are slated with the season closing against the alumni on Irwin Field, June 13th. The leading candidates include Buck Ewing and H. Woodling pitchers, Art Queisser and Carl Cecil catchers, Jerry Strole and Dave Konold on 1st base, Bop Nipper at 2nd, Mills on short, Woolgar on 3rd, Keach, Griggs, Phillips, Morris, Roby in the outfield.

Since Otto Strohmeier, Freshman coach, has gone east to enter the clothing business, H. W. Middlesworth has been engaged to coach the Freshman baseball men and assist in spring football practice which will be held through the month of April. "Wally" has a fine reputation in middle western athletic circles, having competed in three major sports for Butler during the past four years. His greatest achievement was in captaining the National A. A. U. basketball champs last year.

Coach Page is always looking into the future. The time has come when Butler needs to capitalize its athletic boom. We have outgrown our athletic field and gymnasium, our men have gained National reputation. It's a hard job to uphold these honors. It takes co-operation on all sides. Butler is proud of a fine scholastic reputation also. During the past semester many promising freshman athletes fell by the way-side in their all important study. The bulldog coaches have sent out a call for more red blooded men to carry on the brilliant work started. A wonderful football schedule for next autumn is in store: Earlham, DePauw, Illinois, Franklin, Wabash, Rose Poly, Minnesota, Dayton, and Centenary at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Butler Spring Baseball Schedule 1925

April	1- 2	Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn.
"	3	Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn.
"	4	*University of Louisville at Louisville, Ky.
"	7- 8	Practice game here.
"	11	*Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.
"	14	Practice game here.
"	17	University of Louisville here.
"	18	*Dayton University at Dayton, Ohio.
"	24	Hanover College here.
"	25	*Game.
"	28	Franklin College here.
May	2	*Wabash College here.
"	5	State Normal at Terre Haute.
"	6	Practice game here.
"	9	*University of Chicago at Chicago.
"	12	DePauw at Greencastle.
"	15	State Normal here.
"	16	*Hanover College at Hanover.
"	19	Franklin College at Franklin.
"	22	DePauw University here.
"	23	*University of Dayton here.
"	26	Practice game.
"	29	State Normal at Kalamazoo, Mich.
"	30	*Michigan Aggies at East Lansing.
June	2	Wabash at Crawfordsville.
"	12	B Men's Association Banquet.
"	13	*Annual Alumni game here.

Note: Midweek games on Irwin Field will begin at 3:30 p. m.

* Saturday games at 3:30 p. m.

Butler Track and Field Schedule 1925

January	16	Illinois Athletic Club games at Chicago.
February	7	Kansas City games at Kansas City, Mo.
"	28	Illinois Relays at Urbana.
"	28	National A. A. U. Championships at Louisville.
March	10	Relay games at Cleveland, Ohio.
"	14	Ohio A. A. U. games at Cincinnati.
"	27	University of Texas Relays at Austin.
"	28	Rice Institute Relays at Houston.
April	11	Ohio Wesleyan Dual at Delaware.
"	17-18	Kansas Relays at Lawrence or
"	18	Ohio Relays at Columbus.
"	24-25	Pennsy or Drake Relays at Des Moines, Ia.
"	30	DePauw dual meet at Greencastle.
May	1	Interclass Track meet, Irwin Field.
"	8	Freshman Triangular meet, Irwin Field.
"	9	Earlham, Franklin, Butler Triangular meet at Richmond.
"	16	Collegiate Championship at Richmond.
"	23	State Meet at Lafayette.
"	23	Freshman dual meet.
"	30	Kalamazoo State Normal dual meet at Kalamazoo, Mich.
June	6	Western Conference meet at Columbus, O.
"	13	National Collegiate at Chicago.

Butler In Chicago

BUTLER IN INDIA announced in the last issue is followed by the pleasant news of a BUTLER IN CHICAGO. Congratulations of the QUARTERLY go out to those loyal alumni workers near home as well as to those around the world. Much good, it is believed, will be the result of those interested in the Alma Mater organized into some congenial form. It is hoped this step will be repeated in every community where even two or three may be gathered together.

On Saturday, March 7, was held in the Narcissus Room of Marshall Field's in Chicago, a gathering of eighteen Butler alumni for luncheon. Little formal business was done other than to pass the motion to organize the Butler Alumni Association of Chicago, followed by an election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Lawrence W. Bridge, '14; vice-president, F. R. Davidson, '14; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mable Felt Browder, '15. It was voted to have four quarterly luncheons, the next to be held on May 2.

Those present were: Lawrence W. Bridge, Clifford H. Browder, Mrs. Mable Felt Browder, Mrs. Frances Hill Arms, Mrs. Lesley Clay Keach, Mrs. Cornelia Thornton Morrison, Mrs. Gwyneth Harry Meyer, F. E. Davison, Flora Naylor Hay, Charles F. McElroy and Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Edith Habbe Marx, Mrs. Myrtella Sewell Whitsell, Sterling G. Rothermel, Verl A. Wise, Milton O. Naramore, H. N. Rogers, Dr. Earl McRoberts.

Butler Publications

Paul L. Haworth, head of the history department, has just put out through the Bobbs-Merrill Company a new volume, GEORGE WASHINGTON—Country Gentleman. The volume combines narrative interest with recorded fact, and will give pleasure to those interested in early history and in country life of the colonial days.

Announcement is made of the recent appearance through the National Research Council of New York, of a volume titled **MARINE STRUCTURES—Their Deterioration and Preservation**—by William G. Atwood and A. A. Johnson. The book is a Survey of Water Conditions and the Behavior of Construction Materials in all the Important Harbors of the United States, Caribbean and Pacific Islands, and the West Coast of Mexico. The data reported from over three hundred test stations are of vital importance to those concerned with maritime construction.

The London publication **ENGINEERING** says: "The materials on which their reports are founded represent not only the work of the Committee, but embrace the views of engineers and experts best qualified to express an opinion. They contain a wealth of information and taken in connection with the extensive bibliography provide a survey of the whole range of the destructive work of marine organisms and the problem of the durability of maritime structure."

The book has been cordially received and reviewed at length in the more important engineering magazines, English as well as American.

The **QUARTERLY** congratulates Mr. Johnson, of the class of '95, and wishes him well in all his ways. He and Mrs. Johnson, '95, are living in New York City.

Professor Ratti has just completed arrangements for the publication by Alfred A. Knopf, of New York, of his new text book entitled, "A Progressive Course in French Composition and Conversation." The book embodies an entirely new method of teaching advanced French composition and conversation, and is the result of many years of experience with classes in French in both colleges and universities in America. It makes use of several new but pedagogically sound devices in order to develop in the student the ability to write original compositions in French, without having to resort to the unsatisfactory method of making the student translate an English passage

into French. One of these devices is a modification of what Professor Ratti had occasion to observe directly in the classes for French and Italian students at the University of Grenoble, during a previous sojourn abroad.

The text book is intended for use in third-year and fourth-year college classes, but it can be used to advantage in advanced high school classes as well.

Professor Ratti hopes that the book will be on the market in time for its adoption for classes next semester. The extra work involved in its publication, coupled with that incidental to his trip abroad, leads us to agree with him when he says that he will be quite busy between now and June 20th, the day on which the family expects to sail.

THE IOWA HEALTH BULLETIN has just issued a pamphlet containing an article on "Water Supplies for Schools" by Jack J. Hinman, Jr. The author, who graduated from Butler with the class of 1911, is chief of the water laboratory division of the laboratories for the Iowa State Board of Health and associate professor of sanitation, State University of Iowa.

Commencement

The program for the seventieth annual Commencement will open with the Phi Kappa Phi banquet on the evening of June 12, followed by the Class Day the morning of the 13th, the Alumni Reunion the evening of the 13th, the Baccalaureate Address on Sunday afternoon, the 14th, and Commencement the morning of the 15th. Details of the week will be made known later.

Class Anniversaries

The Golden Anniversary falls to the class of '75, whose living members are Rev. W. T. Sellers of Indianapolis and Rev. Samuel J. Tomlinson of Fairland, Indiana.

The Silver Jubilee will be observed by the class of 1900, whose members are: Emily Adams (Mrs. Samuel Emison), Elizabeth Anne Butler (Mrs. Carlos Recker), John W. Ather-ton, John R. Carr, Anne Edgeworth, Cora Emrich, Grace F. Gookin (Mrs. W. J. Karslake), Mary Charlotte Graham (Mrs. Alfred Place), Mary Charlotte Griggs (Mrs. W. D. Van Voor-his), Mabel Hauk (Mrs. Thundere), Emsley W. Johnson, Penelope V. Kern, Blanche P. Noel, Clara Overhiser (Mrs. I. L. Frye), A. L. Portteus, Ethel B. Roberts (Mrs. Carl Loop), Esther Fay Shover, Raymond A. Smith, Edwin E. Thompson, Shelley D. Watts.

The class of 1915 will observe its Tenth anniversary. Of this class the living membership is: Alta E. Barmfuhrer (Mrs. R. H. Kane), Beth Barr, Gladys Bowser (Mrs. Wm. Coffin), Muriel Bruner (Mrs. H. L. Schwalzried), Howard C. Caldwell, Lucille Carter, Ruth B. Carter, Margaret E. Choate (Mrs. Chas. E. Smith), Elton R. Clarke, Ruth Elizabeth Cun-ningham (Mrs. L. N. Kirkhoff), Ruth E. Densford, Earl S. Farmer, Mabel M. Felt (Mrs. Clifford Browder), Charlotte Ferguson (Mrs. C. M. Zink), Jeanette W. Gawne, Margaret L. Griffith, Cecil C. Griggs, Bernice Hall (Mrs. F. Elbert Glass), Marjorie Hall (Mrs. Walter Montgomery), Harry F. Lett, B. W. Lewis, Ruth Miles (Mrs. R. L. Wise), Maude E. Nesbit, Motosaburo Oiwa, C. E. Oldham, Justus W. Paul, Mary L. Peacock (Mrs. Edward Lewis), Edward Ploenges, Rexford M. Pruitt, Hugh Shields, Grace O. Small (Mrs. J. C. Walton), Ferris J. Stephens, Elizabeth F. Stephenson (Mrs. Leonard I. Kercheval), Frank W. Sumner, Roy W. Townsend, Albert R. Tucker, Elizabeth Vawter, Beth Wilson, Mary L. Winks (Mrs. Albert H. Russell), Verl A. Wise, Modeste P. Capiel, Narcie Pollitt, Remberto A. Hernandez.

Faculty Notes

President Aley's lengthy program of addresses for this spring includes the following announcements:

March 6, Federation of Parent Teachers' Club of Indianapolis—address: *Good Citizenship*.

March 13, Beech Grove High School—address: *Why Get An Education?*

March 14, Matinee Musical Society—address: *Music and Colleges*.

April 13, Indianapolis Literary Club—address: *Experiences of a College Executive*.

April 15, Fifth District Indiana Federation of Clubs, Clinton, Indiana—*Women and Good Citizenship*.

Commencement addresses in Indiana: Manila, Greenwood, Boonville, Princeton, Edinburg, South Bend, and Kiwana, Ill.

Mr. Irving Allen of the Department of Economics is doing some very creditable work as a book reviewer. For *The Indianapolis News*, he has reviewed particularly *The Principles of Psychology*, Volume I, by J. R. Kantor, and in addition *Fruit of the Family Tree*, by A. E. Wiggam, and *Tales of Hearsay*, by Joseph Conrad. For Mr. Percy Beach's *Book-notes*, he has reviewed *The Green Hat*, by Michael Arlen.

Professor H. E. Birdsong, of the Department of Journalism, conducts a department *Criticism of High School Papers* in the *Scholastic Editor*, a monthly publication issued by the Department of Journalism, University of Wisconsin, as an aid to high school teachers of journalism and the publication staffs. Professor H. E. Birdsong addressed the staffs of the high school paper and high school annual at Rushville February 12.

Miss Evelyn Butler and Mrs. W. L. Richardson attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Deans of Women, February 26, 27, 28.

Miss Evelyn Butler will attend the annual convention of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisors of Girls of Indiana, which meets in Muncie, April 18. Miss Butler as president of the organization will have charge of the programs of the meetings. A number of our Butler students will appear on the programs. Miss Catherine Burton and Miss Corya will give talks.

Professor G. H. Shadinger, head of the Department of Chemistry, published a text, *Laboratory Manual in General Inorganic Chemistry*, that is used in the first year chemistry course. He will attend the semi-annual convention of the American Chemical Society to be held in Baltimore, and at Johns Hopkins University April 6 to April 10. Professor Shadinger spoke on *Recent Practical and Theoretical Developments in Chemistry*, before the Men's Club of the Irvington Presbyterian Church, Saturday evening, March 10.

Miss Katharine M. Graydon will attend the annual meeting of Alumni Secretaries to be held April 23, 24, 25, at Bethlehem, Pa., where the Association will be guests of Lehigh University.

Butler College regrets the departure of Professor and Mrs. R. A. Tallcott, but rejoices in their promising future. Mr. Tallcott will become the dean of the *Williams School of Expression and Dramatic Art* in Ithaca, New York, a unit of the *Ithaca University of Fine Arts*, an institution now being formed. Mrs. Tallcott will become a professor in the Department of English in the school.

Associate-Professor T. G. Wesenberg, who has been at Harvard University during the college year, will resume his work at Butler at the beginning of the summer session during which he will have charge of the work in Romance Languages. Professor Wesenberg will be acting head of the department for the academic year of 1925-1926, during the absence of Professor Ratti.

Those who have made the acquaintance of Professor Joseph G. Fucilla during his two years of service as Assistant-Professor of Romance Languages, will be pleased to learn of his engagement to Miss Reba Ann South of Neoga, Illinois. The announcement was formally made at a Valentine's Day party given in honor of Miss South. The marriage will probably take place during the latter part of the summer.

Mr. M. B. Baumgartner, head of the Department of German, is president of the Association of Indiana College Teachers of German, which holds its semi-annual meeting in Indianapolis, March 21

Among the most important bits of constructive work done by Butler College during the past few years is the establishment of the principle of allowing professors to go abroad on sabbatical leaves of absence. This is in keeping with the custom of all the best colleges and universities in the country, as it is beneficial to both the institution granting the leave and to the professor availing himself of it.

Professor Harrison, head of the Department of English, who was granted a leave of absence for the year 1924-1925, is now in Europe with his family. For the year 1925-1926 two full professors have been given the same privilege: Professor Anna Weaver, of the Department of Greek and Professor Gina A. Ratti, head of the Department of Romance Languages.

Miss Weaver will travel extensively in Europe during the summer, before going to the American School in Athens, where she intends to spend a large part of the college year.

Professor Ratti and his family will spend the year in Europe, also going to Florence, Italy, by way of England, Belgium, France and Switzerland. He will study there, both at the University of Florence and at the Institut Francais which is conducted jointly by the University of Grenoble, France, and the Italian government. Mrs. Ratti, too, will take courses at the University of Florence summer session and also

during the academic year. The spring semester will find them in Paris where Professor Ratti plans to do some work at the Collège de France and at the Sorbonne, both of them branches of the University of Paris. However, the libraries of Paris and Florence will be his chief attraction, as his main object in going abroad is to carry on research work along lines of comparative literature which the limitations of our own libraries will not permit.

Alumni Mention

Congratulations to Mayor Chauncy Butler, '69, of Interlachen, Florida.

William G. Irwin, '89, sailed on March 21 for several weeks in Europe.

Hilton U. Brown, '80, and Mrs. Brown will sail on April 25 for a two months' tour abroad.

Mrs. Edith S. Berry, '24, directs the Woman's Department in Indianapolis of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Miss Urith Dailey, '17, has returned to Irvington after spending several weeks in Orlando, Florida, with her parents.

The words of the new College Song were written by Lee Burns; the music composed by Ernest G. Hesser. The college welcomes to its repertoire this latest addition.

Law offices of McElroy and Huddleston are located at 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. Charles F. McElroy was a member of the class of '04.

Announcement has been made by Alpha Chi Omega of the installation of Alpha Chi Chapter at Butler University of February 28. The Chapter House is at 4912 East Washington Street.

Mrs. Mable Gant Murphy, '12, read a paper on VERGIL AS A PROPAGANDIST at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States held in Washington, D. C. on November 29, 1924.

Mail addressed to Dr. William Eugarde Phillips, '96, Granby, Massachusetts, has been returned bearing the word "deceased". Information concerning this fact will be gratefully received by the Alumni Secretary, Butler College.

Mrs. Roy Metzger, of Lebanon, Ind., sang at the Founders' Day dinner. Other musical numbers of the Day were from the Metropolitan School of Music. Mr. Hesser, director of Music in the Indianapolis Public Schools, was also vocalist.

Clayton Hamilton, of Columbia University, delighted a college audience as he spoke in chapel on the morning of February 9 upon the subject of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. Miss Welling of the English department entertained at luncheon in honor of Mr. Hamilton.

Miss Katharine M. Graydon, '78, and her sisters, Miss Ellen D. Graydon, '81, and Mrs. Alexander Jameson, '90, will sail on May 23 for a summer abroad. It is their plan to visit France, Italy, Switzerland, spending the most of their time motoring through England.

Hon. Merrill Moores, ex-congressman of the Seventh District, has many times shown his loyalty to Butler College. His latest gift is a valuable collection of books gathered while in Washington. Mr. Moores has returned to Indianapolis and has opened law offices at 1606 National City Bank Building.

The engagement is announced of Miss Georgia P. McElroy, ex-'04, dean of girls at Central High School, Superior, Wisconsin, to Arthur C. Hunt, of Salem, Massachusetts. The wedding will take place July 15, 1925, at the home of the bride's brother, Charles F. McElroy, '04, at Ravinia, Illinois, near Chicago.

E. J. Iddings, student '99-'02, is dean and director of the College of Agriculture of the University of Idaho. Mr. Iddings remembers Butler pleasantly, as the College remembers him and is happy in his prosperity.

Mrs. W. D. Van Voorhis (May Griggs, '00) lives at Morgantown, West Virginia, where her husband is pastor of the Spruce Street Christian Church. Her oldest son is married and living in Findlay, Ohio; her oldest daughter is senior in Hiram College; the next daughter a junior in the University of Morgantown; the second son a junior in the high school, while the youngest boy is in the grades. It is long since Mrs. Van Voorhis has visited her Alma Mater and it is hoped she may soon be able to return to the campus.

Some of the members of '87 have joined that class of citizens who enjoy spending their winters in the Sunny South. Mr. Omar Wilson, of Paonia, Colorado, spent January and February around Los Angeles, visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. W. Eastin, and his sister, Mrs. J. Challen Smith. Mr. E. P. Wise, of North Canton, Ohio, spent Christmas and the weeks following with his daughter in Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dailey, of Irvington, went to Orlando, Florida, for February. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gans, of Hagerstown, Maryland, made the trip to Southern California and from there sailed to Honolulu to enjoy that balmy tropic air.

Marriages

HOOVER-KROENKE.—Lyman Hoover, '22, and Miss Helen Ernestine Kroenke were married on February 7, in Meriden, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are living in New Haven, where Mr. Hoover is doing graduate work in Yale University.

BROWN-STANLEY.—Mr. Paul Van Dyke Brown, '24, and Miss Mary Florence Stanley, '22, were married on March 21 in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are at home in Indianapolis.

Births

BAIRD.—To Mr. Edward L. Baird, '09, and Mrs. Baird, on March 18, in Shelbyville, Indiana, a daughter—Adah Irene.

BROWNING.—To Mr. Henry L. Browning, '20, and Mrs. Browning (Charity Hendren, '18), in Indianapolis, on March 22, a son—Robert.

HILL.—To Mr. Herbert R. Hill, '22, and Mrs. Hill (Goldie Billman, '22), in Indianapolis, on March 23, a son—Richard Meredith.

PUTNAM.—To Mr. Russell C. Putnam, '19, and Mrs. Putnam, in Schenectady, New York, on February 19, a daughter—Shirley Pauline.

SEXTON.—To Dr. and Mrs. Marshall Cullen Sexton (Lela Kennedy, '18) in Rushville, Indiana, on February 27, a daughter—Mary Frances.

STITT.—To Mr. Stitt and Mrs. Stitt (Gail Baker) on March 26, in Indianapolis, a son—Robert Baker.

Deaths

The QUARTERLY announces with deep regret the death on February the eleventh of Dr. David Owen Thomas at his home, 520 Ridgewood Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. His illness, pneumonia, came suddenly just following the Doctor's discovery of the fact that he was the victim of heretofore unsuspected heart disease. Mrs. Thomas was at the time in India, she having joined Dr. Willett's party for a winter tour around the world. Dr. Thomas intended meeting her in London this spring and they were to spend the summer visiting in Pembrokeshire, Wales, where Dr. Thomas was born. The Saturday before his death, a letter from him to Indianapolis relatives of Mrs. Thomas gave these plans together with the expression of the hope that "sea-bathing and running around the old home" would do him good and remove his disability.

Dr. Thomas was a son-in-law of Ovid Butler, having mar-

ried in 1885 Anne E. Butler. The wedding took place at Forest Home, the Ovid Butler homestead at Park Avenue and 13th Street, and was the last of many notable gatherings in that beautiful old home. Dr. Thomas came to this country from Wales at the age of nineteen. He attended Bethany College, West Virginia, taking his A. B. degree there in 1878. Later he won degrees in medicine and surgery from the Indiana Medical College, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in London. His life as a practising physician was spent in Minneapolis where Dr. and Mrs. Thomas have always made their home. He was a man of notably high and fine character, beloved as physician and friend, a man with remarkable ardor for befriending and helping mankind and with intense interest in spiritual things. His manuscript for a book on the history and significance of the Lord's Supper was completed except for its final chapter.

The funeral took place in the Portland Avenue Christian Church, of which he had been a member during all his life in Minneapolis. The body was brought to Indianapolis, where final interment was made in Crown Hill. Mrs. Thomas started on her long, sad journey of return from India immediately on receipt of the cable and reached Boston on March 24th. She came at once to the home of Scot Butler, her brother.

FLETCHER.—Horace Hines Fletcher died in Indianapolis on February 18 and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery.

The Indianapolis press paid tribute to Horace H. Fletcher, the good man and useful citizen. It is perhaps fitting that all who knew him well during his life take kindly note of Horace H. Fletcher, the boy and youth.

He was proud to claim Butler College as his Alma Mater. He was a Sigma Chi, but his friendships were not confined to his fraternity. Among his special companions were Quincy A. Meyers, Merrill Moores and Henry Barr. He did not complete his college course, but he loved the institution, and he

loved the picturesque building of the North Western Christian University. In the early sixties a school was established in that building for the little folks of College Corner, an ideal school for children, which Horace attended. Thus the childhood and later the developing youth were largely influenced by that institution of learning.

Horace Fletcher was always manly and industrious and fond of athletics. He and his friends had to satisfy themselves with baseball, in which game Professor Harvey W. Wiley was often their leader.

Mr. Fletcher was of a deeply religious nature, faithful in friendship, diligent in business; but his home was his chief object and happiness.

One who knew him well offers this in affectionate remembrance.

In loving remembrance of Madge Oberholtzer, ex. '18, who died at her home in Irvington on April 14. Pleasant in friendship, faithful in duty, of fine Christian character

Our Correspondence

HORACE M. RUSSELL, '05, Amarillo, Texas: "It is hardly likely that I shall ever attend a Founders' Day dinner, but it is certain that I shall never get over my keen desire to do so. Many thanks for the invitation. I hear very little of Butler, but all that I do hear is good—very good. You are coming to a remarkable fulfillment of the Founders' dreams."

MRS. FLORENCE HOSBROOK WALLACE, '08: "I want to thank you for asking me to be secretary of my class, for such good letters have come in reply to those I have sent out. I feel more than repaid for any effort it took, and again thank you for letting me do the work."

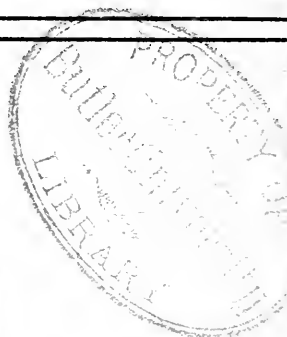
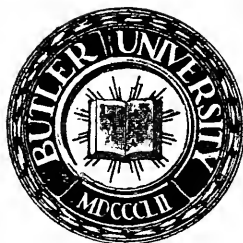
DR. PAUL A. DRAPER, '21: "As I work among the children of the beautiful new Riley Hospital I am often reminded of the teachings of our beloved Dr. Jabez Hall, hoping I may thus be helped in providing the highest type of healing for my patients. I find, contrary to the irrational opinion of many, that to be most scientific—intelligent of nature's laws—is to be most God-like, and that all the quackeries and cults are due mainly to plain ignorance.

Best wishes for another happy and successful year at Butler."

HERBERT R. HYMAN, '10: "I am sorry that my work is of such a character that I can not devote more time to the Old School. My heart's in the right place, but I simply can not arrange my affairs so that I can give the time to furthering the cause of Butler as I know I should. Let me know if I can be of further help."

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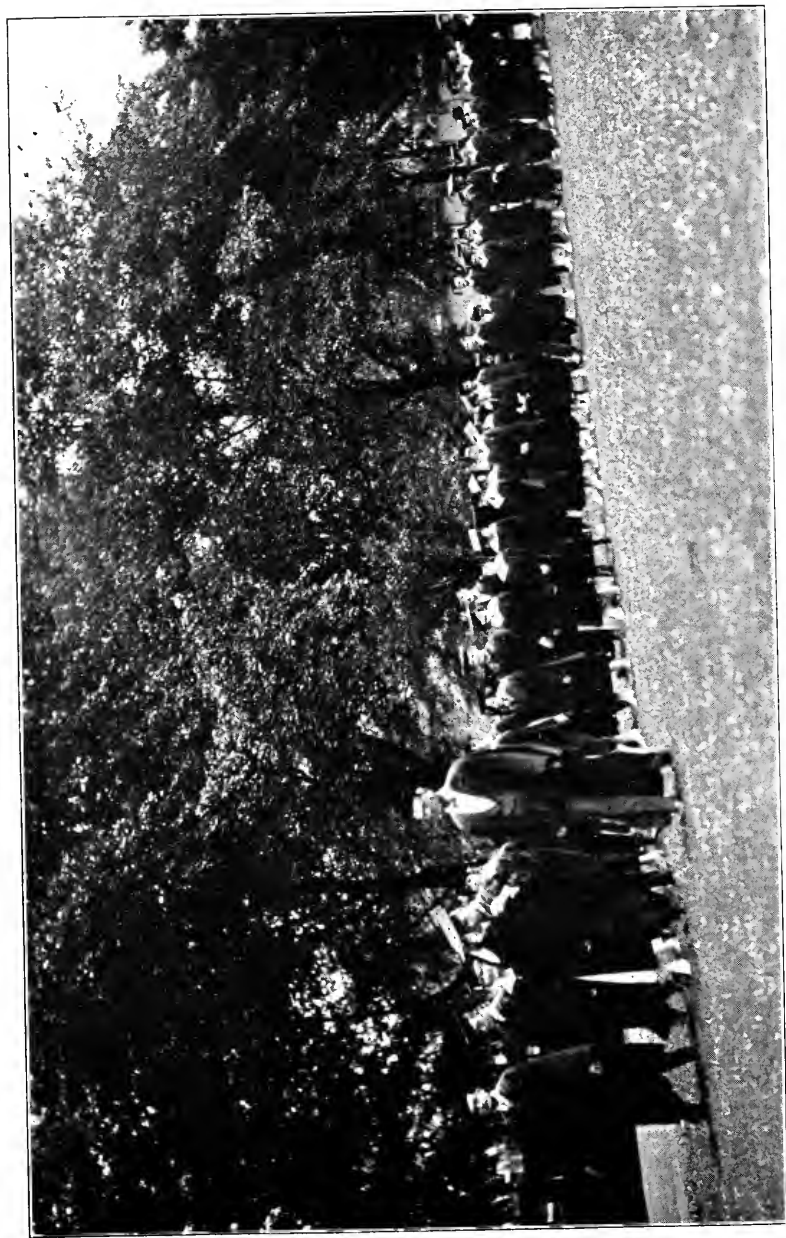
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THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION
Commencement Day, June, 1925



BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

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SEVENTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE, 1925

THE ADDRESS

BY HONORABLE SIMEON D. FESS

United States Senator from Ohio

Members of the Faculty, Members of the Graduating Class and
Their Friends:

It is needless for me to express my appreciation of my good friend, your great President, because you know that if I did not appreciate him I would not have accepted the only invitation to make a commencement address this year outside of my own state.

I have known your President for many years and most favorably, and also members of the faculty, and especially the work they have all done in this institution about which I have heard a great deal. For fifteen years, over in the State of Ohio, I was identified as a professor of history, and had pretty close relationship with the work of the President, belonging, as well as others of his faculty, to the same religious institution that established this school. And for that reason I have had more or less interest in the success of this particular college. And I now express great hope and congratulations upon the exceptional future that is yours. Most every graduate feels concerned about the prospects of his Alma Mater.

I come to you specifically not so much as an educator as one in public life to give a viewpoint of what will be demanded from the graduates—the young men and women who are graduating in all colleges.

I heard a great fundamentalist say that the dominant note of the 17th and 18th centuries was that of authority—the one thing that ruled was command from either church or state or both, and there was little independent thinking. Then in the 19th century, we noted the supplanting of authority and the introduction of opinion and the expression of independent opinion, and for many years we were dominated by it. We now would note independent thought. The opinion and independence of the 19th century—the first part of it—gave way in the latter part of that century and in the present, to the dominant note of achievement and accomplishment. Whatever may have been the leading note of other days, the one that dominates the world today is, “What is the individual able to accomplish? What will he be able to achieve?” No longer does anyone ask, “Whence did you come? Whither are you traveling?” But rather, “What are you going to do while you are here?” For that is the measure that the present century places upon the individual.

Not long ago a member of a small club that is limited to only fourteen, was called upon to address that small group on its outing where they spent three weeks of recreation. It has always been the custom of that club of fourteen men to meet and during the meeting some one will be called upon to do some original thing. It is either to tell an original story, or to criticize a book, or to offer an essay, or to make a speech, and the time that I have in mind was when a former governor of one of the northwestern states came to perform his duty, for it was his time to do the original thing, and he chose to make a speech, and in that speech he made this remarkable statement. I want every graduate and his friends to hearken to this statement. “The little town of Concord, Massachusetts, is of greater importance to the civilization of our day than are the cities of New York and Chicago.” What is Concord? A little town of less than seven thousand people. What is New York? Nobody knows. Nobody can tell. Anything that has yet been accomplished might be witnessed in that metropolis. What could be said of New York could be said of Chicago.

I recall in the days when I was reading the articles of various

newspapers from Chicago, I read of nineteen different things in which Chicago stands first of all the cities in the world. And yet here comes a barrister, a commercial figure, a lawyer, the representative of a great trunk line of transportation, a former governor, breathing the very commercialism of our day, fully cognizant of the power of our modern times in business, and he says that the little sleepy town of seven thousand population is more significant to the civilization of today than the combined cities of the metropolis and the metropolis of the middle west. Now, what can be the explanation of such a strange statement? He explains that Concord gave to the world Emerson and Hawthorne and that there began the seed of the republic and that there was created the Concord school—Concord, the little town consecrated for American service, where mind and heart were bent upon what is worth while in individual service.

Now, whether that judgment is a correct one or not, it puts the emphasis upon the things that I think Americans appreciate. In other words, I think it was a Greek philosopher who had as a guiding principle, "Nothing great on earth but man. Nothing great in man but mind." If that be true, then the emphasis is placed upon the work that is being done in the American college and university. These are the birth places of ideals, and nothing is so powerful as ideals. They promote ideals and nothing is so far reaching in influence as ideals, and therefore it is worth while to have some appreciation of the work that is being done in the colleges and various institutions of higher learning.

As vast sums are expended in America today to educate in the higher institutions of learning the almost half a million of our youth, they must pay back in some valuable measure to justify such a tremendous outlay of the treasures of the country. The question now is, what is the college to look to in this day—in this day of great problems, problems of state, problems of the church, problems of the school, problems of social and industrial life, problems of our generation and day. In a word, we look to the colleges for leadership. That is a trite statement, just such a statement as you would expect me to make. Leadership, wise leadership, sound and

sane leadership is more demanded in a government where a republic rules than in any other kind of a country—or any other kind of a government, I should have said.

In America we boast of certain fundamental principles. These principles are at the very foundation of our institution. One of them is freedom. That is what is fundamental in Thomas Jefferson's treatise. The major intent of that treatise was liberty. He believed that no soul could reach its highest peak in any country that was unnecessarily hindered or restricted, and therefore the fundamental element of liberty was freedom. In order that we might have liberty and at the same time have law and order, we wrote in our laws the Bill of Rights, and in the First Amendment to the State Constitution is a clause forbidding the government from making any law that will interfere with, First—Freedom of Speech; Second, Freedom of the Press; Third, The right to petition the government for redress of grievances; and, again, freedom of religion in order that you might worship according to your own dictate, or as your conscience dictates. These are fundamental and at the very foundation of the nation that puts the emphasis upon doing things, achieving something, not any certain individual, but for the time in which the individual lives.

Now growing out of this freedom comes a great problem, especially a problem of government. How far should freedom of speech go? How much freedom of the press should be permitted? Is freedom of language equal to license of utterance? Is freedom of religion or freedom of the press and of speech to go to the extent of licentiousness of language or to the point of attacking the fundamental principles which produce that freedom? It is one of the great and leading problems of our present time.

The colleges are looked to, to furnish the leadership, to safely guide American civilization, to protect these fundamental principles and at the same time not undermine the government which sustains the principles. One of the great difficulties of all the problems that the legislator is called upon to deal with is, "How can we protect American institutions as against those foreign people

who feel under this freedom the right to assault the institutions of the country.”

May I say frankly to you, that problem is not so much the problem of the legislator. It is rather the problem of the educator. Too much are we traveling toward the dogma that all that is necessary now to cure an evil is to have Congress pass a law. I don't need to state to educated young people that that is a wrong trend. It is a most common thing when I get home or speak to some particular friend, for him to say to me, “Well, Senator, what are you going to do next session in Congress for the people?” The commonest question is, “What is Congress going to do for the people of the country?” As if Congress could do anything for the people of the country that the people themselves would not be able to do for themselves!

If the farm situation seems out of joint, Congress must take care of it. If some people under speculation have borrowed too much money and are not now able to meet their obligations, Congress is called upon. Let me say to you that there is a great danger that comes out of that, and nobody will see it quicker than the educated young people. If you create a belief among the people that Congress can give relief of economic ills instead of the ills being remedied by economic remedies, when Congress undertakes it and it doesn't come out right, as it usually won't, then the very people who did it are disappointed and the result is to further attack the government.

That is the most dangerous move in America—the movement to assault our government because it does not do and cannot do all of the things many people think ought to be done. It is that very sort of citizen that sets these various things to moving, that is dangerous to our civilization. That does not mean that people are not to be independent in thinking. Certainly not. It means that the thinker must be able to reach a conclusion through an effect and not be misled to believe that legislation can cure when it is a matter of economic measure and not a legislative measure.

Now and then there are outbreaks from people who are foreign in their interests and expression. We have asked what can be done

with that sort of a person. Well, Congress can handle that in a way by resorting to the remedy of deportation, and we have done it. But you cannot do that with the un-American American for he cannot be deported. He is here and this is his place and the only way that that problem can be solved is not by passing laws but on the other hand by educating to change the attitude of mind.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is the college of the United States that is primarily devoted to the teaching of right thinking, and there ought to be students of colleges as leaders in the nation. But their problems are not confined to domestic matters. They extend to foreign matters. I speak of this because I want this group of graduates to realize the position that they occupy in their community because they are trained. Each one will have put upon him or her a great confidence and great burden by those who are not trained, and I am now advising the trained that much will be expected of you in the day and generation in which you live.

I think that the present hour is a great time for the leadership of America, and yet success in leadership must be determined by the helpful public opinion that backs it and that helpful public opinion must be led by thinking people who can think through, straight through, the problems that confront us. I don't want to say anything that would be reflecting upon the general kind of public opinion but I must say on an occasion like this that it is rare for the public at large to think independently and straight through the problems of the day. The public at large depends upon others to do the thinking, to lead them.

The humor of America is rather to follow than to lead, and in a country of public control, dependent upon universal education, the leaders will be few while the followers will be many. While that may seem to be a reflection, I don't mean it that way. But as I said, the leaders will be few and these few leaders will come necessarily out of the trained, young men and women who have been trained to think. For that reason if I say anything about the leadership of American today and in the future, I must impress it upon the educated young people in our institutions.

Now I regard America's position in the world as an unusually

promising one, largely because of the location and largely because of the prestige America has won. Settled originally by the picked people of Europe, started originally upon sound fundamental principles, built originally upon a tripod—a free state, a free church, a free school—upon that tripod has been erected in less than one hundred fifty years the most marvelous achievement since the morning stars sang together, the American system of government. Separated as we are from the Old World and possessing as we do choice sections of the earth's surface, and blessed as we are by wonderful resources, I wonder whether the average college graduate realizes the advantage he possesses as he enters now upon his career. It is difficult for any of us to properly estimate.

Some time ago one of the greatest statisticians in America made a statement that was so startling that I wrote him and asked him whether the statement was rhetoric or fact and he wrote that it was fact. He stated that the United States, since the close of the Civil War, has accumulated more wealth than had been accumulated by all the nations of the whole earth in forty centuries before the Civil War. Think what that means. And I wrote this man to know whether there was a basis for that statement, and he gave me the figures to demonstrate the statement.

Take Great Britain, the next greatest country on earth. Take all the home owners, rich and poor, big and little, and compare them to the home owners in the United States. We can show that among our laboring men we have three and a half times the home owners that all of Great Britain has of all classes.

There are thirty million depositors in the savings banks of the United States, that is of the small depositors. They have in the deposits seven and a half times the total capitalization of all the national banks, all the state banks and all the trust companies in the United States combined.

Today in the city of Cleveland will be buried my warm friend Warren Stone, the head of one of the foremost brotherhoods of railroad men. What has he accomplished? Sixty-five! He died day before yesterday known as a labor leader and laboring man, yet not only the head of one of the most important organizations of

America, but he was the president of a great bank in the city of Cleveland and the foster director of fourteen other banks located in other parts of the country, and he, as a labor leader, was one of the powers against the Bolshevism move that is sweeping America. That is America. It shows what can be done.

A very similar instance is that of Henry Ford. Thirty years ago he wasn't any more important in his financial transactions than I am, and the Lord knows that is not very important. What is he today? If he put his inventory on the basis that Dodge Brothers did recently, he would be worth eight hundred ninety millions of dollars. That is a great deal, too much. Who did it? His brain. How long? Thirty years. How? He said, "I have an accomplishment to make. I want to make a 'Tin Lizzie' so cheap that everybody who wants to ride can afford to ride." Then he said, "I have another aim. I want every farmer who should own a team to own a tractor instead if he prefers." That is a simple outline of purpose, and he is still living. He did it all in America.

Thomas Edison is still living. He is somewhat deaf and somebody spoke to him deploring the fact that he was deaf, and he said, "My conscience, think of what I do not need to hear." His inventions applied to modern business through electricity, amount today to sixteen billion dollars. That is more than the wealth of the United States before the war. Edison will tell you that when he was a boy, just having finished his course in getting ready to be a telegraph operator, he appeared in a city and asked to be employed, and the man in charge had a way of getting rid of applicants. I wish I knew a way. His way was to seat the applicant at a table and give the word to an operator in another room to give the messages so fast that the applicant could not take them. He did this with Edison. After sending the first message, the question came, "Did you get it?" The answer came back, "Yes." Then the message was sent faster, and when the question came, "Did you get it?", he said, "I did." Then the operator sent a more complicated message and faster, and said, "Did you get it?" and when the answer came, "I did", he said, "Who in the

world is on the other end of the wire?" That is Thomas Edison. That is America.

I sat at a banquet table in the city of Pittsburgh, when someone to my left, I think it was the chairman, said, "Do you know that to your right sits one of the three richest men of the world?" It startled me to realize I was so close to that sort of a fellow and I began to edge off and look at him. I saw he looked no different from the rest of us, and I determined to ask him a question. I said, "Were you well born?" I saw in a second that I had made a mistake. I corrected it before he could even give expression to his disgust and said, "I mean, were your parents wealthy?" He said, "No, but I was well born. I had a good father and mother, and the best thing about them was that they had sense enough to make me work and look out for myself." I said, "Answer this question. Does the young man of today have the same opportunity that the young man of your day had?" He came back with a flash, "Ten times better opportunity than I had." That is so. That is what I want the graduates here to realize. But please note this, that while your ambition in going in the direction of this channel or that one, the great thing that America wants today is a young man or young woman full of promise based upon a good character and good reputation. That after all is the big thing. What is the greatest possession of America? It is not in our farms, although we are first. It is not in our transportation, although we are first. It is not in our manufacturing and mining, although we are first. It is not in our banking resources, although we have more than can be found in the rest of the world. It is not in our ability in farming. It is not in our skill or labor, although first. It is not in our wealth, although we are first in the world. It is not in the number of people we have, for China has more. It is not in the amount of territory we have, for Russia has far more. It is not in fertility of soil, for we do not compare with Mexico. What is it? It is in the type of men and women of particularly great character, which is at the very foundation of what America is today, and these appreciate the government and opportunity which is theirs. That is the type of leadership that the nation now wants.

There are two things in Europe that appeal to us. First, will France be able to balance her budget, reorganize her taxation system, hold up a burden as heavy as we ourselves pay, and be in a position to reimburse all obligations and restore her credit in the world? If she does, France has a future in which she can reduce her large standing army and again become the leader in the old world. But not unless France does take steps to reduce her army, for no nation can continue to live and maintain an army five times as large as ours although having only one-third of the population, and her debt is eighty-five per cent of her wealth while ours is only five per cent. She must reduce the army to balance the budget.

What will be the policy of the new president of Germany? Will it be a backward step? Will it be the continuance of a republic or will it be a monarchy? Will it be a disregard for the American Commission Plan? I think not. I cannot conceive of any responsible leader who would willingly suffer any kind of pressure at home that would lead him to thrust the whole country into chaos. Von Hindenburg will surely respect the constitution of his government and continue to be the president of a republic rather than the emperor of a monarchy, and will surely respect its obligations. If he does, he will strengthen Germany at home and at large. He will strengthen the republic. He will allay the distrust in the minds of other countries and do a great work for the country. That is the only way that he certainly can take and will take.

If that is true, then under the leadership of such a government as Great Britain has, the Quadruple Pact upon which we are working, would be assured, which secures France from invasion of Germany and secures Germany against invasion of France. But that must be furthered under the leadership of a great country, and that is here in America. I think our leadership is most important. America, I think, now has one great step that she ought to take, and I am not justified in standing here if I did not say so. I think the immediate step that the Senate ought to endorse is to favor morally, and financially the movement to establish a method

by which wars might be averted so that we can adjust our international differences by a judiciary process rather than by war.

That, my friends, is, in my judgment, the one immediate step that we ought to take.

Now I well know that the best friends I have in the Senate and out, courageous men, big hearted men, honest as I am, sincere as any man dare be, do not favor our course in that direction. But I do. I think it is right and I want to say to this group of intelligent people who are going to exert a tremendous influence in the next few years on public opinion, I want to say that to the very limit of my influence I propose to do what can be done to induce America to take the step to establish the International Court of Justice in which we may take our differences; with the promise that France will restore her credit, with the promise that Germany will not take a backward step, with the promise that stability can be maintained by a quadruple pact of Europe, comprising Great Britain, Belgium, France and Germany, with the promise that America should take her proper financial place in the business of the world. I regard the future not unpleasant and unpromising, but the future internationally speaking, has great opportunities and is most promising.

To you today, I extend not only the best wishes for your success, but the heartiest congratulations for your opportunity here in America, for the greatest privilege that can ever come to a human soul, as I see it, is to be educated and trained to live under the banner of America, promulgated by the Constitution of the United States.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ALEY TO THE GRADUATING CLASS

It is a pleasure to greet you as children of Butler. You have earned this fine relationship by constant and persistent effort. You have endeared yourselves to this institution. We trust that the institution may ever hold a warm place in your love. Your Alma

Mater will always be interested in your achievements. We will follow your growth with the same loving interest that a mother shows in the activities of her child. You have it in your power to reflect honor and glory on Butler, for Butler lives in the lives, activities and accomplishments of her children. Whatever you may do that is worthy will redound to her glory.

You are stepping out into a new world today. Specifications and qualifications of yesterday are of little use today. You must be able to keep up with the activities or you will be left behind. He that does not keep with the procession is passed by and seems to be going backward.

Any advice or suggestion at this hour is gratuitous. Custom and tradition make it proper to call attention to a few things that we have a right to expect of you.

Unless the efforts of the institution have been in vain, you have learned to think for yourselves. You have no other asset so valuable as this power. There are those who would like to direct your thinking or modify it. These you should meet with proper respect and courtesy but all the time continue to think for yourself.

In your progress of learning to think, you have learned the value of an open mind. If you are to continue to grow and pay back the investment that has been made in you, you must keep an open mind. The authorities in business and professions are in absolute agreement that there is great need for dependable men. If you can be relied upon to think clearly and fairly, you will be in demand. If you always earn more than you are paid, promotion will come. In the great matters of life there are no short days and forty-eight hour weeks. Hard work and long hours are the infallible rule. Learn to love the truth, as it is reflected in the simple things of life. Authorities say that these features are but the attributes of God. They find their authority in Him. Let me commend you, therefore, to a clearer acquaintance with God and a great reliance upon Him. Try to know the man whom nobody knows and find in Him reflection of truth and life.

THE COMMENCEMENT

At ten o'clock the academic procession moved from the main building to the special seats that had been built under the trees in front of the college residence. The invocation was given by the Reverend J. D. Armistead.

A piano duet was rendered by the Misses Lorene Whitham and Rosemary Smith while the members of the graduating class, followed by the faculty, marched to their seats. After the invocation a trio composed of Miss Marguerite Billo, violinist, Miss Marcene Campbell, cellist, and Miss Florence Keepers, pianist, from the School of Music, rendered Mendelssohn's D Minor Trio.

After the address by Senator Fess the following candidates for degrees were presented by Dean James W. Putnam:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Esther Flora Adams	Eleanor Marian Coryell
Wilhelmina Patience Adams	Dorothy Vernon Dale
Agnes Agnew Andrews	Rebecca E. Daugherty
Hester Billman Baker	Charles Samuel Davis
Harold Moody Barclay	Josephine Eastman Day
Eda Margaret Barnes	Helen Louise Dodds
Dorothy Barrett	Florence Mareta Douglas
Jerome Keel Bash	Mae Roseland Dugan
Georgia B. Bateman	Robert Todd Duncan
Ruth Edwards Bates	Solomon Edmund Edwards
Amy Beatty	Albert William Ewbank
Helen Lucile Bedell	Helen Adelaide Foley
Blanche Bernstein	Constance Forsyth
Goldie Irene Bernstein	Mildred Evelyn Foxworthy
Elizabeth G. Bertermann	Franklin E. Frey
William Ralph Bockstahler	Anna C. Gardner
Mary Virginia Book	Susanna Elizabeth Goepper
Kathryn M. Brown	Edna Louise Graves
Esther Elizabeth Bussard	Anne Greenberg
Harry Raymond Campbell	Scott Ham
Mary Patia Carver	Susie E. Mae Harmon
Catherine Cavins	Ilene Harryman
Edith Marie Christian	Fleeta Louise Heinz
Eugene H. Colway	Oliver Earl Hinshaw

Helen Hester Hoover
 Maxwell Everett Hosea
 Hillis Langhorne Howie
 Charlotte Faye Huber
 Harriet Jaehne
 Maurine E. Jaquith
 Ruth McCormick Jones
 Dema Elizabeth Kennedy
 Eleanor Meely King
 Hugh C. Kivett
 Margaret Florentine Kluger
 Irving Lawrence Kurzrok
 Georgia Hensley Lacey
 Helen Marie Lavelle
 Katherine Margaret Lennox
 Josephine Gertrude Likely
 George Amos Luckey
 Edythe Eloise Luzader
 Doris Louisa Lynn
 Alice Emojean McDaniel
 Verna Hittle McDaniel
 Lillian Josephine Martin
 Mildred Laura Medlam
 John Metzger
 Theta Leota Miller
 Helen Catherine Moffett
 Eleanor Bos Mueller
 Alice Young Mullen
 L. Doyle Mullen
 Henry George Nester
 Georgia Kathryn Osborn
 Louise Helen Padou
 Helen Elizabeth Palenius
 Opal Irene Perrin
 Marion Albert Pike
 Anna Pollack

Dorothy Mae Powell
 Edna Aceneth Pyle
 Jack William Quaid
 Oscar Christian Ries
 Margaret Elizabeth Robinson
 Marian Rose
 William H. Rowlands
 Zerelda Halleen Rubush
 Martin Luther Ruth
 Wayne Eugene Salisbury
 Anna Agnes Schmidt
 Margaret Elizabeth Schoener
 Daisy Florence Schulz
 George Alexander Schumacher
 Irene Louise Seuel
 Samuella Henryetta Shearer
 Marguerite Chance Sherwood
 Ralph Wadsworth Snyder
 Pearl Soltau
 Mildred Lucile Stiltz
 Mildred Elizabeth Stockdale
 Mary Stokes
 Elma Ann Sullivan
 Albert Banker Thompson
 Ruel E. Thornberry
 James Spence Tipton
 Frank Clarence Trost
 Lucile Evelyn Tyner
 Floyd Wilmer Umbenhower
 Dorothea Lea Varntz
 Espie L. Walton
 Constance Pauline West
 Dwight Frazee Whitmire
 Dorothy Bailey Wilson
 Lois Esther Wishard
 Nellie Wurtz

John August Young

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Rilus Eastman Doolittle
 George Stults Gamble

Leona Mae Kaley
 Victor Chandler Twitty

IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Culver Crane Godfrey	George Curryer McCandless
Raymond Henry Grapperhaus	Paul Darold McNorton
Paul Stephen Habbe	Maurice Kinnick Miller
Paul Grandison Hill	Reuben Henry Orner
	Ray Richardson Strickland

The following candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts were presented by the chairman of the committee on grade studies, Dr. Henry Lane Bruner:

Ethel M. Hightower	Ellen Katherine Ocker
Pao Heng Mao	Lalit Kumar Shah
Toyozo Wada Nakarai	

President Aley:

My friends, upon the recommendation of the faculty and by the authority of the Board of Directors of Butler University, I hereby confer upon each one of you the degree of Master of Arts with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto. As evidence I will now place in your hands a diploma under proper signature and seal.

Butler College is one of many educational institutions which is doing what it can to bring back into the notice of the public the principle of superior intellectual work. We have, therefore, arranged work of higher grade for which students of great ability may enter as candidates for the high honor of *magna cum laude*. I now have the great pleasure of announcing the names of three members of the class who have won this high honor. I think you would be interested in seeing them. I shall ask them to stand when I read their names. They are:

Ralph Wadsworth Snyder, in Greek.
 Mary Stokes, in Mathematics.
 Floyd Wilmer Umbenhower, in History.

The highest standing for Seniors who have made as many as ninety semester hours in Butler, but who are not candidates for

magna cum laude, with the exception of Ralph Wadsworth Snyder, are:

Ralph Wadsworth Snyder.

Pearl Soltau.

Leona Mae Kaley.

Those who have won senior scholarships with free tuition, are Shailer Linwood Bass, and with half tuition, Rebecca Estelle Pitts and Thomas Clarence Jaleski.

Alumni scholarships have been earned by Ernest Paul Fink, senior, and Anna Margaret Conway, sophomore.

I shall now ask Reverend Winders to pronounce the benediction.

Rev. C. H. Winders:

We now commend you to God, and to His grace, which is able to bear you up and to bring you faultless before His throne.

And may the Lord bless you and keep you, may the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious to you, may the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace. Through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

The Misses Whitham and Smith played the recessional, while the seniors marched from their places to the space in front of the Administration building, where they were greeted by their many friends.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE

Baccalaureate services were held in the college chapel at 4 p. m. on Sunday, June 14. The Reverend Frederick Doyle Kershner, dean of the College of Religion, made the baccalaureate address. The Reverend W. L. Ewing, pastor of the Irvington Methodist Church, pronounced the invocation and the Reverend Oswald J. Grainger, of the College of Missions, the benediction.

TO KATHARINE MERRILL GRAYDON

Five years ago through a visit which Miss Graydon, the editor of *THE QUARTERLY*, made to Hawaii, we were given an opportunity to do her honor. Again at the present time through a tour that she is making of Europe, comes to us a similar opportunity. As before, we lay at her feet our highest esteem and deepest love. Five years have only served to continue that esteem and love, which are co-existent with the life of Butler College itself, indeed even in part the breath of that life.

Again we pay honor to noble womanhood in all of its kindness and charm and idealism, and in its infinite capacity for long suffering and patience with the foibles and failings of loved ones.

Again we remember the true teacher devoted to her subject and her students, and incarnating the soul of her beautiful teachings in her own personality.

Again we rejoice in the comradeship of one always alert and devoted to the best interests of the faculty and students, always loyal to the administration, and always bearing her full share and more of the burdens that fall to a faculty.

Again we happily acknowledge the shepherd or more truly the mother of us alumni, who gathered us into a family consciousness; who keeps the records of our lives; who follows us in our griefs and joys throughout the world; and who holds the ties that bind us to our Alma Mater.

We pray for her the fullest measure of joy on her present journey, and a safe return home, bearing the satisfaction of "dreams come true" to us who love her.

"God wove a web of loveliness,
Of clouds and stars and birds,
But made not any thing at all
So beautiful as words.

They are as fair as bloom or air,
They shine like any star,
And I am rich who learned from her
How beautiful they are."



SPRING IN INDIANA

THOSE WHO READ THE DESCRIPTION OF AUTUMN IN INDIANA IN
THE QUARTERLY OF OCTOBER, 1923, WILL WELCOME THIS
ARTICLE BY THE SAME AUTHOR

To all appearances it was spring when we left the city for our home by the lake, but winter was only hiding around the corner and in a day or two slipped out and lashed us with cold winds, threw snow in our faces, and so frightened the asparagus it refused any longer to appear above ground.

The water was wind bitten, frothy and gray as the sky above it, and a few gulls, that the north wind had flung down from Lake Michigan, wheeled back and forth over the lake, their spread of wing looking disproportionately broad over our small body of water.

However, the fireside was cheerful and comfortable and the burning logs released the odors of the woods and sang us songs of summer. The weather soon moderated but the cold had made the garden backward—it is true we had radishes, but one can not live by radishes alone.

The advent of Spring is not governed by any arbitrary date of the calendar. March may come in under the guise of May, and April snatch up the cast off garments of December. But in spite of contradictory aerial messages, some underground urge sends the sap upwards, quickening the bark, expanding the buds, and creating an ethereal haze over wood and hillside, that day by day grows stronger and more definite, until the earth is clad in robes of solid green.

A few days of sun will bring out the green and gold and garnet blossoms of the willow and alder and swamp maple, with stores of pollen for the first roving bee. As the days lengthen and the sun strengthens, the wild flowers appear—cautiously at first, then with great abandon—whitlow grass, bloodroot, hepatica, anemone, violets, followed in quick succession by trillium, phlox, columbine, crane's bill and all the other blooming things that make every hour of spring time a joy.

During those first warm days one even looks indulgently into the smiling face of the sunny dandelion that crouches meekly by the south wall. But as soon as your back is turned it hastily elongates its stem, bows a treacherous and hoary head to the wind, and brings disaster on your cherished lawn.

The warm week in April had seemed to hint to vegetation of a need of haste and when we arrived the narcissi had mostly bloomed themselves out; the shad bush was out of flower and in leaf; the fruit trees were smothered in blossom; and the budding oaks in their pinks and bronzes and pearly grays were quite as beautiful as the orchards, creating a colorful haze all around the lake. The meadow rue, closely resembling the maiden hair fern that so beautifully clothes my hillside, had not only blossomed but seeded and was being overtopped by the wild columbine.

In some undefined way the birds receive warning of the retreat of winter. The winter birds forsake their secluded places, the song sparrow carols his pleasing notes—the red bird whistles his clarion call and the blue jay screams defiance on every side. Then one frosty morning we hear the shout of the robin and the plaintive call of the phoebe and we know the summons has gone out to the uttermost parts of the earth, to return over the “trackless track.”

Day by day the feathered tribes arrive in increasing numbers, some coming boldly by day, others slipping in as pilgrims of the night, while others still, in stately flocks, pass far over head and simply honk a greeting as they fly, in modern traffic style. Before the migrants have all disappeared the permanent residents are busy with nest building, facing blithely not only the fret and jam of family life, but the many dangers that menace from without. Not all birds lead an upright life and many a nest comes to grief by an enemy's beak. Snakes, foes in fur, and wayward weather also take their toll.

Of eleven varieties that nested in my grounds in 1924, not one brought out a fledgling from the first clutch of eggs. The nimble cat lies in wait for the unwary young. Not only is the tramp cat a menace, but the pampered tabby of the household—no matter

what her character at home, is a savage abroad. It has been truthfully said, "Some men and all cats lead double lives."

Nevertheless, the birds pursue their various ways undismayed. Groups of colloquial gold finches chatter along the roadsides—boblinks drip melody over the meadows. Swifts and swallows and night hawks, with varying notes, are gathering insects in the upper air. Bobwhites fearlessly dispute with you the right to the open road, and an occasional ring-necked pheasant slips into the underbrush at your approach. Wrens, meadow larks, plovers, orioles, tanagers, grossbeaks, thrushes, vireoes and others have a part in the marvelous bird chorus of the spring, though varying greatly in musical value. Yesterday, with ear bent to catch the muffled song of the veery, I greatly resented the incessant patter of half a dozen wrens.

Have you ever noticed how illusive, how untamable, how full of gipsy blood the wild flowers are? One season they abound in one locality, the next they have well-nigh disappeared, sometimes after many seasons to reappear. One by one I am losing the spots of wildflower pilgrimage that have been such a delight to me here. Various things, drainage, pasturage, cultivation, vandalism, besides the vagrant character of the flowers themselves, are responsible for the wild flower famine that is creeping over the land.

The yellow lady slippers sheep have devoured. Woods that sheltered hundreds of trillium grandiflorum, as well as nodding trillium, have been cleared and pastured. The home of the moccasin flower has been drained and ploughed, and places that once were blue with lupines have become sand wastes.

The blue fringed gentian has abandoned field and swamp without cause, as has the showy orchis. Transplanting is a disheartening process, for duplicate conditions as well as you may, the little wild things will seldom accept adoption. The crowning glory of our wild flower season is our broad rose mallow swamp—but even that is showing signs of contraction.

The later things are sturdier and less sensitive, but more colorful, and by midsummer mullein, mints and milkweeds and that vast family of compositæ will be decorating all unoccupied places—

probably the very fact that they are arbitrarily dubbed weeds, saves them. Do you recall Louise Driscoll's lines on "Weeds"?

I look at your garden fair
With flowers in tidy rows
And my wild little seed heart knows
It could never be happy there.

My mother was gypsy born
My father a roving bee.
There is vagabond blood in me
I am not to be trained and shorn.

I am poor and mean indeed
But I make the waste place glad,
And the wayside color-mad,
When there is room for a weed.

Wild flower nomenclature is a puzzling thing. As to Latin names, most of us left them behind with our youth, and common names are so curious and unrelated.

"I have brought you a bouquet," said a flower enthusiast, to an aunt housebound by infirmities—"See, this is crane's bill, and this is dogtooth violet, and this is mouse ear chickweed, and this is lion's foot, and this a leaf of skunk cabbage, and this"—"that's not a bouquet," retorted the aunt, "it's a menagerie." And, had one a bit of magic, a weird hitherto unknown animal might be created out of the bodily parts gathered during a morning's ramble.

While still busy contemplating these ever changing processes of spring, one is suddenly aware that there is a pause in the rhythm of nature's life—that the summit of creation has been reached. The trees are full leaved, all gray and vacant places have been clothed, an invisible line has been passed and one has slipped into Summer. How true the adage on the old English sundial. "Time passes, but memories remain."

Conrad speaks of the "Shadow Line" as marking the "change from youth, care free and fervent, to the more self-conscious and more poignant period of mature life." I have wondered if later

as years accumulate, we do not pass another "Shadow Line" and reach a period where we are possibly less sure as to the solution of the day's problems, but a little less critical of life's weaknesses, less fearful of its dangers, with a little more courage for its unexpected emptiness, its uncomforted spaces. I lay Conrad down with reluctance and turn to anyone else with hesitation.

A SONG

When all the world is gay, my dear,
With Springtime's glad refrain.
When on the hill the hawthorn blooms
And redbud lights the lane.
When green and gold the willows show
Against a sky of blue.
When youth and beauty hold me thrall,
'Tis then I think of you.

When all the world is grey, my dear,
And all of joy has fled.
When round the hill a chill wind mourns
For blossoms long since dead.
When prisoned by the fire I sit,
And in my dreams review
The memories of fairer days,
'Tis then I think of you.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The Metropolitan School of Music, which is affiliated with Butler, celebrated its thirtieth annual commencement Friday evening, June 19. Dr. Henry Noble Sherwood, state superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed the graduating class and presented the diplomas. There were thirteen graduates. A musical program preceded Dr. Sherwood's address. Miss Charlotte Brown, graduating in dramatic art, gave a reading, "Willamilla", by Tarkington; Miss Lorinda Cottingham, Miss Martha Marie Haworth and Mrs. Alma Miller Lentz, violinists, each played solos; Miss Florence Keepers, pianist, played a piano concerto with string quartet accompaniment, and two trios were played in which ensembles were included by Miss Florence Sherwood and Miss Laura Doerflin, pianists. Other members of the graduating class were Miss Mildred George, Miss Norma Justice and Miss Thelma Peterson, in dramatic art, and Misses Mildred Casey, Agnes Holland and Myrtle Kathryn Klover in Public School Music.

Dr. Sherwood's address emphasized the need in this day of materiality of cultivating the fine arts in order to balance the spiritual and material needs. Of these he credited music with having the greatest power.

THE ART SCHOOL

The John Herron Art Institute, now affiliated with Butler College, observed its 1925 Commencement with a pageant, the evening of June 10; and with an exhibition of the work of the school for 1924-25. The pageant, "The Feast of Tirmont," portrayed the Middle Ages through a story of church and state. It was presented in four parts: A—The Court Assembles; B—The Legend of the Gifts; C—Interlude, and D—Masque of the Complement. The entire production, from mechanics to acting, was the work of the school.

Mr. J. A. MacLean, Director of the Art Association, gave an ad-

dress of greeting; Mr. Evans Woollen, President of the Art Association, awarded the scholarship and prizes; and Mrs. J. W. Fesler, Chairman of the School, spoke on The Art School.

The exhibition of the school is in Gallery I of the Museum and the Court. All departments of both divisions of the school, the Junior and Adult, are represented. The exhibition was of special interest to the National Education Association, in session in Indianapolis this month.

THE COLLEGE OF RELIGION

A significant portent of the realization of "the greater Butler" appeared this spring in the publication, for the first year, 1925-26, of "The Bulletin" of the College of Religion. Mr. Thomas Hibben's drawing of the new building that will house the college on the Fairview campus is used as the frontispiece. The information which follows is very comprehensive, thorough and well arranged.

Of special interest is the announcement of a faculty of five members already teaching in the college, who are supplemented by seven members in the university faculty who offer courses in the college; and by eleven instructors in schools affiliated with the university who also offer courses in the college. The faculty of the college consists of:

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF RELIGION

Robert Judson Aley, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Butler University.

Frederick D. Kershner, M. A., LL. D., Dean and Professor of Christian Doctrine.

Bruce L. Kershner, M. A., Professor of New Testament and Church History.

Guy L. Hoover, M. A., B. D., Professor of Practical Theology.

Hugh W. Ghormley, M. A., B. D., Secretary of the College of Religion and Associate Professor of Old Testament.

H. Parr Armstrong, M. A., Associate Professor of Practical Theology.

Besides the teaching staff ten lecturers are announced:

ADDITIONAL LECTURERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PRACTICAL THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

Zachary T. Sweeney, LL. D., Epochs and Crises in Restoration History.

Thomas W. Grafton, LL. D., Practical Ministries.

O. Leslie Hull, M. A., B. D., The Christian Ordinances.

W. E. M. Hackleman, The Fine Arts and the Church.

Edna Malott, Church Organization.

SPECIAL LECTURERS FOR THE SESSION OF 1925-1926

A. T. Robertson, M. A., D. D., LL. D., Litt. D., Professor of New Testament Interpretation, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.

Kirby Page, Author of "The Sword or the Cross," "War, Its Causes, Consequences and Cure," "Incentives in Modern Life," etc.

Henry H. Halley, of Chicago, Illinois.

Rufus M. Jones, M. A., Litt. D., Professor of Philosophy, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Arthur Holmes, Ph. D., Professor of Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania.

Courses are offered in five departments:

Department of the Old Testament.

Department of the New Testament.

Department of Church History.

Department of Christian Doctrine.

Department of Practical Theology:

1. Homiletics and Practical Ministries.
2. Religious Education.
3. The Fine Arts in Religion.
4. Secretarial Training.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF MISSIONS

Commencement of the College of Missions took place Wednesday, June 10. The annual pageant this year, entitled *The Temple of Heaven*, dealt with the religious history of China. The Commencement address was delivered by Dr. A. W. Fortune, formerly professor of biblical theology in Transylvania College, now pastor of the Central Christian Church, of Lexington, Kentucky.

The list of graduates and the countries to which they will be sent is as follows:

Africa (Belgian Congo)—Roger Thomas Clarke, Virginia Maltby Clarke, George Emry Eccles, Lulu Moffitt Eccles, Mary Sue McDonald Havens, Lewis Albert Hurt, Gertrude Mae Shoemaker, Esther Wachnitz Snipes.

South America (Argentina or Paraguay)—Reuben Wesley Coleman, Marie McMillan Coleman, Lora Aleta Garrett, Hallie Ruth Strange.

Mexico—Sarah Rozella Charles, Ivan Hobart Grigsby, Della Georgia Grigsby.

China—Charles Samuel Heininger, Rex DeVern Hopper, Ida Tobin Hopper, Pae Heng Mao, Ruth Imogene Oberlies, Russell Gordon Osgood, Chester Wayne Sorrell, Alice Gadd Sorrell.

India—Anna Elizabeth Farra, Frank Emery Harnar, Blanch May Harnar, Herman Marion Reynolds, Mildred Pritchett Reynolds, Lalit Kumar Shah, Hazel Oral Wood.

Jamaica—Myrle Olive Ward.

Japan—Toyozo Wala Nakarai.

The following will receive the degree of Master of Arts: Roger Thomas Clarke, George Emry Eccles, Lora Aleta Garrett, Mary Sue McDonald Havens, Charles Samuel Heininger, Rex DeVern Hopper, Ida Tobin Hopper, Lewis Albert Hurt, Gertrude Mae Shoemaker, Esther Wachnitz Snipes, Hallie Ruth Strange, Chester Wayne Sorrell.

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

ISSUED JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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Officers of the Alumni Association—President, Edwin E. Thompson, '00; First Vice-President, Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, '09; Second Vice-President, Myron Hughel, '17; Treasurer, John I. Kautz, '22.

Secretary and Editor of the Butler Alumnal Quarterly—Katharine M. Graydon, '78.

NEWS FROM THE CITY OFFICE

Principal gifts to the college since the last report from the city office to the Quarterly were made by Edwin E. Thompson, of Indianapolis and the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, also of Indianapolis. Mr. Thompson, who was graduated from Butler with the class of 1900, gave \$10,000, to be applied on the building funds. Announcement of his donation was made at a reunion of his class at Fairview park. It developed, in talking over old times, that Emsley W. Johnson, now a Butler director, and Mr. Thompson, wished to take two young women friends to Fairview during commencement week, twenty-five years ago, and have a picnic. As Mr. Thompson was working his way through school and the college year was closing he found himself without any money whatever. He applied to his friend, Mr. Johnson, for a loan. Mr. Johnson's total cash on hand amounted to \$1.50. He loaned half of this to Mr. Thompson and the picnic was a success. Twenty-five years later, at the same place, Mr. Thompson gave his alma mater \$10,000. He explained that he looked upon the gift as something in the nature of interest on the original seventy-five cent loan and that whatever he had been able to do in business could be traced largely to the Butler influence during his early years.

The Real Silk Hosiery Mills' gift of \$15,000 also will be applied on building expenses and will be used in helping defray the expense of a new school of commerce. The Real Silk Mills manage-

ment is particularly interested in corporate distribution and will give a prize of \$100 each year to the student in the school of commerce who writes the best essay dealing with that subject. This firm now has between 4,000 and 5,000 college students enrolled throughout the country as salesmen and is giving assistance to business courses in about 150 colleges and universities. Although its product is not sold exclusively in Indiana, it is anxious to be of service to the home school.

The city office recently received a letter from Clarence L. Goodwin, of Greensburg, Pa., who gave Butler \$35,000 some time ago, in which he called attention to the liberality of Pittsburgh in connection with a campaign to raise money for the university there.

During the spring months a freshman drive was conducted at Butler for additional funds. The campaign was well organized and conducted with enthusiasm. The totals have not yet been checked but it is known that a substantial sum was pledged and that this may be increased subsequently. One of the first contributions in this drive was \$1,000 from Mrs. Edna Christian, of Indianapolis, who is a special student at Butler.

The city of Indianapolis has started work on grading for the boulevard system that will surround the college grounds at Fairview. This improvement is now well under way and the campus will be put in shape, particularly from the standpoint of adequate approaches from all directions.

General progress has been made not only with the financial campaign but in other lines and the future for Butler looks brighter than ever before. The \$700,000 needed by the end of the year to meet the conditions of William G. Irwin and his sister, Mrs. Z. T. Sweeney, who offered \$300,000 to the building fund, has not yet been raised. We are working hard to that end, however, and are confident that December 31 will see the needed amount pledged.

CLASS DAY

The annual senior class-day exercises were held in the college chapel by the class of 1925 at ten o'clock on the morning of June 13th. A large number of friends and relatives of the members of the class were present.

The program opened with a short musical and dancing act presented by a number of the senior co-eds of the college. Students of yesterday, today and the future were depicted.

Officers, previously elected by the class then took over the remainder of the program. Constance Forsyth gave a history of the graduates, recalling many serious and amusing incidents of the past four years. Irene Seuel, prophet of the class, predicted many great and minor occasions for her classmates. Eugene H. Colway, in the capacity of will-maker, bequeathed many possessions of great value upon the students who were to remain at the college.

The exercises were concluded by George A. Schumacher, giftorian, who generously bestowed comical gifts upon many who were present. As a final act he presented to the college in behalf of the class, a beautiful sun-dial, which is expected to find a worthy place on the new campus at Fairview. In behalf of the college, Miss Corinne Welling, sponsor of the class, accepted the gift.

THE ALUMNI REUNION

The Butler College Alumni Association held its annual meeting and picnic in the athletic building of Butler College, Saturday, evening, June 13, 1925, the President, Dr. D. A. Layman, presiding.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. John Kautz, showed a balance of \$321.00 in the treasury, with one issue of the Quarterly to be paid for. On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted.

In the absence of Miss Katharine M. Graydon, the report of the Secretary was read by Miss Jane Graydon. On motion, duly seconded, this report was accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Alumni Association has been unusually active during the past year. As announced one year ago and made known by letter sent to all alumni through the Class Secretaries, the Association has furnished two scholarships—to a senior, Miss Hester Baker, and to a freshman, Miss Anna Conway. This accomplishment has been brought about by interested and energetic secretaries. The amount raised has been \$333.45. By no means have all alumni contributed to this worthy fund, nor have all classes been upon the list of contributors. When the annual letter is sent next fall, it is hoped there may be a 100 per cent response. Were it possible to see the relief and joy these scholarships afford there would be no delay in making immediate reply. We are not averse to large gifts, but the request is for a cheerful response from every alumnus of a small contribution to help some one else enjoy what he has had from our Alma Mater.

It was also voted a year ago to bestow two medals at Commencement—to a man and to a woman—as recognition of conspicuous service to the College; but the motion was withdrawn when not sufficient money was collected to support the scholarships and to bestow the medals.

The Butler Men's Club, John E. Spiegel, president, has met monthly for the purpose of stimulating interest in the College and its activities. They have raised \$700.00 for the College band with which they have purchased several instruments and expect by autumn to have the musicians in proper uniform. They have entertained the Football team, the Basketball team and the Relay team. Praise is due this Club.

The alumni must take pride in the successes of the athletic teams. A victorious record has followed in their steps throughout the year. Not less successful, though less widely heralded, have been the successes in the academic departments of our school.

The necrology of the year has been heavy: A. B. Kirkpatrick, '78; Horace H. Fletcher, ex-'75; Dr. A. B. Philputt, trustee of the College; Emerson W. Matthews, '91; Wallace W. Knapp, '94;

Editha Newsom, ex-'17; Clay Trusty, '08; George W. Henry, '05; Helen Lenore VanSickle, '03.

This evening the Association is to admit into its membership the class of '25, a fine class of 173 members. We congratulate them, we congratulate ourselves. We look to them for continued loyalty in furthering the large interests of their Alma Mater, and bespeak for them that same splendid activity which has characterized them as undergraduates through their four years.

It is a great pleasure to have in our midst for this occasion many of the out-of-town alumni. The Association values you and hopes you will more often visit the campus. It welcomes you of the long ago and you of more recent times.

KATHARINE M. GRAYDON, *Alumni Secretary.*

It was moved by Miss Evelyn Butler that a vote of appreciation and gratitude be put on record by this Association to Miss Katharine M. Graydon for her unusual services to the Association. Motion seconded by Mr. D. C. Brown and carried by rising vote.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following report:

President, Edwin E. Thompson, Class of 1900.

First Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, Class of 1909.

Second Vice-President, Myron Hughel, Class of 1917.

Treasurer, John I. Kautz, Class of 1922.

Secretary and Editor of the Butler Alumnae Quarterly, Miss Katharine M. Graydon, Class of 1878.

Miss Graydon has always had two assistants. We thought it best that she choose her own appointees.

P. H. CLIFFORD,
GEORGIA GALVIN OAKES,
URITH DAILEY.

On motion, this report was accepted and the above officers declared elected.

It was moved by Mr. H. S. Schell that the Class of 1925 be ad-

mitted into membership of the Butler Alumni Association. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. George Schumacher, the class representative, said: "Mr. President, and Members of the Alumni Association: On behalf of the Class of 1925 I wish to accept this honor that you have bestowed upon us. We feel that in going out into our respective paths of endeavor we have a duty to perform to the College as never before. We are leaving the College, that is true, but that is no sign our task is ended. We hope in the future to help in some way to bring fame and glory to Butler College."

Mr. Edwin E. Thompson, the incoming President, responded to his election with the following remarks: "This is the first time I was ever elected to office, but I will serve to the best of my ability. I am glad to be a member of the Class of 1900, and as a member of that class to be here as its representative.

I have this thought about the College. When I came here to school I was distressingly poor—not that I have entirely gotten away from that state yet, but I used to ride my bicycle to the end of the street car line, and sometimes the matter of the nickel car fare was a problem. But I hope the Alumni Association, and the professors and everybody else connected with this institution will make it a point to try to get in touch with and make things comfortable around Butler for the poor boys and girls that come here. I recall when we used to ride on the old street cars, the many kind words and smiles I had from Mrs. Brown—she used to be Miss Christian—and it comes to me now that we never were formally introduced. But I really wish that every student of the College would take it upon himself or herself to be cordial to the poor students who may come here. I did not belong to any fraternity—I could not have belonged—and I think perhaps that was the reason I was never spiked—they knew I would not be able to accept.

I will do the best I can to fulfill the duties of this office. I am pretty busy most of the time, so I shall rely upon some of you folks to help me along. One man cannot do it—you must all help."

On motion, duly seconded, a vote of thanks was tendered the Treasurer, John I. Kautz, for his services.

The President then called on President Aley, who made a short address reviewing the progress of the college during the past year with which the alumni are already familiar through the pages of *THE QUARTERLY*.

Dr. D. W. Layman followed with the annual President's address:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

This is the first opportunity I have had to thank the alumni for the honor they conferred upon me by electing me president of the Butler Alumni Association at their annual meeting one year ago.

Alumni Day should be a significant day in the life of every Butler man and woman. It is a day when the alumni gather together to renew old friendships, and even more important, it now affords an opportunity for them to learn of the new and bigger Butler and of the enlarged student body, carrying forward more splendidly than ever, the traditions of the College.

The Alumni Association of Butler College is an organization which needs and deserves the support of every alumnus. Butler College is interested in its alumni and Butler College is hoping that the alumni will become increasingly more interested in the progress and future activities of Butler.

We, the alumni, are the stockholders, so to speak, of a great institution. A majority of the directors of this institution are appointed from our number. Another alumnus, Mr. John W. Ather-ton, is Financial Secretary of the Building and Endowment Fund of Butler College. From this, and other data, I maintain that of the three large groups, the faculty, student body and alumni, which make up an institution of learning, the Alumni group is the most important. Of course, this is open to argument. I will leave it to the other two groups to fight it out for second place.

The officers of the Alumni Association have been active during the past year. At the several meetings held since last June, we have discussed matters concerning the future welfare of the Association and Butler College.

The officers, acting for the Alumni Association, desire to recognize and put their seal of approval on certain activities:

1. We congratulate the Board of Directors and the Financial Secretary on the success they have attained in the campaign conducted for funds for the new and bigger Butler.

2. We wish to congratulate Dr. Aley and the Faculty upon the excellent manner in which they have handled the enlarged student body within such limited quarters.

3. We commend the Butler Men's Club and congratulate the Club upon the excellent service rendered, in interesting not only the alumni and former students, but the public as well, in Butler affairs, especially the affairs pertaining to athletics.

4. We wish to congratulate the Director of Athletics, Mr. Page; Coach Hinkle and other assistants on the wonderful success they have achieved this year in the Athletic Department. I must remind the Association that it was through the efforts of our own alumni, Frank Davidson and John W. Atherton that Mr. Page was secured.

5. We approve of the Class Secretary Association. This is a unit of activity whereby one member of each class keeps in touch with the other members. Through this Association the alumni have contributed to the support of two Alumni Scholarships. This is just a beginning. The Association hopes for bigger things along this line. Like a great many other things, we are indebted to Miss Katharine Graydon for suggesting and establishing the class Secretary Association.

Now that we have congratulated the College and the alumni, more or less, it would show a non-progressive attitude to sit back perfectly satisfied; we wish to make a few recommendations:

1. We recommend that Butler College consider the adoption of student managership for the athletic teams. This system once prevailed for years at Butler and we believe it has many advantages.

2. We believe that the Alumni Association should have at least two alumni athletic representatives, appointed either by the

President of this Association or by the Board of Directors. The Representatives to serve in an advisory capacity.

3. We recommend for consideration that the date of Founders' Day be changed to the first Saturday in November. Butler College opened its doors November 1st, 1855, at the old University grounds on College Avenue and Home Avenue, now East Thirteenth Street. Combine Founders' Day in November with the Home Coming Day, and it will become a significant day to celebrate annually on the new Fairview site.

In conclusion, I wish to urge that every alumnus, former student and friend lend their moral and financial support to the Building Fund Campaign.

I feel that the Financial Secretary and his Committee in charge of the campaign, deserve the united support and co-operation of all Butlerites.

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH B. KEALING

I do not believe an alumni meeting is the place for a serious speech so I am not going to make one. It is an occasion for the renewal of old friendships and to do honor to the University from which we graduated.

I received my diploma from Butler University in June, 1879, forty-six years ago almost to a day and at all times since I have been proud of it. The class of 1879 consisted of nineteen members, three women and sixteen men. It was the largest class graduated up to that time.

I have seen our Alma Mater grow steadily from year to year, until now it is a nationally known institution. I recall the day when the University, then known as the Northwestern Christian University, moved to Irvington and took the name of Butler University. I now see it going to its new location and each time it has moved it has grown bigger and better. I expect to live to see it one of the best known and best Universities in the west.

I was a student for three months at the old Northwestern Christian University. I remember very well the day my father took

me there. I was then only a young lad. We called on President Burgess who put his hand on my head and said, "we will make a man of this lad." When examination came I failed to pass and upon investigation it was found that I did not pass because I had played "hookey" most of the time. I was promptly taken from there and sent to the Indianapolis public schools. After graduating at the Indianapolis High School I entered Butler and in due time received my degree. In looking back to the day I graduated I can see myself going to commencement in a new Prince Albert suit on a hot day, of course it being my first one, right through this campus to the chapel. The subject of my graduating address was, "shall a lawyer defend a guilty client?" Of course I took the view at that time that he should not, and held that view until I began to practice law when I discovered that if a lawyer held to that view, he would have very few clients.

I am almost ashamed to say that I have not attended an alumni meeting for many years, but if you and I survive these speeches I promise to be more faithful in the future.

Meeting here in this beautiful campus where we used to play and study under the same grand old trees that are here now, brings back very pleasant recollections of our college days and of our college chums. It is while in college that the warmest and sincerest friendships are often made. After we are graduated while our paths of life may be far apart, we never forget our classmates even if we do not see them often.

This meeting also makes us think of our professors who were largely responsible for whatever success we may have had in life. Patient and painstaking with us we have come to love and revere them and their memories. We appreciate all they did for us more than we did while in college. I cannot help but recall that grand old man, Prof. A. R. Benton, who was President of Butler in my day. I also recall with pleasure and reverence Prof. Scot Butler, our Latin teacher; Prof. Thrasher, teacher of mathematics; Miss Katharine Merrill, and Miss Harriet Noble, teachers of English literature. Many of you since that day have had other teachers

whom I do not know, but you today will no doubt recall them and remember your associations with a great deal of pleasure.

Many of the alumni of Butler have made names for themselves, very few of them have disgraced their college. Butler, while comparatively small, has always had the reputation of being a real school. Many of us doubtless would have liked to attend Yale, Harvard, Princeton or other famous Universities, but I doubt in the end if we would have been any better off so far as learning is concerned. My opinion is that the alumni of Butler, take it by and large, will compare favorably with the alumni of larger and more widely known institutions. After all it is up to the student himself. The name of having graduated from Yale, Harvard, Princeton or some other famous University gets you nothing. I have had professors who were not nationally known but who in fact would compare favorably with the professors of these Universities. In my day we came to Butler to study, and study we did, or we would not have remained there very long.

Such men as Addison C. Harris, Harry S. New, Dr. Henry Jameson, Dr. A. W. Brayton, Demarchus Brown, Hilton U. Brown, Merrill Moores, Will Irwin, Emsley Johnson, Jack Atherton, Dr. Layman, James Lilly, Crate Bowen, J. P. Frenzel, Arthur V. Brown, Claris Adams, and others have made names for themselves in their respective professions, and the foundation of their success was laid at this University. I could name many others. We are proud of all of them.

We are now about to build a bigger and better institution. Great credit should be given to those who have labored in season and out of season and who have freely given of their means to bring this about. The alumni have played no small part in this. They have given very liberally and they will give more. Let us all resolve while pleasant memories of our college days are uppermost in our minds that we will do everything we can to build up that institution which educated us, made us what we are, and of which we are very proud.

Those who have been actively engaged in the work have selected a splendid site for the University and the boy or girl who will

have the privilege of attending it will be very fortunate indeed.

Indiana is the home of many splendid colleges. It is in a way one of the most wonderful States of the Union. How proud we will be in the future to have it known as the home of the greatest University in the west. Not only will every one of the alumni be proud of it, but all our citizens will rejoice to know that right at home there will be a splendid college where they can send their children to school and that it is located in a clean, moral city, fit to live in.

Your chairman has asked me to say something about politics. It is such a big subject that I can say but little. I am glad, however, to have the opportunity of suggesting something that has been on my mind for a long time. I think that not only our own University but every other one in our country should teach its students practical politics. Whatever politics I know I learned from experience. When I left college I knew nothing about politics. I could have and should have been taught something about it while in school. Did you ever stop to think that politics is the one subject more than any other one, that is discussed in our homes, our places of business, on the street, and in fact wherever men and women come together.

So long as our government is a government by parties, it is important that students should be taught what constitutes a party, how it is formed and carried on, so that when their time comes they can take their places in it and by so doing not only help to elevate politics, but help to make a better and stronger government. With many people a man known as a politician is subject to ridicule and scorn. A party boss is often supposed to be a man with horns and one who does not have the interest of his country at heart. Nothing is farther from the truth than this. I have had many years' experience in local, state and national politics, and I know that some of the best and most loyal men in the country are known as politicians.

No one in all this country is held in higher esteem and has the confidence of the people of this country more than our distinguished President, Calvin Coolidge. From the time he graduated from

college he was a practical politician. From town clerk of a small town to the greatest office in the gift of the American people, is a far cry and yet that is the road President Coolidge traveled. As soon as he left college he took up politics—practical politics and was a practical politician for more than twenty years. He learned then and knows now the value of organization in politics. He is now a leader of his party in every sense of the word. He did not get his education in politics in college but had to acquire it through experience. He is one in many who has traveled his own road to success. He was practical in politics and is practical in office. That is why he has made a success in every office he has ever held.

I do not mean that politics should be taught so that a man may get an office. That is only an incident, for a very small part of the people of our country ever hold office or want to hold office. Many of the ablest men in our country have been men who cared nothing for office but only became active in politics that they might better help their country. Why then should not young men and women be educated in politics as well as any other subject?

I believe that the thought is worth consideration. If that is true why then would it not be a fine thing for our University to be a pioneer along this line? It will not only be advantageous to the student when he goes out in the world in his chosen profession but it will tend to elevate politics and will help to make a better and stronger government. The better and stronger the party the better and stronger the government will be.

I read in an article by Meredith Nicholson, in the April issue of the BUTLER QUARTERLY the following:

“It is a singular thing that with all the stress laid upon efficiency in industry and commerce we should so meekly submit to the second rate in government. A democracy presupposes of the citizen a serious concern for the intelligent and honest administration of public affairs. I do not believe the schools and colleges are doing their duty in this matter. There is something lacking here. The usual college courses in history and politics are somehow inadequate. Our young men and women are not bringing

home from the colleges and universities any high sense of their responsibilities as citizens. Possibly the reason lies in the fact that the teaching is too academic. The average college professor is timid about venturing opinions that may be suspected of party bias. To meet this situation I suggest lectureships to be filled by men who know practical politics. I would not scruple to introduce to the students men known as party bosses and have them tell how they do the job. And the political idealists should have a chance to disclose the faith that is in them. The whole aim would be to quicken the interest, to arouse in every student a strong sense of personal responsibility."

I would go farther and not only have such lectures but for the reasons I have given I would have a department of politics.

Mayor Shank was then introduced by Mr. Atherton, and made a short speech, extending the interest and co-operation of the city administration in forwarding the development of Butler University.

Mr. Claris Adams gave a brief review of the athletic achievements of the past year.

Mr. Emsley Johnson was introduced as the Silver Jubilee class speaker. He said in part: "Twenty-five years ago our class left these college halls. Recently we had a reunion of the class at which ten members were present. We are proud of our class. \$41,000 of the money subscribed to Butler has come from that class. Just the other day Mr. Thompson gave \$10,000, and every member of the class has contributed liberally to the success of Butler.

"I cannot help saying something of our hopes and aspirations and ambitions for the future. We have the most wonderful site in the world at Fairview, and we are doing the best we can—but we must do a little bit more. We can all do this, not by giving large sums of money, but we can preach Butler to our friends and acquaintances, we can uphold Butler—we have many things to be proud of. We have a wonderful student body, we are proud of our Faculty, and we have every reason to believe that we will be

holding sessions out there in the near future. We will put up some portables to tide us over the present, but we are sure that in the future Butler College will take its place in the first rank."

Following the address by Mr. Johnson the meeting adjourned.

CLASS REUNIONS

1900

Because Blanche Noel was sailing for France, we had our class meeting one week in advance of Butler Alumni night. We had to postpone our inspection of the new Butler Campus till next year for the weather man decided to break the three-weeks drought by sending a heavy rain. Consequently the class members, their families, and their picnic baskets came to the home of the secretary. Butler blue and white with yellow coreopsis combined the college with class colors for the table decorations. The lunch baskets contained both the substantial picnic foods and the delicacies of cake and ice cream. Clara Overheiser Fry and Mrs. Edwin Thompson each baked a fine big cake.

The following members answered to the class roll: (1) John Atherton with Mrs. Atherton and Hilton Atherton; (2) John R. Carr (sickness at home prevented Mrs. Carr and their three children from coming); (3) Cora Emrich who arranged the table decorations; (4) Emsley W. Johnson with Mrs. Johnson, Emsley Johnson Junior and his sister; (5) Blanch Noel; (6) Clara Overheiser Fry, and Mr. Fry (none of their three children could come); (7) Mr. and Mrs. Anson Leroy Portteus with their daughter, Jean. (Their son is an interne at the Riley Hospital); (8) Edwin E. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson; (9) Shelly Diggs Watts who is Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics and Sociology at Indiana University. (Mrs. Watts and daughter could not come), and (10) your Class Secretary.

During the roll call letters from the following were read: (1) Grace Gookin Koislake who spoke of Mr. Koislake, of one son graduated from Dartmouth, of another son who is a junior at

Michigan and of a daughter who enters college in the fall; (2) Mary Graham Place who wrote of her husband and two college sons who are scoring high in tennis; (3) May Griggs Van Voorhis whose husband has charge of the Spruce Street Church in Morgantown, West Virginia. Their family of five, a younger one of whom graduates from Hiram this June, and active church work have kept them busy. (4) Penelope Kern who is teaching in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Of the graduates two are not with us; Carl Loop who died in Sicily, and Ernest Graham. Mrs. Hope Graham is dean of Women in a Chicago High School. One son will soon be graduated from law school at the University of Chicago. The younger son attends Northwestern.

Besides our visiting, renewing old acquaintances, and making new ones among the family members, we laid plans to meet next year on the new Butler Campus. At this time we hope for better weather and for the opportunity for seeing foundations of new buildings well under way. John Atherton and Emsley Johnson, who have done so much toward the realization of a new Butler, explained their work and showed plans for the new buildings. In order to assure next year's plans a postage fund was established and the following officers elected: Anson Leroy Portteus, President; Blanche Noel, Vice-President; Cora Emrich, Treasurer, and Esther Fay Shover, Permanent Secretary.

By far the outstanding event of the reunion came in the form of a gift of \$10,000 made by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Thompson. That this gift was announced on the day of our Class Reunion, gives us an added interest in our class and in our College.

ESTHER FAY SHOVER.

1908

The Class of 1908 met for their eighteenth annual reunion Class Day Morning. The annual breakfast which is given regularly in Ellenberger Woods, this year on account of rain was given at the home of Miss Gretchen Scotten. Because a number of the members could not attend at that time, the class held a picnic the fol-

lowing Friday, and entertained the mothers of the members as special guests. The members of the class who were present are: Mrs. Lettie Lowe Myers, Mrs. Alma Hoover Nedley, Miss Bessie Powers, Miss Gretchen Scotten, Mrs. Daisy McGowan Turner, and Mrs. Florence Hosbrook Wallace.

Since the annual breakfast often interferes with other activities of Class Day, the class decided hereafter to give the breakfast on the morning following Commencement Day.

FLORENCE HOSBROOK WALLACE.

1914

The Class of 1914 voted at its tenth reunion last June to have an annual luncheon, always to be held on the Saturday before Commencement at the Lincoln Hotel. This plan was adopted so that every member would always know the time and place of the annual reunions.

This year those of the Class who could be back gathered together in the Italian room of the Lincoln Hotel. There were the Reverend Elvin Daniels, Mr. Clarence Burkhardt, Miss June Brewer, Miss Eda Boos Brewer, and Mrs. Ellen Graham George.

The reunion in spite of the fact only a few members could be present was enthusiastic in its renewal of friendships, and in its consideration of the progress of the college.

ELLEN GRAHAM GEORGE.

1917

The Class of 1917 had its annual supper Sunday evening, June 14th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Spiegel, 4125 North Illinois Street. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Myron Hughel, Mr. and Mrs. John Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Book, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Spiegel, Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Ragsdale, Miss Hazel Stanley, Miss Juna Lutz, Miss Vaugil Davis, Miss Urith Dailey, Mrs. Mildred Dawson Tribble, and Earl McRoberts.

Earl McRoberts made a special trip down from Chicago to be with the Class this year. All of the members eagerly look for-

ward to these gatherings of the "Seventeeners", and heartily recommend annual reunions to all Butler classes.

URITH DAILEY.

1920

The following members of the Class of 1920 celebrated their fifth reunion by having lunch together on Saturday, June 13th. Those attending included Margaret Rose, Lucille Sartor, Nina Keppel, Hazel Stuart, Merrill Woods, Kenneth Fry and his wife, Mildred Clearwater Fry; Helen Jaehne, '19; and Gladys Banes. Miss Sarah Cotton, Registrar of Butler College, was a special guest. A telegram was received from Florence Corya, and letters were received from Dorothy Frazee, Herman and Lois Sheedy, Monta Hunter, Louise Stewart Baker, Marie Hamilton Miller, Muriel Fillingham, Donald McGavran, and Talitha Gerlach.

GLADYS BANES.

CLASS NEWS

1890

The celebration of the Class of 1890 that was planned to have taken place this year, which marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of graduation, has been postponed on account of Mrs. Alexander Jameson's visit to Europe and will take place next year.

The secretary, Miss Vida Cottman, reports the following news:

Mr. J. F. Findley, now a resident of Boulder, Colorado, visited in Irvington recently.

The Rev. Newton and Mrs. Jessup of Lafayette, Indiana, attended Butler Commencement.

Mrs. Henry S. Schell (Romaine Braden) attended the inauguration of President L. H. Murlin of DePauw University on June 9, 1925, as the official representative of the University of California. Mrs. Schell received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of California in 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Schell will go to Oroville, California,

this summer to visit Mrs. Schell's sister and her sister's husband, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brady, both of the class of '93.

1900

The secretary, Esther Fay Shover, of the Class of 1900, reports the following news of the class:

Mrs. Anne Butler Recker has gone with her son to the lakes for the summer.

Mr. Edward Dougherty has returned from California and has charge of the Christian Church in Muncie, Indiana.

Miss Anna Edgeworth is teaching in Indianapolis.

Miss Mabel Hauk is now Mrs. O. D. Thundere.

Mrs. Ethel Roberts Loop has returned to the United States and is living in the east. Her daughter, Mary, is in school near Philadelphia.

Dr. Raymond A. Smith is a professor in the Christian University at Fort Worth, Texas.

1915

The celebration that the Class of 1915 has been preparing for this year, their tenth anniversary of graduation, has been postponed until next year. The class is so scattered that it is hard for the members to hold a reunion. Five of the class attended the alumni supper: Miss Margaret Griffith, Mr. Howard Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell (Elsie Felt), and Mr. Joseph Ostrander and Mrs. Ostrander (Genevieve Ham).

WELCOME TO THE CLASS OF 1925

The alumni association, composed of graduates and former students of Butler, welcomes the Class of 1925 as new members in their organization. This association takes part in every activity of the college, the Home Coming and Founders' Day celebrations being two of the more important occasions of the school year under its management. Each member receives the Quarterly, a magazine that carries news of every department of the college. The dues are but \$2.00 a year.

ATHLETICS

BASEBALL

Coach Hinkle had a hard task in finding enough men to fill out his baseball machine, which was wrecked last year by the graduation of Middlesworth, Goett, Staton, Jones, Blessing, Welborn and Slaughter. Ewing was the only veteran hurler. Quisser, a sophomore, got the receiving job, while Woolgar, who was here in 1923, took over the third base position. Strole and Reichel were other new men in the regular lineup. Captain Mills, Nipper, Keach, Griggs, completed the nine, and very few changes were made during the season. The team made a southern trip in March and gained much valuable experience, although they only broke even in the number of games won and lost. However, after returning home and starting on their state schedule, the team ran up eleven straight victories, losing the twelfth game to Wabash at the end of the season. This record gives the Bulldogs a clear claim to the state title. Indiana and Purdue were both defeated twice by Wabash, Notre Dame lost to Purdue, while Wabash lost to Notre Dame and DePauw. The feature of the season's play was the hitting of the team as a whole and the fine mound work of Ewing. Griggs, who recently joined the White Sox, is the only senior on the squad, and with several promising men on the yearling team, prospects are bright for a strong team next spring.

TENNIS

Sagalowsky and Kurzrok, Butler's tennis stars, have been keeping pace with the other teams. They were undefeated in a long schedule of dual meets with some of the best teams in the middle west. They won the doubles championship in the State Meet, and at the same affair, Sagalowsky won the singles championship from Kurzrok. At the Big Ten meet, the Bulldog entries made a clean sweep of everything. They took the doubles and met each other in the finals of the singles. Kurzrok finally won after one of the most brilliant exhibitions of tennis ever seen in a Conference meet.

These two men participated at the National Meet in Philadelphia late in June.

SPRING ATHLETICS

During the past few months Butler athletic teams have risen to new heights in spring sports and the baseball, track, and tennis teams have taken their places beside the basketball and football teams which have gained so much national recognition in the past few years. The performances of Butler athletes this spring are a monument to the coaching staff. With only a handful of men in track, Coach Page turned out the best relay team in the country and with only six men entered in the Indiana State Meet, was able to place second to Notre Dame, who had thirty-five men entered, of whom nineteen placed.

The work of the track team, especially the relay group, deserves special mention. Starting at the University of Illinois indoor games, the Butler relay team, composed of Scott, Ham, Handley, Caraway, Capt. Glen Gray, David Kilgore, and Herman Phillips, set record after record in the half-mile, the mile, and the medley relays. At the Illinois event, the Butler boys won the mile in 3:28.4, almost three full seconds better than the previous record. The boys also competed in indoor meets at Kansas City, Cleveland, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and in every meet came out with additional honors. The indoor season was strenuous but the training obtained was of untold value in the outdoor season which followed.

The first big outdoor events of the year were the Texas relays, held at Austin, and the Southwest relays, at Houston, on March 27th and 28th. Practically all of the State Universities of the Southwest were competing, in addition to Notre Dame, Illinois, and other northern schools. At Texas, the Bulldogs made a clean sweep, winning the quarter, the half, and the mile events and setting new carnival records in all three events. On the following day the Butler men came through at Houston with a victory in the mile and a tie for first with Illinois in the half mile. It was here that Nig Woods, star football player, made his record broad jump of 24 feet, 1½ inches. The total "spoils" taken on this trip con-

sisted of six cups for the trophy room, which we hope to have at Fairview, and twenty-one gold watches for the individual competitors.

A few weeks later the Butler team competed in the Kansas relays, at Lawrence, Kansas, and again came through with several remarkable performances. Running in the university class, the Butler boys traveled the quarter mile distance in :42.4 seconds, just a scant four-tenths of a second behind the University of Kansas team, which set a new world's record on their home track. On the following day, the boys took the track by storm and set new carnival records in the half-mile and the mile events. Challenge cups, on which Butler had won one leg in 1923, and which Occidental College of California won in 1924, came back to Irvington for the present year. One more victory will place them permanently in the future trophy room.

On the following week end, April 24th and 25th, the relay team reached top form. Competing in the Drake relays, which for the past few years has brought together the greatest group of track luminaries ever assembled in one meet, the Butler team turned in three victories and ran second to Kansas in the University quarter-mile. Our team set a new carnival record in the half-mile and the mile, and hung up a new American record in the medley. The time for the mile was 3:18.2, which stands as the best record for this event made in the country this year. On the same day, Nig Woods journeyed over to Philadelphia and won the broad jump at the Pennsylvania games, again going over 24 feet. He also placed third in the high hurdles in an international field. These events brought to a close the specialized work of the relay team. The Butler team was universally recognized as the best combination in the country.

Following the relay season, the track squad engaged in several dual meets. DePauw and Ohio Wesleyan were defeated by close scores, due largely to the work of the same men who composed the relay squad. Gray in the dashes, Phillips in the distances, Caraway and Kilgore in the middles distances, Ham in the hurdles, and Griggs in the weights accounted for most of Butler's points.

A triangular meet with Earlham and Franklin was taken by a large score. Following this event came the state college meet. Due to injuries to Phillips and the fact that Woods finished his competition, Butler was able to finish no higher than third, DePauw and Wabash taking first and second. On the next Saturday, however, the Bulldogs came back strong and scored thirty-four and a fraction points in the state championship, which Notre Dame won. Purdue, DePauw, Wabash, and the other Indiana schools trailed. Butler men took six first places, Ham setting a new record in the low hurdles. If the Butler squad had had a few more men who could have cut into Notre Dame's second and third places, the state championship would undoubtedly have rested in Irvington. Although this event brought to a close the regular track season, Phillips and Capt. Gray were kept in active training and competed in the Western Conference and the National Intercollegiate Meets.

In the Big Ten Meet, Capt. Gray took second place in the 220 and fourth in the 100. Phillips took first in the 440. This gave Butler a total of 11 points, and gave us the highest standing of any of the Indiana schools. It is seldom that an outside team scores so many points in the Conference games. On June 13th, at the National Meet at Chicago, Gray and Phillips brought to Butler the highest honors of the season. Competing against teams from the Pacific Coast, the South and the East, in addition to the Middle Western competitors, these two men won firsts in two events and placed Butler in seventh place in the national ranking. Gray won the 220, easily defeating the man to whom he had lost the previous week at Columbus. Phillips piled up a five-yard lead in the quarter-mile and was never headed. These performances stamp the two Butler runners as among the best in the country.

A large squad of Freshmen track men worked faithfully all spring and it is expected that Butler will have a larger squad of Varsity men next spring. Ham, Caraway, Griggs and Woods, will be lost by graduation.

"B" MEN'S BANQUET

On June 12th, the annual "B" Men's Banquet was held at the Indianapolis Athletic Club. All the men who have won letters or numerals were present, as well as some of the old-timers. Spring awards were made at this time. In addition to the regular sweater awards given to track, baseball, and tennis men, gold basketballs were given to the basketball men who played in the four Western Conference games which resulted in Butler victories. Gold baseballs, emblematic of the state championship, were presented to the baseball team. Senior blankets were given to Griggs, Woods, Ham, Caraway, Colway and Kurzrok. Hal Griggs, with fourteen letters to his credit, tops the list of athletes in varied competition. In addition to these regular awards, the students presented Woods, Griggs, Ham, Caraway, Kilgore, Gray and Phillips with cups in recognition of their fine achievements in track this spring.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE—1925

- Sept. 26—Earlham College.
- Oct. 3—DePauw University—"Indianapolis Day".
- Oct. 10—University of Illinois, at Urbana.
- Oct. 17—Franklin College—"Homecoming".
- Oct. 24—Wabash College.
- Oct. 31—Rose Polytechnic.
- Nov. 7—University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
- Nov. 14—University of Dayton.
- Nov. 21—Centenary College, at Shreveport, La.

HONOR DAY

On May 7, 1925, Butler College observed its second annual Honor Day, a day set aside for the recognition of scholastic achievement. The celebration consisted of an academic processional, a program of music by the Metropolitan School of Music, the announcement of awards of honors and prizes, an address by Dr. David M. Edwards, President of Earlham College, and the initiation of newly elected members of the honorary scholastic society of Phi Kappa Phi.

Dr. Edwards' address dealt with the commensurate relationship between scholarship and achievement in life. "The increase in attendance in American colleges," said Dr. Edwards, "has placed scholarship in jeopardy. Every student must face the problem of choosing between college life and scholastic honors. How can one be educated for leadership and citizenship of the kind we need if scholarship, is slurred over? Statistics show that the highest fourth, in point of scholarship, of college graduates, furnishes the men who attain to distinction in the business and professional worlds."

Dean J. W. Putnam announced the honors and awards of prizes:

Dr. Edwards, a true scholar and the president of a long respected neighbor college, was elected to honorary membership in Phi Kappa Phi. Four members of the faculty were elected to membership: Ida B. Wilhite, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; Joseph G. Fucilla, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages; Pleasant R. Hightower, Assistant Professor of Education, and Paul Leland Haworth, Professor of History and Political Science. Twenty-four seniors were elected: Ralph Snyder, Pearl Soltau, Leona Kayley, Floyd Umbenhowe, Mary Stokes, Hester Baker, Margaret Kluger, Victor Twitty, Frank Libkings, Mildred Medlam, Esther Adams, Mary Book, Irene Seuel, Lillian Martin, Chester Fuchtman, Helen Hoover, Anna Pollak, Lena Weitknecht, Mildred Stiliz, Louise Padou, Ethel McDaniels, Dema Kennedy, Daisy Schulz. Three seniors, Ralph Snyder, Mary Stokes and Floyd Umbenhowe were granted the degree, *magna cum laude*.

Six seniors had been granted scholarships: Esther Adams, University of Missouri; Clarence Jaleski, Cold Springs Harbor; Henry Nestor, Indiana University, Louise Padou, University of Wisconsin; George Schumacher, University of Virginia; Victor Twitty, Yale University. Pauline Pierce received the scholarship which Scarlet Quill offers annually to the sophomore girl with the highest average.

Gertrude Schmidt, by her story "The Golden Mirror", won a prize in the short story contest. Lester Budd won the first award in the argumentation contest; Louise Frisbie received second, and Daisy Schulz received honorable mention for her brief. Margaret Jenkins and Robert Hutchinson were winners in the oratorical contest. Miss Jenkins first and Mr. Hutchinson second. Lewis Wilson won first place in the extemporaneous contest, and Jane Ogborne won second.

In the afternoon Phi Kappa Phi initiation was held in the Library. Professor Johnson, President of Phi Kappa Phi, was in charge of the ceremony. Dr. Aley made a short address on the three accomplishments of the true scholar: "First," he said, "the true scholar never wearies of learning truths. Because he desires to know more, he steepens his mind with the invaluable discoveries of those who have gone before him. He realizes that he can never know too much—that the scope of knowledge is unlimited. Secondly, the attitude of the scholar must be an unselfish one—he should seek to disseminate that which he has learned. The learning that has been acquired should be of use to all. If its truths cannot be made known to others it cannot be of lasting endurance. Thirdly, the learner of truths pushes ahead into new things. He should ever strive to discover new truths and thus add to the store of learning. Before him are stretched unexplored fields of knowledge which afford excellent opportunities for skilled and far-reaching research." As a reminder of these scholastic aims the new members were presented with the Phi Kappa Phi ribbons.

LOUISE PADOU.

MAY DAY

The students and friends of the College were entertained on Saturday, May 23, with the annual May Day celebration, sponsored by the Woman's League. The festivities began at eleven o'clock with the May Day Breakfast. About three hundred guests were served at small tables out under the trees near the residence.

The observance especially accorded to May followed at two-thirty in the presentation of a beautiful pageant symbolizing the change of seasons through the ancient myth, "The Rape of Persephone." The scene was the garden of Persephone for which the campus was a beautiful natural setting. Here, as the pageant portrayed, played Persephone and her maidens, here Pluto saw, and loved, and stole the lovely maiden; here Ceres mourned for her daughter, and sent Famine and Pestilence, and Death over the earth; and here through the influence of a magic girdle, was Persephone restored to her mother, and crowned Queen of the May.

The pageant was particularly beautiful in the graceful dances of the Flowers and Butterflies; of the Maidens with the Daisy Chain; of the Nymphs with the Magic Girdles; of Famine, Pestilence, and Death; and of the Winds with delicately colored scarfs.

Miss Marjorie Chiles wrote and directed the pageant. The part of Demeter was played by Kathryn Bowlby; and that of Persephone and the Queen of May by Miss Helena Seiloff. The dances were arranged and directed by Miss Louise Schulmeyer, Instructor in Physical Education. Immediately following the pageant was held the installation of officers for 1925-'26 of the Woman's League. Miss Patia Carver, the retiring president presided and conducted the ceremonies. Miss Virginia Curtis was installed as president; Miss Kathryn Bowlby, vice-president; Miss Alice Young, secretary, and Miss Sarah Francis Downs, treasurer.

Dean Evelyn Butler gave a short address on the purpose and accomplishments of the league, and a word of greeting to the friends of the college.

Miss Catherine Adams, Dean of Women at Beloit College, was

a guest of honor, the official representative of the American Association of University Women.

The May Day Celebration closed with an informal dance at the Claypool Hotel in the evening.

The establishment of the celebration of May Day is already an important element in our college life that is contributing much to the general sociability and culture of the college. Dean Butler is to be congratulated on its success.

KATHERINE LENNOX.

THE DRIFT

The 1925 Drift which was issued early in June is in the estimation of many the best book of its kind that has ever been published. The opening bears a dedication to the co-eds of the school. There are the usual number of photos of choice spots on the campus, write-ups of all campus activities and organizations, individual pictures of the two upper classes, the athletic section and other interesting features.

The Drift was compiled by a small staff under the direction of Thomas F. Smith, editor, and Virgil V. Roby, business manager. The Drift has been entered in a national contest in Chicago where it is expected it will receive some distinction.

AROUND THE COLLEGE

THE SELLECK SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Last October it was proposed by Miss Roda E. Selleck, whose remarkable work as a teacher will long be remembered, to establish a scholarship at Butler College for students from Shortridge High School. The death of Miss Selleck came before the fund could be started, but a group of her friends have proposed to go ahead with the project, calling it the Roda E. Selleck Memorial Scholarship.

To establish this fund will require \$2,500.00. Subscriptions that have already been received, ranging from \$5.00 to \$150.00 each, and amounting to about \$1,500.00 in all, have come from all parts of the country. But \$1,000.00 more is needed and it is hoped to complete the fund at once so that the first award can be made to a member of this year's graduating class. Subscriptions should be sent to Donald S. Morris, Treasurer, care Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis.

THE SENIOR BANQUET

The senior class held their banquet at the Kappa Kappa Gamma house on the evening of June 1. A delightful four-course meal was served by the new pledges of Scarlet Quill.

Scott Ham, president of the class was master of ceremonies. He capably served as toastmaster. Speeches were made by several members of the faculty and of the class. Miss Lena Weitknecht sang, "The Old Refrain", and Mrs. Ethel Hadley gave several recitations in her charming manner.

Oscar Ries spoke briefly of the class and the new era it had ushered into the school in all activities; Louise Padou mentioned the passing of school days and the good times that all had enjoyed; Assistant Professor Harry T. Mercer, of the English department, wished every member of the class success in his or her undertakings; Agnes Andrews contributed a number of humorous remarks about events of the past four years.

Assistant Professor Corinne Welling, sponsor of the class ex-

pressed many of the sentiments of love and good faith that were passing in the minds of all who were present. George A. Schumacher pointed out the great advantages that all present had been endowed with and stressed the greatest future duty of all was in being loyal and devoted citizens of the United States and a sincere performance of righteous service to the nation. The program was concluded with the singing of the "Butler War Song".

THE NEW SONG BOOK

"Songs of Butler" is the title of an attractive song book, published this June by the Butler College Woman's League. In addition to fraternity and sorority favorites such as "Delta Shelter", "My Little Kappa Lady", and "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi", a good many of the old college songs such as "In the Gallery of Memory", by Fred Wolff, and "Alma Mater", by Laurel Cissna, and the Butler "War Song", by John Heiney, have been collected. There has never been a Butler song book before including so many of the earlier songs.

There are a number of these song books for sale at the college. They are bound in Butler blue, with the title and seal in the white, and sell for one dollar and a half. Alumni who wish books can order them from the Butler Songs Committee, Butler College.

Butler College rejoices in the honor that has come to the College of Missions in the selection of Dr. Paul by the University of Michigan as the organizer of the new school of religion that opens in the university next year. For this work Dr. Paul has been granted a year's leave of absence from the College of Missions. The students and faculty of Butler will miss this good neighbor. We wish him Godspeed in this great work.

Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic society, held its annual banquet at the University Club, Friday night, June 12. Professor W. L. Richardson, vice-president of the Butler Chapter, was toastmaster. Vocal solos were given by Mary S. McBride, 1914,

and readings by Louise H. Padou, 1925. Toasts were given by Corinne Welling, 1912; Ralph W. Snyder, 1925; Mary Sue McDonald Havens, 1922; Guy H. Shadinger, head of the Department of Chemistry of Butler College, and Robert Hall, 1891. Professor Johnson presented the newly elected seniors with diplomas of the organization.

The list of seniors elected has been given in the account of Honor Day in this issue. The alumni who attended are: Miss Ruth Bales, '24; Miss Evelyn Butler, '93; Mr. Scot Clifford, '23; Miss Rebecca Dixon, '24; Mr. Edgar Forsyth, '95; Miss Hazel Funk, '24; Miss Jane Graydon, '87; Mr. Robert Hall, '91; Mrs. Mary Sue McDonald Havens, '22; Miss Emily Helming, '99; Miss Mary Kincaid, '13; Miss Alice Koehne, '23; Miss Florence Lupton, '24; Miss Juna Lutz, '17; Miss Mary McBride, '12; Miss Julia Miller, '22; Miss Mary Pavey, '12; Miss Jean Patterson, '23; Miss Frances Perry, '91; Miss Gretchen Scotten, '08; Miss Bertha Thormyer, '92; Miss Corinne Welling, '12, and Mrs. Hattie Winslow, '23.

The Woman's League, through the Matinee Talks, has brought a series of well known and interesting speakers to the college this year. Mrs. Oliver Willard Pierce, Mr. Ernest G. Hesser, Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Miss Frances Beik, Mrs. Ethel P. Clark, Mrs. William S. Gardner, Mr. William Forsyth, Mr. Herbert Jennings, and Mr. William Herschell.

Mr. Pearl H. Robey, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Robey, a freshman at Butler College this year, won the Seventh District appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and reported for duty at West Point, June 1.

Summer school opened at Butler with an enrollment of 394 students. Instruction is given in all of the regular departments of the university. Andrew Leitch, of the class of 1911, a member of the faculty of Bethany College, is added to the summer teaching staff of our faculty. He gives courses in educational psychology.

FACULTY NOTES

President and Mrs. Aley will spend the latter part of the summer at Riverside, Connecticut, with their son and his family.

Mr. Irving Allen has been granted a year's leave of absence and will study in Columbia University this year.

Miss Gladys Banes is studying in the summer school of Harvard University.

Mr. Stanley Cain accompanied a group of members of the Butler Y. M. C. A. who are attending the summer camp at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Mr. Chester Camp and Miss Barbara Schafer were married in Indianapolis, June 20, 1925.

Mr. G. Nelson Graham is attending the summer session at the University of Chicago.

Professor Katharine Graydon, as the readers of *THE QUARTERLY* already know, is traveling this summer in Europe with two of her sisters, Mrs. Alexander Jameson and Miss Ellen Graydon.

Professor J. S. Harrison and family will return in July from Europe to their summer home in Maine, and will come to Indianapolis early in September.

Miss Mildred Jessup, instructor in English in the college this past year, filling the vacancy caused by the leave of absence of Mrs. Wesenberg, has accepted a position in the English Department of Drake University.

Miss Harriet Johnston is studying in the summer school of the University of Missouri.

Professor Gino Ratti has been granted a year's leave of absence which he and his family will spend abroad. He intends studying half a year in the University of Chartes in France.

Professor William L. Richardson is giving courses in Education in the summer school of the Athletic Union at Camp Brosius, Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.

Professor Rollo Tallcott has resigned from the Butler faculty and has accepted the presidency of the Williams School of Expression and Dramatics at Ithaca, New York. The college regrets the

departure of Professor and Mrs. Tallcott, who have had an important share in our academic life.

Mr. Wood Unger is studying in the summer school of the University of California.

Professor Anna Weaver has been granted a year's leave of absence, which she is spending in Europe. This summer she will be in the Scandinavian countries and next winter in Greece, studying in the American Academy.

Professor T. Griffith Wesenberg and Mrs. Wesenberg have returned from their year's stay in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor Wesenberg received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University, and Mrs. Wesenberg (Assistant Professor Alice Bidwell Wesenberg) was a graduate student in Radcliffe College.

Mrs. Ida B. Wilhite is studying in Columbia University this summer.

On May 19 the faculty enjoyed a picnic at the country estate of Professor and Mrs. Paul Leland Haworth, near West Newton, Indiana. There was a baseball game, a steak roast at which President Aley served as chef and successfully fed the large faculty family, and a program of readings by Mrs. Eugene Fife and Professor Rollo Tallcott.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Hope Graham, '10, dean of girls of Lake View High School, Chicago, spoke before the Woman's League of Butler College at the April meeting.

Mr. Lee Swails, a graduate of Indiana State Normal College, and a former graduate student of Butler College, has been elected for a second term of four years as Superintendent of Instruction in Marion County, Indiana.

Mrs. Harold Lewis (Mrs. Genevieve Hughel Lewis, ex-'19) was graduated this June from the New York Institute of Music. She received the faculty scholarship for achieving the highest musician-

ship honors in her class. She has recently completed a composition for piano that has been accepted for publication.

Miss Virginia Moorhead, '22, is spending the summer abroad with Mrs. R. F. Davidson, '94, and Miss Katherine Davidson.

Mr. Thomas Hill and Mrs. Hill (Elva Alexander, '16) and little daughter, are in the United States on furlough from India. They visited Butler College and the College of Missions commencement week.

Miss Katherine Burton, '18, is dean of girls in the Martinsville High School.

Mr. Andrew Leitch, '11, head of the department of education at Bethany College, is teaching courses in education in the Butler Summer School.

Miss Helen Jackson, '18, is teaching in the State Normal School at Muncie, Indiana.

Miss Hazel Warren, '15, is traveling for the Public Library Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Burns had the interesting experience in May of visiting Cyrus McKenzie, the great-grandson of Jacob Wetzel, who cut the first trace through the forest from the Whitewater Valley to central Indiana. Mr. McKenzie, now seventy-three years old, who was at one time a student at Butler, lives in the old home established by his great-grandfather at Waverly, Indiana.

Miss Cleon Colvin, ex-'19, represented Indiana in the Great Lakes district contest for young artists conducted by the Federation of Music Clubs. Miss Colvin is a member of the faculty of the College of Music and Fine Arts.

Mrs. Opal Burkhart Banks, '18, and husband, Dr. Gabriel Banks, have moved to Falmouth, Kentucky, where Dr. Banks has accepted a pastorate.

Mr. Austin V. Clifford, '17, has been elected president of the Shortridge High School Alumni Association.

Miss Edna Cooper, '09, has been teaching the past year in Long Beach, California.

Miss Edith Cooper, '16, is making her home in Long Beach, California.

Mr. Hilton U. Brown, president of the Board of Directors, and Mrs. Brown, '89; Mr. Will Irwin, '89, and Mr. Thomas Hibben, ex-'14, have just returned from a visit in Europe where they made a study of college architecture.

Miss Josephine Pollitt, '17, and Miss Laurel Cissna, '22, received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University this June.

Mrs. Raymond Smith (Mrs. Grace Clifford, '01) returned this spring for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Perry Clifford.

Miss Frances M. Perry, '91, was one of our guests of honor at the Commencement Exercises. This past year Miss Perry has been teaching in Wellesley College on a Sabbatical leave-of-absence from the University of Arizona, where she holds a professorship in English Composition. This summer she is giving courses in the University of Southern California.

During Commencement week the college rejoiced to welcome back to the campus Mrs. Fred Jacobs (Catharine Martin, '12) who paid a short visit to Indiana; Mr. Ira Clarke, '12, and family who is now living in Washington, D. C.; Mr. Harvy Lett, '14, and Mrs. Lett (Ethel Bennett, '13); the Rev. Elvin Daniels, '16; Mr. Clarence Burkhardt, '13; Miss Jane Brewer, '14; Mr. Herman Hosier, '20, and his two sons; Miss Frances Perry, '91; Miss Mary Pavey, '12; Mr. Leland S. Barkley, '21, and Mrs. Barkley, who are now living in Bloomfield, Indiana; Mr. J. F. Findley, '90, who now lives in Boulder, Colorado, and the Rev. Newton Jessup and Mrs. Jessup of Lafayette, Indiana.

Miss Helen Hoover, '25, has been appointed secretary to Dean Putnam.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale S. Young (Mary Padou, '18) will study at Columbia University this winter.

Mrs. Melissa Seward Newlin, '12, and sons, of Clinton, Iowa, are visiting Mrs. Newlin's mother, Mrs. J. A. Seward, in Irvington.

Miss Jane Brewer, '14, has been paying a visit to the college and the College of Missions, the guest of Dean and Mrs. Putnam. Miss Brewer will resume her work in Mexico in August. She will be located at the Patosino Christian Mission, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

The Rev. Roderick MacLeod, '14, and Mrs. MacLeod, who have been on a furlough from Tibet, expect to return to their work this fall.

Russell C. Putnam, '19, and B. S. in Electrical Engineering at University of Colorado, '23, has been granted a leave of absence from the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, for a year, beginning July 1, and will teach Electrical Engineering at Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, giving courses in Photometry and Illumination.

Miss Nina Keppel, '20, will spend next year in Albany, New York, attending the Library School.

The Alumni extend sympathy to Miss Barcus Tichenor, '10, and Miss Helen Tichenor, '13, in their great sorrow in the death of their father.

Mr. James Layman Schell, ex-'22, and Mrs. Schell (Katharine Turman, '24) are living in Indianapolis this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher B. Coleman and daughter, Constance, attended the alumni reunion. It is a great pleasure to have them near enough to be a part of the college life again.

Among the alumni who are studying in Universities this summer are: Miss Helen Jaehne, '19, at the University of Racine, Wis-

consin; Mr. Herman Hosier, '20, and Miss Ida Hart, '19, at Chicago University, and Miss Katherine Burton, '18, at Columbia University.

MARRIAGES

On May 15, 1925, were married in Greenwood, Indiana, Dr. Carl Ekermeier and Miss Ruth Craig, '23. Dr. and Mrs. Ekermeier will live in New Bremen, Ohio.

On May 23, 1925, were married in Indianapolis Mr. Edwin Whitaker, ex-'19, and Miss Julia Ade. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker will live in Indianapolis.

On April 22, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. Walter Shirley and Miss Gladys Lucile Sudbrock, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley are at home in Indianapolis.

On June 6, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. Joseph Moore and Miss Elizabeth Harris, '23. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are living in Irvington.

On June 16, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. Merritt L. Thompson, ex-'26, and Miss Dorothy Bowser, '16. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are living in Indianapolis.

On May 2, 1925, were married in Alexandria, Virginia, Mr. Fesler Lance and Miss Dorothy Shoemaker, ex-'26. Mr. and Mrs. Lance will live in Washington, D. C.

On June 6, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. Walter A. Zartman and Miss Alma Fort, ex-'24. Mr. and Mrs. Zartman will live in Greentown.

On June 24, 1925, were married in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Virgil Mientker Lundy and Miss India Wilson, '20. Mr. and Mrs. Lundy will live in Oakland, California.

On June 20, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. John G. Holmes and Miss Anne Lochhead, ex-'22.

On June 20, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. Matthew Farson and Miss Rachel Campbell, '24.

On January 7, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. Emory Baxter and Miss Ruth Fromm, ex-'25.

On June 26, 1925, were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Daniel McKinney, '24, and Miss Marjorie Struble.

On June 10, 1925, were married in Indianapolis, Mr. Alfred Hurst, ex-'24, and Miss Charlotte Clark, ex-'26.

On June 21, 1925, were married in Anderson, Indiana, Mr. Franklin Frey, '25, and Miss Inez Leighton, '26.

On June 17, 1925, were married in Carbondale, Illinois, Mr. Leslie Sanders ex-'23, and Miss Laura Mary Henderson, '23. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders will live in Marion, Illinois.

BIRTHS

PETERSON.—To Mr. Raymond Peterson, '21, and Mrs. Peterson (Georgia Fillmore, '16) in Batang, West China, on February 3, a daughter—Mary Ida.

SCHULTZ.—To Mr. Arthur Schultz and Mrs. Schultz (Helen Lewis, ex-'17) in Indianapolis, on May 1, a daughter—Marjorie.

BREWER.—To Mr. Scot Brewer and Mrs. Brewer (Eda Boos, '14) in Indianapolis, on April 12, a son, Robert George.

MULLANE.—To Mr. Daniel Mullane, '13, and Mrs. Mullane, in Pittsburg, May 31, a daughter—Harriet Goodwin.

OSBORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Osborn (Mary Belle Haynes, '22) in Indianapolis, June 16, a daughter—Marian Haynes.

BEATTY.—To Norman Beatty and Mrs. Beatty (Edith Jackson, ex-'23) in Indianapolis, June 17, a son—Norman Jackson.

BROWDER.—To Mr. Clifford Browder, '12, and Mrs. Browder (Mabel Felt, '15) in Indianapolis, June 25, a son—David Felt Browder.

DEATHS

MRS. JESSIE MAY BRAYTON, wife of Dr. A. W. Brayton, who died at her home in Indianapolis on April 22nd, was connected in many ways with Butler College throughout the greater part of her long and useful life. After they were married, and had moved from Chicago to Indianapolis, Dr. Brayton studied at Butler, graduating with the class of 1878, and eight of their children went to Butler.

Mrs. Brayton was a lover of nature and in her early years took a prominent part in the work of a group of naturalists connected with the college, including her husband, Dr. and Mrs. David Starr Jordan, Barton W. Everman and Edward Nelson. In this field of activity she assisted in the preparation of several books of nature study and at one time mounted a large collection of birds.

Her botanical studies and love of out-of-doors was given expression in her later years through her enjoyment of flower and plant cultivation at the summer cottage of the family in Brown county. The Brown county house as well as the Indianapolis home was a rendezvous for naturalists and her many friends in the state. Prominent men and women from many parts of the country were present last June when Dr. and Mrs. Brayton celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

JAMES W. LILLY, aged sixty-two; died at his home in Indianapolis on June 22. Mr. Lilly, who was born in Lafayette, came to Indianapolis as a young man. He attended Butler College for a year and then began the business career of which he made so marked a success. Throughout his life he was a leader in civic affairs and a helpful worker in many fields of philanthropy. His death is a distinct loss to the college and the community.

CAREY E. MORGAN, of the Class of 1883, died in Nashville, Tennessee, on Sunday, May 10, 1925. The class numbered nine members and this is the second death in the intervening forty-two years, the other having been that of Miss Margaret Husted.

Perhaps no graduate of this college has cast greater lustre on the name of Butler than has this son whose home has been beyond

the borders of Indiana for more than thirty years but whose interest in his Alma Mater has never waned.

Dr. Morgan was born near Franklin, Indiana, in August, 1860, the family removing to Irvington about 1880 in order that he and his sisters might receive a college education. He was granted an A. B. degree in 1883 and in the following year an A. M. degree. He married Miss May Dailey of the Class of 1884 and three children were born to them—Carey E. Morgan, Jr., of New York City, a well-known writer of songs, at present associated with the L. C. Smith Typewriter Co.; Walter D. Morgan, of London, England, Managing Director of the Royal Typewriting Company of Great Britain, and Mrs. Fielding Gordon, of Nashville.

After teaching school for several years Dr. Morgan entered the ministry of the Disciples' church in 1886, his first service being a joint charge in Arcadia and Atlanta. He preached for several years in Wabash before going to the Portland Avenue church in Minneapolis in 1894. After five years there he accepted a call to the Seventh Church of Richmond, Va., and from 1903 to 1911 was pastor of the Christian Church of Paris, Ky. He had been in charge of the Vine Street Church in Nashville for the past fourteen years. In all of these places his influence was enlarging and uplifting in a very real sense and was by no means confined to his own congregation. He was a trustee of Butler College for several years, also of the George Peabody College for Teachers, a curator of Transylvania University, president of the American Christian Missionary Society, and of the Kentucky Christian Missionary Society, vice-president of the Commission on Christian Unity, a Rotarian, a Knight Templar Mason, a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Society for the promotion of Broader Education in America, and since 1918 has been a lecturer on pastoral theology in Vanderbilt University.

The tributes paid Dr. Morgan since his death demonstrate his strong hold not only on his own particular church but throughout Nashville. He touched life at many points, and always helpfully because always in a spirit of kindness and sympathy. He was first of all a gentleman, high-minded and self-respecting. He put into every task the best of which he was capable. While constantly

aspiring and working towards better things, he was always ready to lend a hand to a less successful fellow. He knew how to be a friend.

Dr. Morgan served with the Y. M. C. A. in France, and his accounts of that service were most edifying.

The sports editor of one of Nashville's newspapers declared that Dr. Morgan was the most widely known and widely loved man in Nashville. Baseball players went to hear him preach. He went to see them play.

He had performed more than two thousand marriage ceremonies during his Nashville pastorate, and it was his custom to preach one Sunday in the year to the couples whom he had thus united. From far and near they came, often with their families, and it was a service appreciated by all who were so fortunate as to attend the Vine Street church on that day. He also devoted one Sunday service each year to the firemen of the city and was chaplain of the Firemen's Benefit Association. He was in constant demand to address labor and other organizations, and at the time he was stricken he had just finished an outline for a talk to be given on Sunday afternoon at a Mothers' Day service conducted by the Order of Eagles. Catholics as well as Protestants felt his kindly interest, and Rabbi Stern, of the Jewish synagogue, nearby, spoke feelingly of him at the Men's Bible Class of the Vine Street church a few hours after his death.

At the funeral, attended by more than six thousand, and held in the Ryman Auditorium because no church could accommodate the throngs, Dr. Morgan's qualities were clearly set forth—his high and unfaltering faith, his broad sympathies, his unfailing good cheer, and his genius for friendship.

GRACE JULIAN CLARKE.

REVEREND ALLAN BEARDEN PHILPUTT died Sunday, April 19, 1925, at his home in Indianapolis. Funeral services were held in Central Christian Church, Indianapolis, and at the First Christian Church, Bloomington, Indiana. Addresses were made at the services by William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University; Robert Judson Aley, president of Butler College; Reverend Mat-

thias L. Haines, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis; Reverend Frederick H. Burnham, president of the United Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ, and Reverend Charles H. Winders, pastor of the Northwood Christian Church, Indianapolis.

Dr. Philputt was born May 6, 1856, in Bradford County, Tennessee. In 1867 he moved, with his father, mother, two brothers, and two sisters, to Washington County, Indiana. In 1880 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Indiana University. In 1879, while still a student in the university, he was ordained in the ministry of the Brotherhood of the Disciples of Christ, and accepted the pastorate of the First Christian Church of Bloomington, which he held until 1886. In 1886 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Indiana University, and continued graduate study in Harvard University as the recipient of the Morgan Fellowship. From 1887 to 1898 Dr. Philputt served as pastor of the First Christian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On May 5, 1898, he became the pastor of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis, Indiana, and continued in this capacity for twenty-six years, until his death on April 19, 1925.

In 1880 Dr. Philputt married Miss Anna Maxwell, of Bloomington. Two daughters were born to them: Louise, who died in 1898, and Grace Philputt Young, at the present time Assistant Dean of Women of Indiana University.

Dr. Philputt was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, and of the Phi Gamma Delta, college fraternity, of the Masonic Order, and the Scottish Rite, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He served in the Alumni Counsel of Indiana University, on the Board of Managers of the United Christian Missionary Society, on the Board of Directors of Education of the Christian Church, on the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and on our Board of Directors of Butler College.

In 1897 Dr. Philputt received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1920 the degree of Doctor of Law from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

This factual record stands as eternal proof of a great life spent in the service of humanity—a far-reaching stride in the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on earth. Whatever we may say seems insignificant beside that proof, and yet we linger in the contemplation of this man who was the friend—in most instances the personal friend—of all of us who read this account. In him we saw the scholar with equipment far surpassing that usually expected of a minister, and with learning that extended into many fields, particularly those of philology, history, and literature. In him we saw a devoted servant of the Christian Church, holding three great pastorates, the third one continuing twenty-six years, and serving the great Brotherhood of the Disciples of Christ in every field of their activity. In him we saw a man of God whose religion extended beyond the bounds of sectarianism, who was the friend and co-worker in all civic interests—particularly those of charity—of Dr. Haines of the Presbyterian Church, of the Reverend Gavisk of the Catholic Church, and of Rabbi Feuerlicht of the Hebrew Congregation. In him we saw a man, as Dr. Haines stated, whose goodness exceeded his greatness; and herein lay the secret of his great ability. He understood men of all classes under all circumstances, and freely ministered to them. He met their needs, whatever they were. He loved them all, and drew them all to him into a great church that brought them all into the harmony of the love of God. He had faith in men and he had great patience with them. I have heard him say that if he waited long enough he was seldom disappointed in them. As President Bryan of Indiana University said, “Dr. Philputt could afford to wait, for he was no propagandist with a temporal objective but a builder of the Kingdom of God which is in us now, in a certain measure, a brotherhood of souls—” As our own President Aley said, “Dr. Philputt loved so much that there was no place for hate in his soul.”

Immediately we feel the loss of this leader who left us suddenly yet beautifully in the midst of his work. His influence cannot be measured. It extends, we know, through the nation and the world. But we of Indianapolis, of the Disciples of Christ, of Indiana University, and of Butler College suffer the loss most keenly. We

lack his help, his friendship, his wise and kindly counsels. We all cry out with Dr. Winders, "Know ye not that this day a Princee, a great man has fallen in Israel?" We thank God for this life unfolded so nobly in the Image of God, and we pray that his influence followed by his death shall continue to guide us.

We say softly the beautiful verse that Dr. Philputt asked to be read at the funeral services.

"Father, into Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now our loved one sleeping."

PHILIP SPONG.—In the death of Philip Spong, May 21, 1925, the University has lost one of its most promising alumni. I have never known anyone to exhibit as a student so much of the spirit of the explorer advancing into new fields of knowledge, the spirit of investigation and intellectual curiosity that is characteristic of the true scientist as was shown by Mr. Spong while an undergraduate student. He was awarded the Woods Hole scholarship in Zoology from Butler and later acted as assistant in the departments of Zoology and Botany.

Upon graduation in 1922 he was awarded a graduate assistantship in the department of Zoology at Iowa State Teachers' College where he completed his work for the Master's degree in 1923 and was elected to membership in the honor society of Phi Kappa Phi. During the same year he was elected Professor of Biology at the State Teachers' College in Wayne, Nebraska, which position he held until the time of his death.

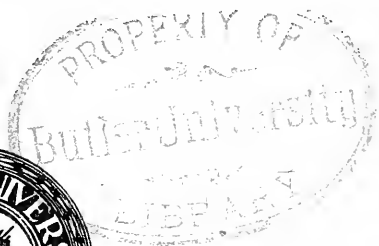
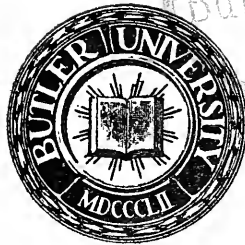
His scientific ability and enthusiasm is evidenced in his unusual success as a teacher, in the fact he was privileged to aid Dr. Blatchley by contributing species and identification to the latter's work on the Beetles of Indiana, and in the fact that he left two unfinished manuscripts at the time of his death. He was a member of the Indiana Academy of Science and of the Iowa Academy of Science. Science has indeed lost one of her most promising younger workers.

He was married to Rosalie Baker, ex-'23, in December, 1923.

RAY C. FRIESNER.

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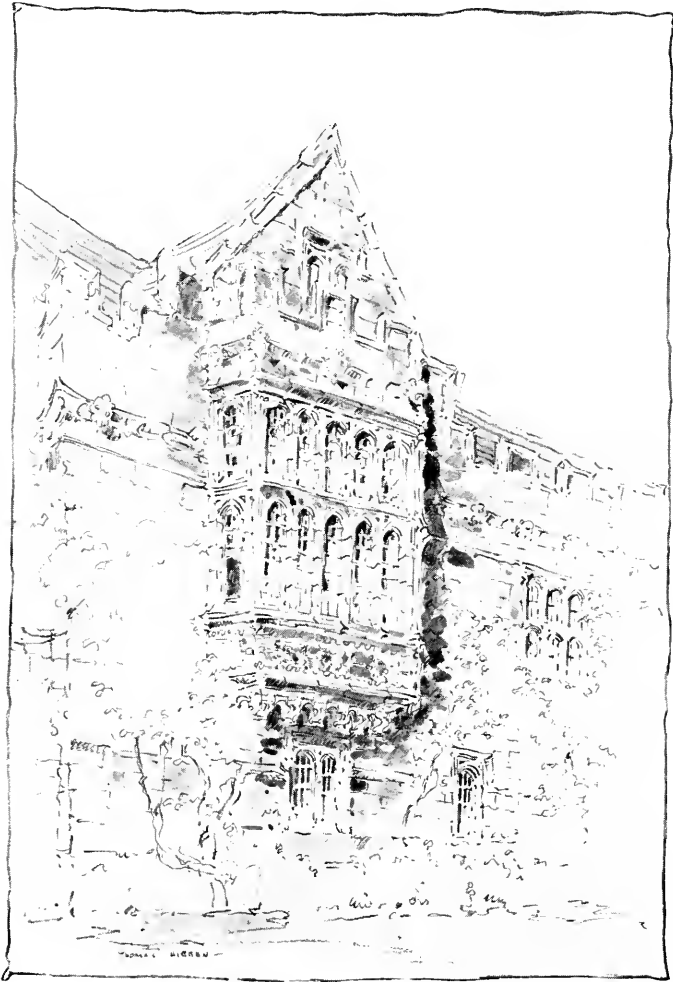
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LAUD WINDOW, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
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BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

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No. 3

THE BIBLE, A BOOK FOR TODAY*

BY HOWARD E. JENSEN, PH. D.

Professor of Sociology

The members of the faculty of Butler College who are members of this congregation present this volume to the Downey Avenue Christian Church. It is a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, which we dedicate to the memory of Dr. Jabez Hall, whom we delight this day to honor. In matters religious he was our spiritual father; in matters educational he was our collaborator; in matters broadly human he was our friend. What better memorial could we leave here to this spiritual father, this collaborator and friend of ours, than a copy of the Book whose message lived in him? It lived in the clarity of his moral judgments; it lived in the chastity of his speech, the gentleness of his conduct, the winsome charm of his personality. Reverently do we place here the volume that contains the secret of his spiritual charm—the volume that he studied so intensively and lived so sincerely.

It is the Book of humanity's yesterdays. Around it there cluster the fondest memories of the race. Into its writing there has been poured the life blood of seers and prophets. Into its preservation there has gone the agony of saints and martyrs. Upon its interpretation there has been expended the patient toil of reverent scholars, of whom our friend was not the least. It is a volume that has come down to us through centuries of persecution as the Church's most priceless heritage. Many inspiring stories have been handed down in tradition from the days of Imperial Rome,—

* On the birthday of Dr. Hall, October 4, 1925, members of the Butler College faculty being members of the Downey Avenue Christian Church made a memorial gift in the form of a pulpit Bible to the Church. The presentation address was made by Dr. Howard E. Jensen, extracts of which are here given.

stories of devoted men and women who met death by the most agonizing torture rather than surrender to destruction their copies of the Scriptures, which the emperor had placed under the ban. The story of Euplus is typical of them all. By an imperial edict of February 24, 303, the Emperor Diocletian had ordered the burning of all copies of the Christian Scriptures, but Euplus, who was then a deacon of the Church at Catania in Sicily, daily read from the book he loved until one day the Imperial officers broke in upon his devotions. He was immediately arrested and hailed before the judge. But undaunted he read, "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Again he read, "He that doth not take up his cross daily and follow me cannot be my disciple."

"Why did you not surrender the copy of the book which the Emperor forbade," queried the judge.

"Because I am a Christian," Euplus answered, "and it is not loyal to surrender. It is better to die than surrender." And so his beloved Bible was hanged about his neck and he was led forth to execution.

Euplus was but one of thousands of unnamed ones, who in those far off centuries suffered unmentionable agonies rather than surrender this priceless heritage of faith. It is therefore not strange that the Bible, having thus survived its baptism of blood and fire, became a civilizing force when once the Church was victorious over the Empire. It set its stamp upon the laws of the Empire and was appealed to by the Emperors themselves as legal authority. It gave impetus to architecture until Europe was dotted with those magnificent cathedrals in whose sweeping arches, lofty transepts, and towering spires men tried to sing to God in stone the aspirations to which the Bible had inspired their hearts. It gave impetus to literature, so that the beginnings of French, German, and English literature bear the indelible marks of its influence. It inspired men to that struggle for spiritual and intellectual liberty which found its seeding time in the Protestant Reformation and the Italian Renaissance, its flowering time in the world wide sweep of

democracy in our age, and what its ultimate outcome shall be only the future can reveal.

What debt of gratitude we owe this book! It is in veriest truth the book of humanity's yesterdays. To it and to its influence we owe the things in our civilization that are finest and best. It has tempered our laws with justice and our judgments with mercy. It has given impetus to art, architecture, literature, music. It has inspired religious leaders and social reformers. Wherever its teachings have gone they have brought liberty to life, enlargement to heart, and development to soul.

“A glory gilds the sacred page,
Resplendent like the sun.
It gives it light to every age,
It gives, but borrows none.”

It still stands today like the Tree of Life in the midst of the world, bearing its fruit eternally, and its leaves are for the healing of the nations. How fearfully do the wounds of earth's peoples burn because they have not yet learned how to apply its healing balm!

It is the Book of our yesterdays; around it fond memories cluster; but it is a Book for today as well. It is a Book for today because it contains a message of truth that is as old as the world, yet truth that is at the same time ever fresh and new. It is like the sunrise that is as old as the world, but the sunrise of this morning was as beautiful as the first sunrise of creation. It is like the sleep that has refreshed man since he first appeared upon the earth, but last night's sleep was as refreshing as man's first sleep in Eden. It is like the food that has nourished us all our days and still today gives us strength as in all our yesterdays. The Bible lives on in perpetual youth, strength, and beauty, because it deals with truths that are primal and eternal. The fact of sin and of the moral lapse, the joy of repentance, the peace of forgiveness, and the victory that comes through spiritual struggle—these are its eternal verities. It is for this reason that the Bible has survived the rash claims of its friends, as well as the hostile criticisms of its

enemies. It is the rock upon which the hammer of hostile enemies beats in vain.

But not for a moment would I cause you to forget the darker side of this truth. I would not obscure the way in which rash partisans have attempted to use the Bible as a means of stifling human thought and thwarting human reason. I would not obscure the way in which those who first taught that the earth is round were persecuted on scriptural ground as atheists; nor how the Bible has been appealed to in order to justify slavery and persecution for witchcraft and heresy; nor how every form of superstitious cruelty and torture have been sanctified by a literal appeal to the text of Sacred Scripture. How apt in the light of history are Cowper's lines:

"And of all arts sagacious dupes invent,
To cheat themselves and gain the world's assent,
The worst is Scripture, warped from its intent."

But happily we live in freer times. More and more is the Church abandoning the crass literalism and creedal dogmatism of the past and giving increasing respect to that patient and reverent scholarship from which true appreciation and love for the Bible has everything to gain and nothing at all to lose.

The Bible is a book for today because it contains the revelation of the possibilities of human nature. We have heard much of its revelation concerning the nature of God, but little of its revelation concerning the nature of man. And does not our age need the latter revelation quite as much as the former? These are days of our waning faith in man. But a few short years ago we entered into a world war asking nothing for ourselves that we did not ask for all mankind. It was to be a war to end war, to make the world safe for democracy, to guarantee the freedom of the seas, the inviolability of treaties, the integrity of territories, and the freedom and self-determination of minorities, whether racial, nationalistic, or religious. Then came peace and this moral idealism collapsed about us like a house of cards. Those of us who had hoped that the discord of war would resolve itself into an angel chorus

have been most sadly disillusioned. Tennyson's prophetic vision in "Locksley Hall" is still unrealized. The war drums still throb. The battle flags are not yet furled. The Parliament of Man, Federation of the World, still wait to be achieved. The rifts within humanity have been deepened. The gulfs of misunderstanding have been widened. Conflicts have been intensified. The old battle cries of race and nationality, of creed and clan are still with us and are shouted more passionately than ever. Humanity is still composed of "pagan souls who put their trust in reeking tube and iron shard." In times of crisis our ultimate reliance is still not upon moral principles, but upon force and violence.

This post war collapse of idealism is the profoundest moral tragedy of our times. It raises for men of religious spirit, for men of faith and good will, some very serious questions. Is man, after all, at heart a beast of prey? Is self-interest the only motive capable of urging him to sustained action? Were Buddha, Jesus and St. Francis only lovable lunatics in a world where practical men must ever enter into ruthless conflict for place and power? In our moments of devotion we confess our faith in glowing words: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." These high words of faith are beautiful to adorn an altar, but men do not spend their lives before altars but upon battlefields. Do these high words of faith have a meaning for the great game of life where men play intensively for the high stakes of business, politics, and diplomacy? Did man emerge from the jungle with the nature of the jungle stamped upon him, and the methods of the jungle forever clinging to him? These are the real questions for religion in our time,—not the nature of the Trinity nor the technique of inspiration, but these: Is man after all a beast of prey? Is self-interest his only motive? Are force and violence his only method? Do we only lull humanity into a false sleep of security with our insistence upon the Christian virtues of love and forgiveness and thus merely turn the keen edge of our fighting spirit?

When questions such as these disturb us and our faith in the possibilities of human nature wavers, we need to look at man in

the light of biblical teaching. We need to strengthen our own faith in man through associations with the faith of Jesus, who saw beneath the rough exterior of his fellows the possibilities of unlimited spiritual growth. He saw in John, whom all men called a Son of Thunder, the possibilities of John, the Apostle of gentleness. He saw in James, that other Son of Thunder, the possibilities of James, the pillar of the Jerusalem Church; and in Saul of Tarsus, breathing hatred and persecution, the possibilities of Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles from whose soul was born the Corinthian hymn of love. Surely in these days of our disillusioned faith in man there is no more needful message than this revelation as to the possibilities of human nature. We dedicate, then, in memory of our friend, this volume—the book of our yesterdays, the book for today. We dedicate it in the fond hope that it will ever be interpreted in this congregation in the spirit of him in whose memory it is given, with a scholar's mind, a prophet's passion and an artist's touch.

These were matters about which Dr. Hall felt very grave concern. He was engaged with us upon the twin-born spiritual enterprise of education and religion. He earnestly desired that the school and the church should be collaborators in building a fairer civilization than any the world has known. To this end he brought to the interpretation of the Scriptures a scholar's mind. He realized that there are constantly emerging from the laboratory of the scientist and the study of the scholar new revelations as to the nature of the universe and of man. But he could not conceive of this new revelation of God in nature as being inconsistent with the old revelation of God in human history which the Bible records. He believed that religion must constantly be reinterpreted in the light of man's enlarging experiences and expanding knowledge. He was alert with the mind of youth. Intellectually he dwelt upon the frontier of human thought, eager to greet new truth at dawn.

But for him the scholar's mind was not enough. To it he added the prophet's passion. He realized that man's spiritual life cannot be nourished upon the husks of knowledge alone, but that it requires also the warmth and passion of human interest and human

friendship. He was the earnest lover of his kind, as every prophet must be. He entered into the struggles, the defeats, and the victories of his fellows as if they were his own. His interpretations of the Scriptures were aglow with knowledge and warm with sympathy. There was tragedy and pathos in them, but also courage, and strength, and cheer.

With the scholar's mind and the prophet's passion he combined the artist's touch. He realized that the eternal verities of faith transcend any formulation of words; that the language of religion is essentially the language of art, of imagination, of poetry and of symbol. It deals with the things of man's spirit that lie too deep for words. We may be fluent in the shallower waters of human experience, but in its depths we are dumb.

How alluring the spiritual life becomes when it is illuminated by the mind of the scholar, warmed by the passion of the prophet, and portrayed with the imagination, the symbolism, and the poetry of an artist. We dedicate this volume as a memorial to Dr. Hall, with the fervent prayer that it may always be interpreted in his spirit in the church he loved.

A EUROPEAN WEEK-END

BY JOHN S. HARRISON, PH. D.

Head of English Department

In responding to the request of the Editor of the ALUMNAL QUARTERLY to give an account of my year of residence abroad I am forced by the very nature of my experiences to limit myself to the strict requirements of a Quarterly article. My year was filled from beginning to ending with good things; and the old Europe I saw was more wonderful than any dream of it I had dreamed. So many were the points of contact with the life of antiquity—Greek, Roman, Medieval and Renaissance and with the life of the post-war peoples in Scotland, England, France, and Italy that I feel renewed in spirit and more than ever before homesick for those cultural backgrounds that come to mind daily in my work in the field of English literature. But of all this I must forego an account and content myself with detailing only one episode, trusting in its representative character to convey a sense of how I spent my days in Europe.

It is a trip that I took during my stay at Grenoble, France. It extended from Friday noon until Sunday night, and took in Mt. Blanc from Chamonix. The schedule of train service was so accommodating that I was able to see three towns on the way—Chambéry, Aix-le-Bains, and Annecy. It was a cheap trip, costing me only five dollars in all. We had bad weather—rain and fog—to begin with, but after leaving Annecy we ascended above all this and came out into glorious mountain weather—blue distant sky, warm sunshine and brilliant light. It was so mild that as we went up the road to Chamonix, we had the windows open in an electric train; and that in January. The people told us that they never had fog in Chamonix—perhaps, an overstatement born of local pride—at any rate the specimen of weather that Chamonix provided for us left nothing to be desired.

Mt. Blanc, the King of Mountains, still lives in my imagination. Its bulk and distant height still persist in my vision of it. We

had it in view for an hour or more and after we left it, soaring in majesty above its neighboring summits, framed in by a dark border of Alpine mountain pines, it seemed to dwarf all the other peaks in its own quiet but overwhelming way. Over its summit moved the winds, for we could see a sort of phantasmal whiteness in movement—the dry snow apparently shifting in lone mountain play quite above the little world of mortals. In comparison, the mountains about Grenoble seem merely graceful, though I shall always remember them, so familiar to every day sight they have been.

The town of Chamonix was quiet, due to the absence of snow. A little film of it covered the streets and permitted the hotels to run their sleds to the station. A few ski-ers were enjoying their sport on a gentle slope outside the village. A stray foreigner with haughty, aristocratic aloofness, walked the streets. But on the whole, things were very quiet. The hotel managers must have lost money in such unexceptional, marvelous weather. We had a hasty lunch in a pleasant, expensive hotel and then departed for a ride farther up the valley and then the return to Annecy. We did not get a sight of the Mer de Glace but the Glacier of Boissons let us see what a glacier looks like. It reminded me of those conical shields used to tunnel under the East and Hudson Rivers. I refer to the "head" of the glacier, a solid mass of greenish blue ice protruding from its worn channel and seeming ready to plunge into the valley. Up the side of the mountain we could see its rugged course, crevasse after crevasse, a vast trail of crumpled snow and ice.

The towns of Chambéry and Annecy were pleasant places to visit. We lingered in the older portion of these towns, with their narrow, winding streets and arcaded side walks. These arcades are not as those in Chester, England, for the *premier étage* of the house formed the roof of the arcade, there being only one walk (not two walks, as in Chester), off which opened the many little shops. The arcades were of masonry and under their heavy arches many venders had displayed their wares. Cheeses seemed to abound. Externally they were far from tempting, green and

livid; but the heart of the cheese is the thing. One cheese was as large as a cart wheel and was trundled through the narrow streets on a barrow.

Annecy is on a beautiful lake and is a lovely summer place, with a spacious park bordering the lake and wide avenues under over-arching trees. Lovely mountains frame the picture and an old *château* dominates the scene. But the distinctive feature is the canals that lead into the city from the lake and along the sides of which the many stone buildings rise. Frequent bridges span these canals and at certain points numerous washing stations form picturesque spots. These stations are made up of a series of simple boards, like spring boards such as the country boy builds on the edge of a pond for his swimming. On these boards the women of the town kneel at their hard labor of washing the family clothes. The lot of the woman in France is a hard one. Perhaps the most interesting buildings whose sides are washed by the water of these canals is the old prison. Only a portion remains, shaped like a spur. Its dungeon, its chapel, its courtyard, and certain rooms where the prisoners were chained to their hard bed, a rough, raised platform with one end, the head end, raised a little—such are the features of the place. It must have been a wretched place to spend the time in. The heavy oak grating in the doors of the prison is all worn smooth by the hands of the unfortunates, who evidently spent some of their time gazing out into the world of freedom. Two things especially touched my imagination, a small door leading out from the court of the prison to the canal; and a dark hole, the entrance to a subterranean passage leading to the *château*, on the hill above. Many must have been the poor wretches conveyed secretly through this doorway and this secret passageway to their doom.

In fact, I found these two little towns of Annecy and Chambéry richly suggestive. As I rambled about, I was more than once reminded of Stevenson and his romances. The places lacked the grandeur and the importance of those spots made famous by the romances of Scott or Dumas; they were on a smaller scale, such as Stevenson found to his taste. In Chambéry, the narrow streets,

with a lone lantern, with dark, sombre doorways and little iron barred window slits high above the level of the street, were just the settings that Stevenson loved. And then again there were wider streets with numberless balconies on the *premier étage* that seemed fairly to cry for banners and waving tapestry to adorn them as they must have been adorned on fête days long ago, when brilliant processions moved through them up to the château.

In Annecy there is a museum of much interest, though in no way imposing. It is rich in local treasures dating back to Roman times. As I sauntered through the many, cold rooms, I thought what a wealth of display illustrating the manners of the ages long past, was at hand for the historical novelist to build into a romance of the place. Dresses, furniture, armor, portraits, broken fragments of old Roman tombs, Roman mill-stones, Roman columns; weapons fished up from the bottom of the lake; groups of little dolls dressed in the fashion of Haute-Savoie, all were here as material for the imaginative artist. And then the lake and the mountains would form the setting for his romance. There is much in this old Europe still unexploited.

Just to show you how the visit to this little provincial museum enriched me, let me explain the pleasure I had Sunday morning when I entered a little café under one of those arched passageways, of which I have written. I had had my *petit déjeuner* there the day before and had noted nothing remarkable in the young woman who waited on me, excepting that she was a quiet, modest sort of young person. But on Sunday morning, after my visit to the museum where I had seen old portraits and old costumes of long ago, I saw in this young woman, a very handsome type of Savoyard, dressed in black velvet, with an apron—a glorious array of color—with black hair neatly and snugly arranged close to the head and framing a rounded face of high coloring of a type not commonly found in France. She was in Sunday dress and though the flesh tinted stockings and the black velvet slippers with high heels placed her in the twentieth century, she was for all that a daughter of her race and harked back to a distant past. She fur-

nished us delicious chocolate and warm brioche, which with butter and sugar, cost 2.75 francs.

At Chambéry the historical associations were of a different kind. Our main object was to visit Rousseau's house, Les Charmettes, where he lived, happily so he tells us, with Madame de Warens. We walked out to the spot outside the town, but the place was closed. We hunted up the concierge and were soon let in to the place where we were at leisure to examine the house, living room, dining room, bed chambers, oratory with the authentic furniture and with the wall paper of the eighteenth century still on the walls. The view from the windows was very pretty and I can well understand how Rousseau loved the spot. A fine statue of Rousseau crowns a central hill in the city of Chambéry and it represents him slim but sturdy, with book in hand, walking out into the country about Charmettes. His face is keen and refined and he appears in full flush of his manhood.

Speaking of statues, at Annecy there is a very noble specimen of French sculpture, a statue of St. François de Sales; probably the outstanding figure in the history of the place. It is the statue of a seated dignitary in rich ample vestments of his office, with large tomes beside his chair, and one outspread on his knees. But the face is the finest feature, a noble, gracious countenance, one of the finest French faces I have seen. He is the writer of a book of devotions still read in France. In fact M. Lamy, with whom we were staying in Grenoble, was reading in this book the day of my return.

At Aix-les-Bains, we had only a few minutes, but we saw enough of the place to make it stand out in our memory of the trip. Hotels, hotels, baths, baths. In season it must be an interesting social centre where ailing aristocracy comes to spend its money and regain wasted health for future dissipation. After admiring a bronze statue of Ganymede carried to heaven on the back of an eagle, one of whose talons clasped the leg of the youth; after noting the remains of a Roman arch, suggesting Roman provincial splendor; and after sipping a little hot, sulphurated water flowing from a public fountain I was ready to take the train home to Grenoble.

But while on the hill at Aix-les-Bains, I caught glimpses of a large lake, Lake Bourget, which adds beauty to this spot.

Such in brief is the kind of excursion that any traveler in Europe can make over the week-end for what seems to an American a trivial expense. Europe is rich in cultural backgrounds; and one American at least is loath to exact from her the other kind of gold that she can ill afford to pay.

LORA C. HOSS—AN APPRECIATION

At the funeral service of Mr. Lora C. Hoss, held at his home in Kokomo on Tuesday morning, October 20, Mr. H. U. Brown prefaced the expression of the Board of Directors of Butler College with the following words of his own:

“Fifty years ago a blue-eyed boy with ruddy cheeks and silken hair that fell over high forehead, enrolled for instruction in the fitting school then operated in connection with the old Northwestern Christian University. His eager, smiling face and his genial manners immediately led to friendships which have lasted through all these years. He loved learning and truth, and a sympathetic faculty soon marked him for their own. His instructors included such men as Samuel K. Hoshour, the author of “Altisonant Letters,” a book that revealed a depth of linguistic knowledge; Catharine Merrill who has impressed three generations with a love of literature and light; Allen R. Benton, a gentleman and a scholar whose memory all his old pupils revere, and Scot Butler, teacher of Latin, who went from a cultured and luxuriant home as a private in the Civil War, served throughout the war and returned to become a college president. There were others no doubt, but these I recall instantly. All have gone to the Great Beyond where the blue-eyed boy now joins them,—all but Scot Butler, “the master of English prose,” the brave, sincere exemplar, lone survivor of that teaching corps.

“With such an environment it is not strange that one who fell under the influence of such teachers should absorb their qualities. In this sense there is immortality even on earth, with the lives of the good and true renewed in the careers of those whom they have influenced. Evil, alone, is not perpetuated. And so the friend of our youth became a life-long friend and the friend of the institution that gave him his inspiration. He took a full share in the honors of his college course, was chosen as one of the directors of Butler College and showered his resources upon it, material and spiritual. This is he whose life is ended and whom we commem-

orate today,—a true and loving friend of learning and of his fellowmen.’’

The tribute of the Directorate follows:

“Lora C. Hoss, always present and always informed, will no longer respond when his name is called at the meetings of the Board of Directors of Butler College. A faithful, loyal, alert and generous associate has been withdrawn from the roll by a voice to which there is no answer but obedience. He was a true son of his Alma Mater. Nurtured in a collegiate atmosphere he grew up as a lover of his country and its institutions, his church and his city.

“He was modest and tolerant but as firm as steel where right and conscience were involved. His was the meekness that inherits the earth, “dreading praise, not blame,” but always in the front line of those who stood for duty. He wore loyalty as a shining garment, impenetrable to all assaults. Yet he was considerate of all men and all views and shrank from injustice or harsh criticism. He would go to extreme lengths to make clear his attitude and to avoid misunderstandings that might cause pain.

“As he lies here unanswering, far be it from any to speak all that is in our hearts, for as in life he shrank from laudation so now we may imagine his spirit recoiling from the praise that his life so richly merits. Yet it would be unjust to fall short in making record of the virtues of so good and true a man.

“We follow the footsteps of Mr. Hoss through the preparatory school, through four years of college, through a struggling and finally triumphant business career, through his wise years as counsellor on the board of directors, through his intense yearning for the success of the great new enterprise on which the college has embarked, through his faithful attendance on every duty that fell to him and finally through his patient struggle with an unconquerable illness.

“‘For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die.’ That is the measure of the quality of him of whom we speak. His righteousness was not cold and legalistic, but glorified with a wealth of Christian

charity that warmed the hearts of men and led them to call him 'friend.'

"After sixty-six years among mortals, he has passed through the portals, whither sooner or later, we all go. There could be no terrors *beyond* for him, and *here* he left loving wife and children, and 'troops of friends' to testify that this is a better and brighter world for his having passed this way."

SISTERS

There in the nursery and under the stair
 And back of the cupboard door,
 We played at church and store and fair,
 We builded our doll-houses everywhere,
 We romped and frolicked as much as we dare,
 For we were sisters four.

In homes of our own we find life anew.
 For such is the stern law of fate,
 The youngest and fairest so sweet and true
 Has gone away from the sight of you
 But lives for aye in the love of us few,
 Three sisters who hope and wait.

But who is my sister in God's pure sight?
 Is it only the group of four?
 Methinks I see her here at my right,
 Or maybe the daughter of pure delight,
 Or the one who fails in life's hard fight,
 And so, humbly knocks at my door.

A kinship of love and my Father's will
 Find my sister in every land;
 Then let me strive to reach her still,
 To ease her burden, to cure her ill,
 Her barren life with love to fill
 And cheer with the clasp of a hand.

—ALUMNA

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

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Officers of the Alumni Association—President, Edwin E. Thompson, '00; First Vice-President, Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, '09; Second Vice-President, Myron Hughel, '17; Treasurer, Charles W. Wilson; appointees, Urith Dailey, '17 and Esther Fay Shover, '00.

Secretary and Editor of the Butler Alumnal Quarterly—Katharine M. Graydon, '78.

AROUND THE CAMPUS

The enrollment to date has been:

On the campus-----	1506
Teachers' courses-----	740
Total -----	<u>2246</u>

The program for Home-coming Day on October 17 was more quiet than for several years, yet many old grads returned and a generally good time was indulged in. The fraternity houses were thrown open at noon and luncheons as formerly were drawing features. At 1:30 a number of alumni gathered in the chapel for hand-shake and reunion. They were greeted by Edwin E. Thompson, '00, president of the Alumni Association, and by President Aley. The undergraduate sons and daughters of alumni were introduced and much interest expressed in the repeating history. Mr. H. U. Brown made sad announcement of the death that morning of Lora C. Hoss, '81, member of the board of directors, and loyal alumnus and friend of the College.

At 2:30 the game, Franklin vs. Butler, was called before well-filled bleachers. The score—23 to 0—was quite satisfactory to the Blue and White.

In the evening a general dance was enjoyed in the Masonic Hall of Irvington.

Eighteen of the fraternity houses entered the annual competition for effective decoration. They were all attractive so it was difficult to come to a decision, but the judges gave first prize of the fraternities to the Phi Delta Thetas; second, to the Sigma Chis; third, to the Delta Tau Deltas. Of the sorority houses, the first award was granted to Alpha Chi Omegas; second, to the Delta Gammas; third, to the Delta Delta Deltas. The prizes, silver cups offered by the Scarlet Quills and the Skulls, were bestowed upon the winners at the dance. The judging committee was composed of Mrs. Fife, chairman, and Professor Jensen, of the faculty, and Mr. Burns of the board of directors.

Attention is called to the recommendations made at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association last June by the out-going president, Dr. D. W. Layman, '93. They were published in the July QUARTERLY, but we repeat one of them and call for expression of the alumni. The recommendation reads: We recommend for consideration that the date of Founders' Day be changed to the first Saturday in November. Butler College opened its doors November 1st, 1885, at the old University grounds on College Avenue and Home Avenue, now East Thirteenth Street. Combine Founders' Day in November with the Home-coming Day, and it will become a significant day to celebrate annually on the new Fairview site.

Such a change should not be made without serious consideration. It is a matter in which the alumni play a large part. Founders' Day was established by the Board of Directors in 1882, and the birthday of Mr. Ovid Butler was significantly chosen as date of observance. For forty years the day has been recognized with special exercises. The past seventeen years have seen rich programs: scholarly addresses in the chapel in the morning attended chiefly by undergraduates and faculty; in the evening a dinner at the Claypool at which have been present several hundred alumni and friends. And yet as the College has grown, the alumni have not increased their attendance.

There are those who would like to see Founders' Day placed on the first Saturday of November—anniversary of the opening of the College in 1855—when the best game would be played, and Founders' Day and Home-coming would be united.

There are two sides to the question. The editor requests that a general expression be made for the next issue. Therefore, send without delay your opinion. REMEMBER THAT FOUNDERS' DAY IS AN ALUMNI DAY.

FROM THE CITY OFFICE

At the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of Butler University, early in October, the financial secretary of the university, urged that the board do its utmost to give impetus to the financial campaign. This is desired to the end that building operations on the new site, at Fairview Park, may be started next spring. Mr. Atherton pointed out the importance of adopting a building program to erect and equip buildings to house adequately 2,000 students by the fall of 1927. The plea for immediate action was made not only because present accommodations are inadequate and the faculty lacks proper equipment and room, but because also of a general demand on the part of the public for a larger university plant in Indianapolis. The campaign committee felt that a definite announcement of the board's enthusiastic approval of what had been done would put new life into the alumni and former students, and the people who favor education generally. This, in turn, is calculated to bring about a quicker response to the university's many needs. The committee plans to launch a campaign during the autumn and early winter that will give an opportunity to all who have not contributed to Butler to do so. It was pointed out that entirely too many Butler people had not subscribed to any of the funds raised and that in this respect the school spirit was below that of many other institutions. The board gave its cordial and unanimous endorsement to what has been accomplished in the campaign for a greater Butler and has promised to stand

squarely behind the final drive during the closing months of the year.

During the board meeting, Robert Frost Daggett and Thomas E. Hibben, architects for the new Butler plant, presented drawings suggestive of what might be done to solve the housing problem for fraternities and sororities. The tentative plan is to house the Greek letter societies in units of six. Each organization would have its individual quarters but there would be some features in common, such as a common hall for entertainments and the like. Construction costs to the individual societies, together with maintenance charges, would be reduced greatly by the adoption of the unit plan. Although the board displayed marked interest in the suggestion of the architects relative to fraternity houses, no definite action was taken. These matters, affecting the fraternities and sororities, will be discussed by the university officials with the active and alumni members of all the organizations. On the motion of Judge Kirkpatrick, the board unanimously voted to instruct the architects to have drawings for the main university buildings ready during the early portion of the winter so the board may discuss them with a view to final adoption. Contracts then will be let with the idea of beginning construction in the spring.

The boulevard around the new Butler campus will be completed this fall. It will be eighty feet wide for the time being and a strip forty feet wide is being paved. Subsequently the boulevard will be from 120 to 300 feet wide. In front of the fraternity and sorority houses the width of the boulevard will be 120 feet. When completed this boulevard will be a part of the Indianapolis boulevard system and will be maintained by the city. Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-second streets are to be widened. Conser avenue is to be made a boulevard, approaching Fairview from the south and one block west of Sunset avenue. The boulevard system around Fairview will join with the Westfield boulevard on the north and with the Thirty-eighth street boulevard on the south. Later it will be extended to join with the Northwestern avenue roadway. These plans promise to make the Butler campus unique among college

grounds in this country and will give the new university location a particularly beautiful and attractive setting.

A number of contributions to the University building and other funds have been made during the summer. An important gift was that of \$5,000 from the estate of Mrs. Ruth French, of Brookston. This amount is made available for deserving girls and will be lent to them in such sums as may be necessary to enable them to complete their educations.

Business men of Indianapolis are manifesting an increasing interest in Butler's plans for the future. They recognize that in addition to the cultural value of the school to the community, it will have a direct bearing on the business life of the city.

The College of Religion is endeavoring to raise \$350,000 to be used in constructing its own building. This campaign is well under way, the appeal being made directly to members of the Disciples of Christ. Several counties have subscribed their quotas. Leading in the work thus far is Rush county, with subscriptions amounting to \$13,000. The campaign for the College of Religion building is in charge of the church committee of the board, headed by the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus.

The city office is hearing many favorable reports relative to Dean Frederick D. Kershner, of the College of Religion, and his colleagues.

During the summer, the financial secretary made a trip through Colorado and California where he was in touch with many former Butler students. He was encouraged by the amount of interest they are taking in the expansion program and also by their proffer of substantial assistance before the campaign is concluded.

Hilton U. Brown, chairman of the board of directors, and William G. Irwin, a director and chairman of the general campaign committee, were abroad during the summer, partly in the interest of the university. They visited several colleges and universities in England and on the continent. They were particularly impressed with the dignity of the architecture at Oxford. This general plan will be followed in the new Butler buildings.

While there is every reason to believe that Butler's financial needs will be met there are tremendous obligations remaining to be discharged. William G. Irwin and his sister, Mrs. Z. T. Sweeney, offered the building fund \$300,000 if an additional \$700,000 is pledged by the end of the year. The campaign committee has but little over two months left in which to meet these conditions. The success or failure of the entire plan for a greater Butler, on a new site, will depend to a considerable extent upon the loyalty of the Butler people themselves. Those who have attended the school or who have been graduated from it in previous years are counted upon to do their full share. Without this spirit of devotion on the part of those who have been intimately associated with the school, there could be little chance of appealing to the general public in a convincing way. The need of unanimous support for the new movement was never more apparent than it is now.

ATHLETICS

September 8th ushered in the sixth season of the new athletic régime. The football season got under way with a bang. Ten seniors, fifteen juniors, and twenty sophomore varsity candidates reported for strenuous duty and were placed under the direction of Captain Lou Reichel, who has been considered one of the best centers, not only in this state but of the middle west. The opening game saw twenty-five different individuals strutting on Irwin Field, indicating that the blue and white prospects were better than ever before. The early season climax came when Butler turned 67 football players loose in Illinois' new stadium. The final score of that battle was 13 to 16 in favor of the Illini, headed by the All-American "Red" Grange, who was only able to score two touchdowns. Butler scored two touchdowns, but a field goal kick by our most worthy opponents gave them the victory.

In the opening game the Quakers from Earlham gave us a clean cut battle and the final score was Butler 28, Earlham 0. The following Saturday in a sea of mud our Bulldogs oozed out a 6 to 6

tie score with the DePauw Tigers. Conditions equalized the play, although Butler landed nine first downs to our opponents three. The starting line-up for the early games included Gerry Strole, Dave Konold and Homer Woodling on end; Carl Cecil, Bob Keach, Francis Fletcher and Hiram Hensel at tackles; Gunnar Thaug, John Southern, Art Black and George Mulholland at guards; Lou Reichel and Melvin Puett at center; Carter Helton and Bob Nipper at quarterback; Canfield, Collier, Miller and Northam at halfback with Gordon Paul and Dave Kilgore at fullback.

The most pleasing feature of the season has been the sturdy group of freshmen who reported to Coach Paul D. Hinkle. The squad was cut from sixty candidates to thirty. These men will play two games according to Indiana Conference rules, meeting Culver Military on Irwin Field on November 7th and then making a Southern trip playing the University of Kentucky at Lexington. In addition the most likely freshmen candidates were guests at the University of Illinois game along with our fifty-piece band which made a great hit under the leadership of Professor Vandaworker.

Two most important state games are now at hand. Franklin Homecoming this week should be a masterpiece since the Baptists have a veteran outfit and have gradually grown in strength so that they are now about ready to break our chain of victory. With the score 10 to 7 last year we held them on the four yard line. The following week the Little Giants from Wabash visit our capital city and a thriller is assured. Butler has carried all the horseshoes the past three years and has edged out victories, the last one being a margin of two touchdowns. Wabash has a fine victory over Purdue to its credit this year and is favored to upset the dope bucket and break the Butler jinx. Following these games come Rose Poly Engineers to Irwin Field, the Culver-Freshmen game and then Dayton University, the Notre Dame of Ohio with a brilliant football record, and a battle royal is expected similar to that furnished in our closing game by the Haskell Indians last year. The season will close for the Varsity with two fine trips, the University of Minnesota being met at Minneapolis on November

7th, while Centenary will be matched at Shreveport, Louisiana on November 21st. Butler has been fortunate in having Wally Middleworth, ex-'24, assist in coaching the varsity and scouting opponents.

Other athletic sports are well under way. Herman Phillips, captain of the track team has a promising squad of track runners working out daily, while Al Harker is looking after a number of the basketball squad men who are getting into condition for a busy winter schedule. Our athletics are being well conducted under the supervision of the faculty Athletic Committee comprising the following men: Professor H. M. Geltson, Chairman; Professors Haworth, Shadinger and Slifer, H. O. Page, Athletic Director; and Claris Adams, alumni representative, while Arthur V. Brown is chairman of the trustees' committee on athletics.

Observation has been made that when Butler held the Illini to a 16-13 victory in the Urbana stadium, the Bulldogs gained the distinction of being the only team to score against the Suckers every game during the last four seasons, according to a check of statistics covering this period.

Butler won the first battle between the two schools in 1922 when Hall Griggs enabled the Blue and White to nose out the conference team 10 to 7. Since that time the Blue and White lost all three games, but final scores were 21 to 7, 40 to 10 and 16 to 13, Butler scoring at least one touchdown each game.

Nebraska did not play Illinois in 1922, but in the last three years the Cornhuskers were the only other team to score each game against Illinois. The Suckers shut out Chicago and Ohio in 1923 and last season Michigan and Iowa were whitewashed. These four teams have been the outstanding opponents of Illinois the past four years, Wisconsin and Minnesota, other contestants, were blanked in 1922.

A summary shows that Butler counted a total of 40 points against the Illini in four years, averaging 10 points a game. Butler's closest rival, Nebraska, counted 25 points in three years, an average of 8 points a game.

SCORES TO DATE

- Butler vs. Earlham—28 to 0
Butler vs. DePauw—6 to 6
Butler vs. Illinois—13 to 16
Butler vs. Franklin—23 to 0
Butler vs. Wabash—0 to 0
Butler vs. Rose Poly—38 to 0

THE BAND

Colleges have their teams, their clubs, their activities—and some have their bands. A few years ago Butler was in the class of those without a band, but last year Mr. Vandaworker assembled what talent we had, and created and presented to Butler the first estimable band the school has possessed. Twice a week Mr. Vandaworker worked with the boys, coached them as football men are coached, instructed them as well as polished them, and the result was that an excellent band of fifty men was presented one day at chapel and the whole institution was surprised. It seemed as if it had sprung up over night, and it was so different from the “small town” bands we were used to hearing toot their discords out over the football field that we all were extremely pleased.

A band can lend much spirit to a school. To hear that old college song floating through the air and across the bleachers and to listen to Sousa's best marches is an asset to any institution.

To make their year even more glorious, the whole band is in uniform. Cadet blue suits and leather puttees and a lyre as insignia on the sleeves make an impressive appearance. These uniforms are the fine gift of the Butler Club at a cost of \$1900. The Club is composed of alumni of the city and is accomplishing grateful things for the College.

SPECIAL HONORS

In accordance with the custom of many colleges, Butler in 1924 established certain regulations whereby students may earn special honors, which are conferred at the time of graduation and which are written in the diploma.

All students who receive an average grade of 90% in their work, will receive distinction *cum laude*, such students may, however, become candidates for *magna cum laude* by doing additional work under the direction of their major professor.

Members of the class of '26 must make application for these honors not later than October 1, of this year. Hereafter, by a new provision of the faculty, applicants for *magna cum laude* must announce themselves not later than the middle of their junior year. This provision will give candidates a longer time in which to do the required work.

The following Butler graduates received *magna cum laude* last year: Ralph Wadsworth Snyder, in Greek; Mary Stokes, in Mathematics; Floyd Wilmer Umbenhower, in History. There were no *cum laudes* given.

BUTLER COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

The executor of the estate of Mrs. Ruth French of Brookston has delivered to John W. Atherton, financial secretary, a check for \$5,000 with which will be created the Ruth French Scholarship to be used for girls. The principal will be invested and the interest lent to deserving undergraduates. Mrs. French left an equal amount to Purdue University for the use of boys.

Last year the College received by the will of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Sawyer of Shelbyville, Indiana, the bequest of \$50,000. The interest of this principal is now available for the establishment of scholarships.

For the first time the Roda E. Sellick fund of \$2500 is offering a scholarship to cover tuition fee to a graduate of Shortridge High School.

The Alumni Association of the College last year contributed two scholarships to young women of merit deserving the recognition, and this year it is hoped the Alumni will care to establish more than two scholarships.

Other loan funds are available, as the Arthur R. Baxter fund of \$1,000; the 139th Field Artillery of \$878.35; the Philo F. Bennett fund of \$5,000; the Ministerial fund of \$11,000. The Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis pays tuition fee of four students; while that of one student for one semester is paid by the Scarlet Quill Society.

This form of College interest and generosity is most desirable. We commend it to individuals, to classes, to clubs.

BUTLER COLLEGE CLUBS

The first meeting of the Faculty Club was held at The Residence on September 19 in the form of a reception to the new members. The new president, Professor Friesner, presided. At the second meeting on October 10 Professor Harrison entertained the Club with a talk on "Some European Backgrounds." On November 14 Dean Kershner will talk upon "Ideas of God in Recent Thought."

The Butler Alumnae Literary Club held its first autumn meeting at the home of Mrs. Edith Gwartney Butler, '19, on University Avenue. Full membership was present, and a delightful luncheon was served. This Club meets at the homes of its members on the last Saturday afternoon of each month. The topic for this year's consideration is LIFE AND BOOKS OF TODAY. The officers are: President, Mrs. James H. Butler, '19; Vice-president, Mrs. L. G. Hughes, '15; Secretary, Miss Emrich, '00; Treasurer, Miss Bachman, '12; Permanent Secretary of Endowment Fund, Mrs. Samuel M. Meyers, '08; Delegate to Seventh District Federation, Mrs. John L. Wallace, '08; Alternate, Miss Maude Russell, '11; Program Committee, Miss Bachman, '12, Miss Maude Russell, '11; Miss Scotten, '08. The next hostess on October 24 will be Miss

Esther Fay Shover, '00, and the topic for consideration will be "Youth and the Colleges." On the program will be Miss June Lutz, '17, and Miss Corinne Welling, '12.

The Katharine Merrill Graydon Club held its first meeting of the year at the new home of Mrs. Eda Boos Brewer, '14, on the Spring Mill Road. A full attendance and good program made a delightful reunion after the summer months. This Club meets at the homes of its members on the first Tuesday afternoon of each month. The study continues for the year in the ENGLISH DRAMA. The program, introduced by a short talk by Miss Graydon, was given by Mrs. Irma Weyerbacher Van Tassel, '16, Mrs. Ellen Graham George, '14, Mrs. Dorothy Hautz Hamp, '14. The hostess for the next meeting will be Mrs. Walter Montgomery, '15, and the program will be furnished by Mrs. Howard Pattison, Miss Annette Hedges, '18, Miss Lola B. Conner, '17. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Irma Weyerbacher Van Tassel, '16; Vice-president, Mrs. Nell Reed Offutt, '11; Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Moore Book, '18; Treasurer, Mrs. Verna Sweetman Mendenhall, ex-'18; Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Bertha Coughlen Shelhorn, '18; Program Committee, Miss Urith Dailey, '17, Mrs. Mildred Kuhn Rose, ex-'16; Mrs. Louise Hughel Payne, '16.

The Faculty Woman's Club held its President's Day Luncheon on October 14, at the Propylæum. Miss Evelyn Butler, the new president, presided. The program consisted of talks gleaned from the researches and experiences of the faculty members who participated. Mrs. John S. Harrison talked on "An American Boy in a French School," Mrs. Thor G. Wesenberg on "The Radcliff Modernist," and Miss Katharine Graydon on "High Lights of a Summer in Europe." Those present were: Mrs. Robert J. Aley, Mrs. T. C. Howe, Miss Katharine Graydon, Miss Corinne Welling, Mrs. B. L. Kershner, Mrs. J. W. Putman, Mrs. H. M. Gelston, Mrs. J. S. Harrison, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. J. G. Fueilla, Mrs. Baumgartner, Miss Evelyn M. Butler, Miss Allegra Stewart, Mrs. Armstrong, and Mrs. Wood.

The readers of the QUARTERLY may be interested to know that the latest movement in Butler Clubdom is in the direction of an organization of the children in College of alumni. There are in attendance about thirty sons and daughters of graduates. This suggestion has come entirely from the minds of the young people and is most commendable. More will be said later of this activity.

TEACHERS' LUNCHEON

The annual luncheon of the alumni attending the State Teachers' Association in Indianapolis was held in the Spink-Arms Hotel on October 22. There were present sixty, and a pleasant reunion was enjoyed. President Aley presided. Brief talks were made by Miss Gladys Lewis, '20, of Martinsville; Professor Johnson; Grover Van Duyn, '24, of Hancock County; Professor Putnam; Jackson Wales, '26, and Professor Bruner. These were interspersed with Butler songs.

NOTICE

When you hear from your class secretary, answer without delay. Why not? Do you treat any other organization in which you hold membership so shabbily as never to reply to communication? Of course not. Then why not send your bit to your association to help those young people having less than you? That is what we are trying again to do this year—to offer scholarships to those deserving undergraduates who are in the tug of war. The gratitude of those receiving the alumni scholarships is compensation enough for the gift you have made. There is nothing like the light and hope which come into a student's eyes when he learns he may still come to College next year, notwithstanding the hostile elements. This is what you are doing, alumni, bringing opportunity and strength and high joy to some young people eager and hungry for academic privileges.

FACULTY NOTES

The faculty has been increased by the following ten new members:

H. Parr Armstrong, A. M. Boston University, an associate professor in the College of Religion;

Charles M. Palmer, A. M. Pennsylvania State College, and an instructor there for two years in Botany, assistant professor in the department of Botany;

Merwin G. Bridenstine, B. S. University of Iowa and assistant there in the School of Commerce, an instructor in Economics;

Elmer Sayre Clark, A. M. University of Wisconsin and instructor in Beloit College also an instructor in Economics;

Laurence F. Hawkins, A. B. Butler College; A. M. Northwestern University, acting instructor in Greek in the absence of Miss Weaver while in Greece;

DeForest O'Dell, A. B. Butler College and graduate of the Columbia University School of Journalism, an instructor in the department of Journalism;

Miss Mabel Arbuthnot, A. M. University of Wisconsin and instructor in Ripon College, instructor in Latin;

Clarke Sifritt, A. M. University of Michigan, assistant professor of Public Speaking;

L. E. Dabney, A. M. University of Texas and instructor in University of Texas and in Rusk Junior College, acting assistant professor in French;

Russell G. Weber, A. M. University of Iowa and assistant instructor in Zoology there, instructor in Zoology.

The QUARTERLY extends its sympathy to Miss Cotton in the death of her mother, Mrs. Rachel Walker. Mrs. Walker was known to many of the faculty, for she had spent several winters in Irvington with her daughter. She was a remarkable woman of the pioneer type—industrious, frugal, courageous and high-minded. Her life was long, useful, beautiful. She was a faithful member of the Christian Church.

Mrs. Walker died at her home in Nineveh, Indiana, on October 5. Her funeral was held from the Christian Church, services being conducted by Rev. G. Frank Powers, '10, on the 7th. Burial was in the churchyard. From the college circle, Mrs. T. C. Howe, Mrs. J. W. Putnam and seven faculty members were present.

Dr. Howard E. Jensen and Dean Frederick Kershner attended the National Convention of the Disciples of Christ in Oklahoma City. Both were on the program.

Dean Putnam delivered an address at the Irvington Methodist Church on October 25 upon the "Problem of Youth from the College Point of View." His talk was one in a series of studies on the "Problems of Youth" being given by men who study it from different points of view.

A daughter came into the home of Professor and Mrs. Hugh W. Ghormley on October 6 and has been named Mary Margarita.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Noble H. Parker (Mary Clark, '07) is spending the winter at Miami Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown (Jessie L. Christian, '97) is making an extended trip in Africa.

Dr. John Nichols, '90, returned to old scenes for the Franklin-Butler game on Home-coming Day.

Mrs. Mary Fletcher Charlton, '96, and daughter Mary Elisabeth were recent guests in Indianapolis.

Miss Katharine Burton, '18, formerly of Martinsville, is dean of girls in the high school of Marion, Indiana.

Allen H. Lloyd, '12, and Mrs. Lloyd (Hazel Collins, '13) have been visiting the Pacific Coast from Seattle to Victoria.

Robert M. Mathews, '06, received his Doctorate in June from the University of Illinois for work done in Mathematics.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Jameson (Julia Graydon, '90) motored in September to Maine to visit Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Tibbott.

Miss Mary Graydon Payne, '23, received her Master's degree in June from Cornell University for work done in the biological department.

It was very pleasant to see Rev. Hally Burkhart of Warren, Ohio, about the College halls on his return from the Oklahoma convention.

Dr. Earl S. Roberts, '17, is located at 1003 Columbus Memorial Building, Chicago. His practice is limited to eye, ear, nose and throat.

David Rioch, '98, and Mrs. Rioch, after a two years' stay in this country, have started on their return to their missionary field in India.

Mrs. Charles Stearns (Tace Meeker, '90), with her sister, Miss Grace Meeker, and daughter, motored from Chicago to attend Home-coming Day.

Miss Ruby Perkins, '20, who received her A. M. degree from Radcliffe College last June, is teaching history in the high school of Frankfort, Indiana.

Mrs. Ralph Stephenson (Mildred Hill, '18) has returned with her children from Long View, Washington, to her home in Irvington for a month's visit.

Howard Howe, grandson of Mrs. A. M. Atkinson, '56, who graduated from Yale University last June is at present attending the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Will D. Howe, '93, of New York City represented Butler University at the inauguration of President John Martin Thomas of Rutgers College on October 14.

Miss Frances Krieg, '25, is traveling in Europe with her parents. In Rome she had a private audience with the Holy Father and also heard the impressive mass of the Pope.

Mrs. John G. Stevens (Margaret Davis, ex-'14) with her husband and three children, after seven years spent in Miraj, India, is with her parents in Indianapolis on a year's furlough.

It is gratifying to learn that the BUTLER DRIFT of 1925, edited by Thomas F. Smith, was awarded first place in the annual national contest conducted by the Art Craft Guild of Chicago.

Miss Grace McGavran, '19, received her Master's degree for work done in the School of Religious Education of Boston University. "Art in Religious Education" was the theme of her thesis.

Miss Ione Wilson, '19, was one of the pages at the twenty-fifth anniversary conference of the Indiana Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Evansville, October 13, 14, 15.

The QUARTERLY offers its congratulations to the Delta Gamma Fraternity in its installation of the Alpha Tau chapter. Open house was held for the Chapter at the Lincoln Hotel on October 4.

B. Wallace Lewis, '15, is now connected with THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, where he is handling the promotion work for the circulation, advertising and editorial departments. "It is not journalism," he says, "but very interesting."

Henry P. Bruner, '23, son of Professor Bruner, graduated in June from the Harvard School of Business Administration receiving his Master's degree. He is now in Chicago with the Midland Utilities Company in the People's Building.

Requests come occasionally for "Butler College in the World War," the latest being from the State Library of Connecticut. There still remain some copies which alumni may have upon request to the College. The National War Library in Paris has sent for two copies.

Announcement has been made of the resignation of Charles O. Lee, '09, as superintendent of Flanner House and associate campaign secretary of the Community Fund. Mr. Lee has left for Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he has become executive secretary of the Tulsa Community Fund.

Roderick A. MacLeod, '14, Mrs. MacLeod and three children, after one year's furlough in this country have started on their return trip to Tibet. The many friends of the MacLeods regret to see them depart on their long and perilous journey, but these courageous souls are eager to resume their work among the natives of Tibet.

Of the class of '25 the following received scholarships and are pursuing higher studies: George A. Schumacher, English, University of Virginia; Louise Padou, Romance Languages, University of Wisconsin; Floyd Hines, Botany, University of Washington; Marion Pike, Economics, University of Oregon; Victor Twitty, Zoology, Yale University.

The executive committee of the Alumni Association is composed of the officers elected in June by members present at the annual meeting, to which are added two members appointed, one each, by the president of the College and by the president of the Alumni Association. The present appointees are Miss Urith Dailey, '17, and Miss Esther Fay Shover. '00.

Dr. Charles Henry Gilbert, '79, was honored last May with a dinner given in the event of his retirement from the faculty of Leland Stanford University where he had been professor of zoology continuously since the founding of that institution in 1891. More than two hundred of Dr Gilbert's friends and associates were present.

Dr. Anita M. Muehl, ex- '18, specialist in psychiatry with special attention directed to personality disturbances in women and children, has opened an office at 512 Commonwealth Building, San Diego, California. Apropos of the Loeb-Leopold case, Dr. Muehl contributed an article on "Phantasy Life in Superior Children Produced by and Producing Conflicts" to a recent issue of the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association.

The graves of Hilton U. Brown, Jr. ex- '19, and Kenneth V. Elliott, ex-'20, in Romagne cemetery, were visited last June by

Miss Graydon and her sisters. This American cemetery where lie 14,004 American boys is the largest of France. Here on the gentle slope of a hill the army of the dead is spread in peaceful and pathetic array. Over them wave the protecting Stars and Stripes. No sight in Europe impressed these College friends more than the Battlefields and everywhere the War Memorials.

Robert Frost Daggett announces that Thomas E. Hibben is associated with him for the practice of architecture under the name of Daggett and Hibben. The offices of the firm are located at 920 Continental Bank Building. Mr. Hibben is devoting himself to the plans for the new Butler buildings. He has recently returned from Europe where he made a study of academic buildings, especially the colleges of Oxford. The QUARTERLY is happy to present as frontispiece the Laud Window of St. John's College, sketched while he was there. It is well pleasing that Mr. Hibben, ancestrally associated with the College, has been chosen with his skill, art, affection, to plan the new Butler home.

The QUARTERLY follows with great interest the alumni in their accomplishment in the world of art. The College may be well pleased with the attainment of some of her sons and daughters, not the least being that of John Stephenson, ex- '14. Recently have been received from the Silver, Burdett and Company in "The Pathway to Reading" they are issuing copies of The Primer, of the First Reader, of the Second Reader, illustrated by Eunice and John Stephenson. These little books are beautifully made and every home in which are little people must want copies of them. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are living at Turn of the River, Stamford, Connecticut.

MARRIAGES

HUNT-McELROY.—On July 15 were married in Ravinia, Illinois, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain Hunt and Miss Georgia Pearl McElroy, ex- '04. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are at home in Salem, Massachusetts.

FISHER-KEEFAUVER.—In August were married in Indianapolis Mr. Lowell Smith Fisher and Miss Ruby May Keefauver, '18. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are at home in Chicago.

SCHAD-BUENTING.—On August 4 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Ralph L. Schad, '23, and Miss Florence Buenting, '21. Mr. and Mrs. Schad are at home in Indianapolis.

GRIGGS-GATES.—On August 25 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Haldane Alfred Griggs and Miss Lydia Cresswell Bates, '28. Mr. and Mrs. Griggs are at home in Indianapolis.

DUNKEL-OSBORN.—On August 29 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Wilbur Dwight Dunkel and Miss Georgia Kathryn Osborn, '25. Professor and Mrs. Dunkel are at home in Rochester, New York.

WAMSLEY-SINGLETON.—On September 4 were married in Martinsville, Indiana, Mr. John Lewis Wamsley, ex- '22, and Miss Mary Singleton. Mr. and Mrs. Wamsley are at home in Boston, Massachusetts.

HAM-HAM.—On September 5 were married in Hollywood, Florida, Mr. Scott Ham, '25, and Miss June Ham. Mr. and Mrs. Ham are at home in Hollywood.

CRISWELL-PRITCHARD.—On September 12 were married in Irvington by the bride's father, Dr. Harry O. Pritchard, '02, Mr. Wilson D. Criswell and Miss Helen Louise Pritchard, '26. Mr. and Mrs. Criswell are at home in Cleveland, Ohio.

RICHARDSON-CAVINS.—On September 16 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Russell I. Richardson, ex- '23, and Miss Catherine Cavins, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are at home in Detroit, Michigan.

BATES-WEIR.—On October 3 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Howard Haywood Bates, and Miss Miriam Somers Weir, '23. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are at home in Indianapolis.

BASTIAN-STOCKDALE.—On October 10 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Robert E. Bastian and Miss Louise Stockdale, ex- '23. Mr. and Mrs. Bastian are at home on the Allisonville Road near Indianapolis.

GILL-DAILEY.—On October 24 were married in Irvington by the bride's father, Rev. B. F. Dailey, '87, Mr. George Everett Gill and Miss Urith Catherine Dailey, '17. Mr. and Mrs. Gill are at home in Irvington.

BIRTHS

CARPENTER.—To Mr. James Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter (Margaret Higbee, '23) on October 19, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Margaret Jane.

CLARKE.—To Dr. Elton R. Clarke, '15, and Mrs. Clarke, on August 27, in Burbank, California, a daughter—Dorothy Mae.

GILLMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Waide Gillman (Helen Findley, '18) on September 29, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Mary Anne.

HINMAN.—To Mr. Jack J. Hinman, Jr., '11, and Mrs. Hinman, on October 7, in Iowa City, Iowa, a daughter—Frances Ellen.

McGAVRAN.—To Mr. Donald A. McGavran, '20, and Mrs. McGavran (Elma Alexander, '16) on June 6, in Naini Tal, India, a daughter—Elizabeth Jean.

MOFFETT.—To Mr. Lee Moffett, '12, and Mrs. Moffett, on August 29, in Bethesda, Maryland, a son—Bertrand Lee.

SOURWINE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sourwine (Eliza Paramore, ex- '18) on July 25, in Greencastle, Indiana, a son—Earl Philip.

OSTRANDER.—To Mr. Joseph Ostrander, ex- '15, and Mrs. Ostrander (Guinevere Ham, ex- '16) in Indianapolis, on October 25, a daughter—Nancy.

DEATHS

COBBEY.—Charles E. Cobbey, ex- '08, president of Cotner College, Bethany, Nebraska, died after a brief illness, on September 11. He was buried on the 14th from the family home in Beatrice, Nebraska.

Charles E. Cobbey was born July 9, 1885, at Beatrice, Nebraska, and was the son of Judge Joseph E. Cobbey. At the age of seventeen he went to Columbus, Indiana, to assist H. H. Harmon who was pastor of First Church there and to preach in a small mission church. Dr. Harmon takes great joy in being instrumental in getting him into the ministry. After his graduation from the Columbus High School, he attended Butler College two years and then finished at Cotner where he was granted an A. B. degree in 1909.

At the time of his death Dr. Cobbey was regarded as one of the prominent educators in his section of the country. He was president of the College Presidents Club of the State. He was a member of the Board of Education of the Disciples of Christ and headed one of its important commissions.

Messages of love, regret and appreciation for this good man and true teacher poured in from all parts of the United States. President Samuel Avery, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska wired:

“I have watched with admiration the progress of Cotner under his leadership. Few have done so much in so brief a time. One feels like saying that he had only just begun; yet one may reverently recall that a ministry of only three years once became the most significant influence in human history.”

HARRIMAN.—Job Harriman, a student of the College in the early eighties, died on October 26, in Sierra Madre, California.

Mr. Harriman was a native of Indiana and lived in the State until mature life. After leaving Butler College he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Colorado. In 1900 he went to California, where his home has since been. He was nationally known because of his participation in a number of movements for social betterment

of the laboring classes. As member of the Socialist party he had been nominated for mayoralty of Los Angeles, for vice-presidency of the Social Democratic party. Though polling heavy votes, he had failed of election.

Mr. Harriman leaves one sister, Mrs. Clarinda Harriman Pier, '79, wife of Rev. Lewis A. Pier, '82, residing in California.

Hoss.—Lora C. Hoss, '81, died on October 17 at Battle Creek, Michigan, and was buried in Kokomo, Indiana, on the 20th. To Mrs. Hoss and her daughter Mrs. Pauline Hoss Elliott, the QUARTERLY extends its deep sympathy.

Lora Corydon Hoss was born in Marion county, Indiana, January 16, 1859, the son of Peter E. and Sarah R. Hoss. His mother died when he was less than two years of age and he was reared by his father's parents. In 1865 they moved from Marion county to Howard county, locating on a farm near Fairfield. In 1874 Mr. Hoss entered Butler College, Irvington, studying there three years after which he spent a year in Kansas, assisting a cousin with whom he resided, breaking prairie sod in the summer, and teaching a country school in the winter. He returned to Indiana in 1878, re-entered Butler College and graduated from here in 1881.

Mr. Hoss went to Kokomo on July 25, 1881, acquiring a half interest in the Kokomo Gazette. Within a year or two he became sole owner of the paper. So successful was the paper that soon he changed it from a weekly to a daily. In 1884 the Gazette was consolidated with the Tribune under the name of Gazette-Tribune. In 1886 Mr. Hoss retired from the newspaper field.

After disposing of his newspaper interests, Mr. Hoss engaged in the shoe business for a few years and spent seven years in farming, having a pleasant country place northwest of the city. Twenty-three years ago he became connected with the Opalescent Glass Company of which company he was president.

Mr. Hoss was a member of the Main Street Christian church and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday School. Next to his home and his church, his devotion was for his alma mater, Butler College. In college he was identified with all student ac-

tivities. He was a member of the literary societies flourishing in his day, and was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. His daughter, who followed in his footsteps at Butler, was graduated there in 1914. He contributed generously to every appeal from college associates and recently gave \$25,000 to the college endowment fund.

Mr. Hoss was a man of sterling qualities, highly regarded in business, banking and charitable circles. He was a director in two local banking institutions, the Farmers' Trust Company and the Citizens National Bank. He was a student of agriculture and horticulture, a good practical farmer, and diversified in all his interests. He was possessed of the many fine qualities which make for citizenship in its truest and best sense. He ever had at heart the welfare of the community and gave generously of his time and energy for the betterment of humanity. All who knew him admired him for his nobility of character, his modesty of bearing and his fine intellectual powers.

SHARRITT.—Lucile Y. Sharritt, '16, died at the Christian Hospital, Indianapolis, on August 6 and was buried from her home on Emerson Avenue in Memorial Park cemetery.

Miss Sharritt was born in Iowa thirty years ago, and moved with her family to Irvington at an early age. Her mother died several years ago, and she and her father were the only surviving members of the family.

Miss Sharritt was one of the leaders of her class in college in scholarship and in student activities. Always interested in her work and her play she was at times tempted to go beyond her strength. She was unfailingly prepared with her class work. She loved her athletics, especially tennis and golf. She was cheerful, enthusiastic, conscientious, well-equipped for a long and useful life. In the Spring she was stricken with influenza, which developed into pneumonia. A nine-weeks' fight followed, but she failed to rally, due probably to reduction of vigor by her arduous public school duties.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

Dr. Jonas Stewart, September 24, 1925, Anderson, Indiana: "In answer to your letter will say that I was a student in the old Northwestern Christian University, entering it early in March, 1862, for the Spring term of that year. I boarded in the family of Philip A. Brown, who was the son of John Brown, who was one of the very first preachers I heard in my childhood, but I remember him distinctly. Soon after the Spring term, August 28, 1862, I left to enlist in the Civil War—Company E, 44th Ohio Infantry. In January 1864, this Regiment re-enlisted under the Veteran Act and was afterwards known as the 8th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. I remained with it until the close of the War. I was discharged on May 30, 1865, by reason of the General Order of War Department to discharge all who had less than a year to serve. I served two years, nine months and two days.

After returning from the War, I came back to the same dear old College in September, 1865, and spent one more year, finishing all the natural sciences as then taught there under dear old Professor R. T. Brown, and mathematics through trigonometry under Professor G. W. Hoss. I still think "there were giants in those days."

On November 26, 1865, I was baptized in the baptistery of the little old Central Christian Church at the corner of Delaware and Ohio streets, by the then pastor Otis A. Burgess, another of God's great and good men. But at the end of this College year my money was all gone, and there was no one upon whom I could call, my father having died before I was three years of age. So I am not an alumnus, much to my regret. I look back upon the time spent in the old College up on College Avenue (then far out of the city) as the happiest days of my life.

So I quit, studied medicine, graduated at the Long Island College Hospital, New York, in 1870; but this is another story, in which you will probably have not interest."

Virginia W. Young, '21, September 13, 1925, Jubbulpore, India: "The QUARTERLY comes. I read it from cover to cover. The Com-

mencement number arrived a few weeks ago and I spent an afternoon going through it. I do not see how you gather so much news about so many people. It is so good that I wish it were a monthly publication instead of a quarterly.

Recently, during the meetings of the Mid-India Christian Council, all of the Butlerites who are at present in our Mission were here in Jubbulpore, the McGavrans and Annie Mullin. The Hills are in America on furlough, and the Riochs have not yet returned to India. They will be sailing sometime the latter part of October, I suspect. Juanita Ragsdale is to come to India this fall, also, but is going to be working in Madura, under the Congregational Board.

With a party of missionaries I had a very enjoyable stay in Darjeeling during May and June. We new folks had to get away during the hot weather, and some of the others arranged their vacations for the same time, to spend them with us. There was only one drawback and that was the fact that it rained nearly every day. Usually, though, a part of each day was clear, so we could go down to the bazaar or for a hike in the mountains. The scenery was beautiful, especially when the rain cleared away and we could see the snow-covered range. I have never seen anything quite so majestic. One of the peaks is Kinchinjunga, over 28,000 feet high and second only to Mt. Everest. It is forty-five miles from Darjeeling, but its extreme height makes it look close. We went twice to Tiger Hill, seven miles from Darjeeling, for a view of Mt. Everest by sunrise, but it was always too cloudy. It is only a small view at best, for Everest is over one hundred miles away; but even a small view is enough to lure many people out of bed at 1:30 or 2:00 a. m. to make the journey. Some go on horseback, some in rickshas, and many on foot.

We went down the side of the mountain one day to visit a tea estate, and had the privilege of seeing the whole process of preparation of the tea, from the time the green leaves were brought in in baskets on the backs of coolies until they were put in boxes for export. At this particular place, they ship out 160,000 pounds of tea a year, all of which is sent to England for the purpose of making the various blends which are sold there.

On another day we walked four miles to Ghum to see the Tibetan monastery. While there we saw the temple, with its huge idol and the smaller figures, and the hideous pictures which were painted on the walls themselves. Then we saw an old blind man sitting in the corner of a dark and stuffy room, monotonously pulling a rope, which caused a large cylindrical prayer wheel to revolve. The wheel was so large that it reached nearly to the ceiling, and inside of it were prayers written on paper. Every time the wheel turned round, the prayers were supposed to be repeated.

I am still working on the language, but after the next examination, which is to come in a few weeks, I hope to get into full-time work. There are several possibilities.

Love to my Butler friends.

NOTICE

The life of the QUARTERLY depends upon prompt payment of the annual alumni fee. Two dollars are due on October 1 to the new treasurer.

CHARLES W. WILSON
Butler University
Indianapolis
Indiana



THIS page has been reserved by the Butler Men's Club of Indianapolis for the purpose of keeping the alumni of Butler College informed of its activities.

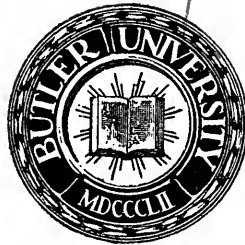
The Butler Men's Club seeks to assist the promotion of good will between the college and the citizens of Indianapolis and between Butler and other colleges and in addition to aid student activities requiring outside support.

Meetings of the club are held the first Wednesday of each month (and oftener as occasion may require) at the Hotel Lincoln at 12:15. Every Butler man is urged to attend. There is always a good talk, good fellowship and a good luncheon.

JOHN E. SPIEGEL,
President.

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BUTLER COLLEGE HYMN

(To be sung to music of Sailor's Evening Hymn, Boston Melodeon)

1

To Alma Mater's God
We lift our hymn of praise
For constant blessings
Throughout our college days.
Thou, Wisdom, still inspire
Young minds to seek for Thee:
Set our hearts on fire
 With Charity;
Thou who art Power divine,
Grant strength for calm control,
Cleanse us from all impure in body, in mind, and soul.

 God of our College,
O guide our learning youth:
Bless Alma Mater,
 Spirit of Truth!

2

To every nation's God
We lift our earnest prayer
For continued blessings,
Enlightenment and care.
Thou, who art limitless,
Keep us from narrow mind;
Give our hearts friendliness
 To all mankind.
Thou, marking sparrow's fall,
Help us to sympathize;
May we be just to all, courageous, devoted, wise.

 God of our College,
O guide our learning youth;
Bless Alma Mater,
 Spirit of Truth!

—*Alice Bidwell Wesenberg.*

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

Vol. XIV

JANUARY, 1926

No. 4

ANTHONY TROLLOPE*

BY FREDERICK ROLLIN KAUTZ, '87

When Anthony Trollope was a lad in Harrow, he told his school fellows that when William the Conqueror arrived in England one of his followers killed in hunt three wolves. The king dubbed him therefor "Troisloups". This appellation was in time changed until it reached the form it now bears—"Trollope".

The biographers cast some doubt on the veracity of this tale and it seems likely that the story has little value except as a bit of entertainment for a group of school boys and as an indication of a talent for invention which was to make its author one of the foremost writers of fiction at a period in which there were many.

Some one has said that the biographer should begin his narrative centuries before the generation of his subject. Without giving much credence to the tale of Troisloups, it might be remembered that in the fifteenth century Andrew Trollope was knighted. In the nineteenth, Sir John Trollope was a magnate in Lincolnshire, a cousin to the Anthony of our narrative, their grandfather having been Sir Thomas Trollope. Anthony Trollope's father was Thomas Anthony Trollope and his mother was Frances Milton, a contemporary and member of the household of Jane Austen.

It is interesting to note the association of Trollope's mother and Jane Austen; the latter was the first great exponent of the school of realism—"the divine Jane," Mr. Howells once called her. Mrs. Trollope was herself a voluminous writer of fiction and travel, never approaching the greatness of Miss Austen, but writing for

* Abridged from a paper written for The Indianapolis Literary Club.

a more popular public and for many years for the support of her family.

Thomas Anthony Trollope was one of those men who think themselves pursued by misfortune, but who in reality are the authors of their own calamities. He was an able barrister and entered his career with brightest prospects, but found himself after a short period without briefs. Then followed a period of gentleman-farming, equally unsuccessful; and finally a flight from creditors to Bruges. Here the young Anthony was for a time tutor in a private school. Later, he obtained in London a post office appointment. Prior to this time, however, the Trollope family had become interested in the movement of Robert Owen to establish a communistic settlement on the banks of the Wabash River in the state of Indiana in the United States.

Now, during years of comparative prosperity, the Trollope family made many trips to France and upon one of these visits young Anthony formed a friendship with General LaFayette. His talk of America and the Owen movement turned the thoughts of the Trollopes to the United States as a possible place in which to reclaim the family fortunes. One of the family conceived the idea of opening a shop in an inland city where might be sold some of the refinements not familiar to the new world. There was to be, also, in connection with the shop an assembly room where celebrities might meet, thereby combining shop and salon. Cincinnati was the city chosen for the experiment.

The shop was soon a failure, but the enterprise had one favorable result—it gave Mrs. Trollope material for a book on *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, published soon after the family's return to Europe. This volume was followed shortly with *French Traits*. From that time until her death twenty-four years later Mrs. Trollope published many works of fiction and travel.

The success of his mother encouraged and inspired young Anthony to a literary career. After his experience in the private school at Bruges and in the London post office, he obtained a more important appointment as post office director for Ireland. It was

there that he obtained the materials for his first two novels, *The McDermotts of Ballycoran* and *The Kelleys and the O'Kelleys*. Later he wrote *The Three Clerks* based on his earlier London experiences. A recent biographer instances *La Vendée* as having been written earlier than the above, but published later, and mentions also *Nina Balatka and Linda Tressell* as having appeared earlier than any in Blackwood's Magazine and published anonymously. This I find to be an error, as Mr. Trollope gives in the *Autobiography* the dates as '66 and '67. These three were serious historical romances of no mean merit. Once, when asked why he did not do more in this same vein, he frankly replied that they were not what his public wanted.

Trollope was the most prolific writer of all the English novelists in his own class—too prolific certainly; and yet, if his admirers should vote on what they would have had him leave unwritten, there would have been, I fancy, much difference of opinion. It has been said that the *Autobiography* ought never to have been written, for in it he says—even boasts—that he wrote without effort so many words before breakfast, so much manuscript in three hours, et cetera.

A popular author once said to me that he wrote certain novels called "trivial" by his critics to acquire a facility of expression. Unfortunately, facility does not always travel hand in hand with felicity and we could wish that having used such stories for such purpose the stories might not have been given to the world because they so much lower the average of the author's output. But when publishers are clamoring for copy, perhaps it is as unreasonable to expect such restraint on the part of an author as to expect a merchant to sell only that merchandise which appeals to his own taste.

In Mr. Trollope's case, his facility for expression and the fact that he himself alluded to it, has had the effect of sometimes causing his readers to overlook his wonderful art, just as at a play the audience does not often remark that the play goes

smoothly; but if an actor is prompted, if one masks another, if a wrong curtain cue is given, these things are noticed.

Trollope's plots are of the slightest: generally, two young women and one lover, or two lovers and one young woman—these in the middle or upper classes with sometimes a sub-plot in the servants' hall. These principal characters and those whom they touch in their daily lives—that's all, generally; but the story is done with such faithfulness, such attention to minutiae, such tenderness and sympathy that the reader's interest is kept throughout the long length of his story.

He has acquired his art, combined facility with felicity, and his reader never tires. He has little of the irony of Thackeray, none of the propaganda of Dickens, scarcely any of George Eliot's philosophy, certainly none of the poetry of Turgenieff: yet as a narrator of stories of everyday life, as a realist in the best sense of that expression, he was the master of them all. One story, perhaps, may be excepted—George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, which I have long remembered as presenting the largest canvas, save that of Tolstoi's *War and Peace*, of any novel I have yet read. It is a stupendous work, attention is given to every detail of drawing and color, but there is no overcrowding and no exaggeration. It delights the mind as a perfect landscape delights the eye.

I have recently come across a volume of personal reminiscences of this period in which a mutual friend of George Eliot and Anthony Trollope—a Mr. Escott, frequently at the Lewes' house with Mr. Trollope, who says that George Eliot was often discouraged with *Middlemarch* and thought her undertaking too great for her powers, and that she was on the point of giving it up when Trollope urged her not only to go on with the story, but gave advice which she gladly followed. This bit of evidence furnishes pleasure to the Trollope devotee.

One is impressed with the great kindness of the novelist. It is apparent on every page he has written. The damsel in distress always appeals to him. He is unfailingly sympathetic to injustice. In this he reflects his own character. For instance: An aspiring

young author went to him for advice. "Shall I write such and such a story?" says the young person. His answer was to ask of the author whether he thought about the story all day; whether, when he walked, the characters were in his mind; whether his whole attention, when not perforce given to other things, was devoted to them and what might befall them. He said this was the only way characters could be made to live in the pages of a novel, and this was his own method. In one respect his personal kindness differed from and excelled that of his characters. In his stories he never fails to punish the wrong-doer, but not so outside the novel, for on one occasion somebody laid claim to the authorship of one of his anonymously published novels. The imposition was soon discovered and in relating the incident to an intimate friend who asked him his feeling about it, he said quite simply that his chief sensation was of pity for the culprit. Such a misdemeanor on the part of one of his characters would have been quite properly punished.

Anthony Trollope was thirty-two when the first of his Irish novels was published. It may be called a failure, but while the critics would have none of it, as one biographer points out, it—like Disraeli's maiden speech, also a failure—portended great things for its author. Mr. Escott says that *The Dermotts* in its closing chapters is "not without the strength and pathos of Dickens in *Oliver Twist* and at some points touches a Shakespearean level."

To attempt to comment on all of Trollope's novels would be to extend this article beyond the proper limits. I must mention, however, that his tale of the French Revolution—*La Vendée* in 1850—antedated both Lytton's *Zanoni* and Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities*. Then, after an interval of five years, came *The Warden*, thought by many to be his best single work. It is the first of the great Barsestshire novels, six in number, written over a period of twelve years, with frequent interruptions, during which other stories appeared, the last one—*The Last Chronicle of Barset*—having appeared in 1865. The intervening stories were: *Barchester Towers*, *Dr. Thorn*, *The Small House at Allington*, *Framley Parsonage*.

Anthony Trollope first came to America in 1861. It was the avowed purpose of this visit to find material for a book to be called *A History of North America* and it was so called, but a fitter title might have been chosen, for he gives much more attention to the manners and customs of our people and to our institutions than he does to the historical events which led to the country's development.

The period following Trollope's return from America marks his greatest literary activity. The Parliamentary Series was published during this time. These, as has been said, were six in number, the most notable being, perhaps, *Can You Forgive Her* and *Phineas Finn*, with its sequel *Phineas Redux*. In *Phineas Finn* occurred the great trial scene which is said to be a masterpiece from the legal point of view and perhaps excels the also great trial scene of *Orley Farm*. The latter story was of a group called the *Manor House Series* of which *Orley Farm* is the best known.

Orley Farm was my own introduction to Trollope, and I am of the opinion that one could not make a more auspicious beginning, if one has a liking for the somewhat slow-moving, analytical, realistic story; but I warn such an one that he is probably setting out on a long continued, though delightful literary debauch in comparison to which the cross-word puzzle is *nil*. The time just prior to the American visit and the two years following it, until Thackeray's death, marks a period of association between these two on the Cornhill Magazine. Indeed, the triangular friendship of Thackeray, Dickens and Trollope is quite remarkable and very pleasing to contemplate, considering that no one of these authors is mentioned in the way of literary criticism without comparison being made with the other two. They themselves must have been conscious of their similarities and dissimilarities; but it has not been mentioned that the style of one had influence upon that of another. This estimate somewhere met my eye: "Thackeray, though he describes certain sections of the upper classes with far more delicacy than Trollope ever reached, did not go beyond these sections. Dickens, with all of his great and splendid gifts,

did not describe the society he lived in. His personages were too startling to speak and act and think like the men and women of the 19th century." To put it briefly, let me say that Thackeray reached higher planes than did Trollope but did not maintain so high an average level, and that Dickens would give a foreigner no correct appreciation or understanding of English life.

Trollope, like Thackeray, tried for a seat in Parliament, but like Thackeray, he failed. Dickens was urged to try, but refused. Thackeray wrote during his canvass to Dickens, "Not more than four per cent of the people here (he was standing for the Oxford district) I have found out have ever heard of my writings. Perhaps as many as six per cent know yours, so it will be a great help if you will come and speak for me." Trollope failed, but this experience, like everything else he did, furnished him copy.

I pass over much interesting material of this period, do not even mention the title of many books written between 1862 and 1882.

Trollope had many literary associates; as how, indeed, could he have helped having? These associations could form an interesting chapter. Besides those already mentioned, were Kingsley, Wilkie Collins, Meredith and Henry James, to mention only a few of the novelists; while his long association with J. E. Millais, the artist and his own illustrator and friend, and the devotion of the Brownings to him from his first efforts, are so engaging as to be passed with much regret.

Trollope died in 1882 and sleeps in Kensal Green, near Thackeray. He left one unfinished novel, *The Land Leaguers*. Thackeray left *Denis Duval* and Dickens, *Edwin Drood*. Is it not strange?

The contemplation of his death causes one to reflect on the literary glory of the period of which this event was about the close. In America Hawthorne wrote *The Scarlet Letter* about the time *The Warden* was published in England. Oliver Wendell Holmes' dates are 1809 to 1894. Poe was born in the same year as Holmes but lived only until '49. This was the period in which Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Louisa M. Alcott was writing her children's stories, Donald G. Mitchell published *Rev-*

eries of a Bachelor, Aldrich *The Story of a Bad Boy*, and Howells was coming into his own as our American realist. In France, in the early part of the nineteenth century Balzac wrote and influenced French literature. A little later George Sand, Flaubert, Daudet, Zola and Maupassant delighted the world with their masterpieces.

In Russia Tolstoi was writing *Anna Karenina* and his great epic *War and Peace*. Dostoyeffski was writing his powerful *Crime and Punishment*, and other only slightly lesser work—and Turgenieff, the great prose poet, was attracting the attention of readers everywhere. Ah, the charm that was Turgenieff's!

The English contemporaries have been several times referred to, and what memories they evoke! Thackeray—Becky Sharp, Colonel Newcomb, Henry Esmond, Beatrix, Laura, Pendennis. George Eliot—Daniel Deronda and Gwendolen, Adam Bede, Romola and Savonarola. And Dickens—Sidney Carton and *The Little Dressmaker*, Mr. Micawber, Uriah Heep, Little Nell, Tiny Tim. Tiny Tim—how the words of Riley come back:

“ ‘God bless us every one’, prayed Tiny Tim,
Crippled and dwarfed of body,
Yet so tall of soul we tiptoe earth
To look on him—high towering over all.’ ”

One may naturally ask, “Why did Trollope find so little popularity in America? Why, during the forty years that elapsed between his beginnings as an author and the passage of the international copyright law, were there no pirated editions of his works in America? Why was not interest aroused? Other novels of his period were freely printed in this country, those of Dickens, Thackeray, Eliot, and a host of others. *Ben-Hur* was printed in England and the Colonies. Longmans, Green and Company published Riley's *Old Fashioned Roses* in England. When James Bryce's *The American Commonwealth* was published, the United States was flooded with pirated editions. What of Trollope?”

There seem two things which contribute to the answer of this question. One is that he was so essentially English—so much more

English than any of his English contemporaries. I can not imagine anybody not already versed in English fiction reading Trollope. You may say that character is universal and that what would be true of characters in England would be true elsewhere. This statement may be correct so far as it goes, but people's reactions to circumstances and to other people are largely the result of manners and customs and traditions. It would seem that the lover of Trollope must have known Jane Austen and Thackeray and Dickens, at least. Richardson and the Brontës and Disraeli would have helped. The ability "to get into the skin of the character" (to borrow an expression from the theater) is the great wonder of Trollope. He depicted the parliamentarian as though he had experienced his inmost thoughts and understood all his springs of action, and had sat in his seat. He wrote of the cathedral close as if he had lived all his life in its confines, and neither any member of the Parliament nor any member of the clergy has successfully maintained that his portraiture was ever incorrect or exaggerated. In the purely social novels on the other hand, one feels that the delicate maiden, the country squire, the robust fox follower, the villain of the piece, the town roysterer, are all portrayed with the same sympathy and understanding and the same fidelity to truth with a perfectly uncanny knowledge of what every character would do under a given set of circumstances—and this was his art, an art which, when once perfected, was applicable to every set of circumstances, and this fact explains at once his wonderful fecundity. My proposition after all this meandering is that Trollope is—can be—only appreciated by those already well acquainted with English fiction.

The second element to explain the lack of interest in him in America (and elsewhere during the period following his death) is the publication of the *Autobiography*. Every critic refers to this circumstance. It has already been intimated that the publication was a mistake. To my mind the book is delightful reading, but the public generally seems to hug its stage illusions and to be offended when it is taken behind the scenes and shown the tawdri-

ness and makeshift which go to make up the play. Trollope has no reserves. He explains with utter frankness all his methods, boasts of his fruitfulness, belittles his art, acknowledges not at all the long years of labor and observation which went into the developing of that art, and declares that he worked for money, and quite unblushingly announces that the English people over a period of about thirty-five years paid him some \$350,000 for his literary output.

These are things people do not want to be told about an admired and venerated friend. "No man is a hero to his valet de chambre." Mr. Trollope disillusioned his public and his public thereupon would have none of him. It is undeniable that his star suffered an eclipse immediately upon the publication of this book—and this, almost immediately after his death when usually there is a revival of interest in an author's work. I fancy the *Autobiography* is little read now and that it has taken its rightful place in comparative oblivion with a few of the lesser novels.

The Trollope star has again returned to view and he is coming more and more—especially in this country—to be appreciated. He has found a permanent place in our literature and his novels will give a continuing joy to those who seek for truth and fidelity, for realism in fiction.

GRADUATE STUDY AS RELATED TO BUTLER UNIVERSITY

BY CORINNE WELLING, '12

Assistant Professor in Department of English

From the founding of American universities in the Colonial Period until the early seventies, graduate study was far from the highly organized and definitely specified field of work that it is today. It was rather the pursuance, individually, and frequently independently, of a subject which had ranked as the student's major in his undergraduate course. The student did not roam: he did all of his work in association with one university. The graduate degree generally granted was that of Master of Arts, Science, or Philosophy. It was bestowed upon an alumnus, three years after graduation, in recognition of advanced study, and of evidence of usefulness to his community.

Butler University, through the fifties, sixties and early seventies, granted about seventy graduate degrees on this basis. One need only glance at the *Alumni Directory* to note the group of splendid men and women who received these degrees.

In 1876, with the establishment of Johns Hopkins University, graduate study leaped into the interest of the scholastic world and began its present day development. It won for itself a definite division within the university, usually referred to as the graduate school, and often including in itself a number of professional schools. It is now characterized by intensive, advanced study of a single subject, or of a small group of closely allied subjects; by a high quality of scholarship, usually specified as that of *cum laude* rating; and by a required amount of time spent in the study: one year minimum for the Master's degree, and two years minimum for the Doctor's degree.

This development meets two needs: preparation of teachers, particularly those for colleges and universities; and acquisition to the field of human knowledge. These two provisions together with the work of the undergraduate course, are the three Sister Graces

of a university: first, the learning of established truth; second, the disseminating of the truth learned; and third, the discovery of additional truth.

By 1900 most universities had been transformed so as to accomplish these three purposes. And in the last few years, especially since the World War, the movement has been accelerated. An agitation has arisen to bring about the conversion of certain large universities, situated in widely different parts of the country, into graduate schools exclusively, thereby freeing the smaller institutions from the burden of providing graduate courses. Far in the future, this plan may be put into practice; but the success of the three purposes, working separately, is extremely doubtful. The three seem to be inseparable for the complete health of a university: each is a stimulus to the other two.

Butler University was quick to respond to the change of the late seventies. Indeed the continued interest that has existed throughout the history of the university is proof of her excellent academic life. From 1876 to 1924, 1,264 students were graduated. One hundred and eighty-seven of these—a goodly proportion the records show—have gone on into graduate work, and perhaps also a very large number more that we do not know. Ninety-one have studied at Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Wisconsin, California, and other large universities. Some of these have been granted scholarships and fellowships, and have received other high honors. They have made records that have brought honor to their Alma Mater. The list of students who have received graduate honors is now being compiled by the registrar, Miss Cotton, who kindly furnished me with the data that I am using here. Ninety-six, more than one-half of the number, have done their graduate work at Butler University. Throughout the period, from 1876 to 1924, Butler has steadily granted advanced degrees, usually at the rate of one or two a year, but with some outstanding exceptions: 1885, five advanced degrees; 1897, seven; 1904, five, and 1925, five. The custom through the eighties, like that of the earlier period, was for the graduate work to be done at the one university; through the next twenty years the trend was for the graduate work to be done at

one of the large universities; now the trend seems to be the division of graduate work, the Master's work being done at the same university as the undergraduate work, and the Doctor's work being done in one of the larger graduate schools. In the last fifteen years Butler has granted advanced degrees to her own graduates, and to those of a number of other colleges. Her association with the College of Missions has brought many graduates of foreign universities to her halls for study.

The greatest demand has been for work in the field of religion, which is now adequately provided by the School of Religion. The field of education ranks next. The Department of Education is offering sufficient advanced work for the Master's degree now, and is rapidly developing its facilities for further graduate work. The demand in the other fields is about equal.

Most universities classify their curricula into (1) undergraduate courses; (2) undergraduate and graduate courses; and (3) graduate courses. So far at Butler very few graduate courses have been offered. The candidate usually does part of his work in courses that may be rated as those of the second class, and the other part, individually under the supervision of the head of the department in which he is doing his graduate work. But the demand for complete and thorough provision for graduate study is pressing. When the present movement of expansion is completed, this will gradually be realized,—and the graduate school of Butler University will come into existence. The university will then be fulfilling her entire obligation to humanity: the acquisition of established truth; the dissemination of truth acquired; and the discovery of additional truth.

GROWING INTEREST IN THE ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND ITS REACTION AT BUTLER COLLEGE

BY HENRY M. GELSTON
Head of Latin Department

Scarcely a half dozen years ago the trend in education toward those subjects of study that were thought to have an immediate application to the conditions of modern life and so to possess greater value for the student than the Classics and the older subjects of the curriculum, was especially noticeable in school and college. The older cultural subjects were losing ground or barely holding their own. Greek had disappeared from secondary education and was struggling to survive in the colleges. Latin, too, was hard pressed and there were many who predicted its early death and elimination from the curriculum of the public school. But a remarkable change in public opinion with regard to the value of Latin, and to a less extent of Greek, as instruments of education for complex modern life, is now in progress throughout the country and in fact in many other parts of the world.

On this subject much reliable and interesting information is furnished by the first volume of the Classical Investigation which appeared about a year ago. The scope and thoroughness of this investigation is attested not only by the personnel of the investigating committee of well-known educators under the chairmanship of Dean West of Princeton University, but also by the fact that principals and teachers of Latin in 10,000 secondary schools in the United States, registrars and officers in practically every college in America, faculties of many schools of education, and the United States Bureau of Education co-operated in the work.

The total enrollment in Latin in the secondary schools of the country for the year 1923-1924 is estimated at 940,000, slightly in excess of the combined enrollment in all other foreign languages. It is practically 30% of the total enrollment of all pupils in all secondary schools of the usual four-year course. The

enrollment in Greek was only about 11,000, but there were signs of increase. Figures for the current year indicate that 1,000,000 persons within the country are now engaged in the study of the language and literature of ancient Rome. The healthy growth in the secondary school, despite baseless assertions to the contrary, is being followed by very considerable increase of students in Latin and Greek in college and university in every section of the land, so that many institutions have recently added members to their classical faculties in order to provide adequately for larger numbers and more classes.

To these changing conditions of curriculum Butler College does not provide an exception. The increasing number of students registering for Latin has resulted in a demand for additional classes and for new courses of both an elementary and an advanced character. Consequently at the beginning of the present academic year another full-time instructor was added to the staff. Miss Mabel Arbuthnot was brought to Butler College from Milton College, Wisconsin, where she had taught very successfully after receiving her Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. This semester a number of courses in Latin are being given, for the first time at Butler. It is a satisfaction to note that the number of those who desire work of an advanced character as well as those in the more elementary courses is considerably larger than formerly.

PUBLICATIONS

THE LIFE OF THE MIND

BY E. JORDAN

Head of Department of Philosophy

When modern psychology cut the leading strings that had hitherto bound it to philosophy and attempted to establish itself on an independent basis as an empirical science, it entered upon a career that threatens to end in theoretical chaos and ethical bankruptcy. An extensive examination of the more theoretical literature of "scientific" psychology with a view to determining its content as conceived by its leading exponents reveals a mass of material on the physiology of the nervous system, together with another body of data collected from the fields of anthropology, ethnology, sociology, social pathology, etc. Psychology as a pure science has thus become an attempt to discover certain physico-chemical mechanisms which provide the groundwork of human behavior in the organism, together with the data of the external world which provide the stimuli to which the mechanisms respond, while as an applied science it has been chiefly interested in the correction of abnormalities of personal conduct, and in the control of normal individual behavior on behalf of exploitative economic interests. Thus we have been deluged with such psychic panaceas as Freudianism, Coueism, endocrine therapy, New Thought and Christian Science in the field of individual therapeutics, and while in the field of "social control" we have been plagued with such ethical monstrosities as vocational psychology and the psychology of advertising and salesmanship through which the devotee seeks an irresponsible power over others through the manipulation on behalf of his private economic interests of the motives that issue in action.

Against these tendencies of modern "scientific" psychology in both theory and practice Professor Elijah Jordan's recent volume, "The Life of Mind" is an uncompromising protest. It is a revolt against the atomism of modern science in general, and of psy-

chology in particular. Reality, holds Professor Jordan, is not to be found by means of the search for simple elements which is the goal of laboratory experimentation, but by means of the logical analysis and interpretation of wholes which is the function of the speculative imagination. This viewpoint does not imply, as is so frequently maintained, that the search for simples is not, in its way, valid, nor that experimentation is not an essential process in our attempt to understand our world. Such a misinterpretation arises from the fact that the experimental method with its attempt to reduce reality to its simplest conceivable terms is rather taken as implicit in an argument designed to prove that it is the wholeness that is alone real, that the terms employed as ultimate facts in scientific explanation are merely abstractions apart from the wholes they constitute, that they are logical constructs which exist only for thought, that not only do they not explain the whole, but that they themselves are explicable only in terms of the whole which is the objectively real, and that therefore the more fundamental problems of science in the explanation and interpretation of reality are soluble, not by the technique of experimentation, but of logic.

The main emphasis of the book is laid on the unity and continuity of the mental life. Indeed, the mind is itself defined as "the principle of unity and order in experience," as "the sum of those processes now at this instant operating within me to give significance to my relations to things." These processes, which are for modern "scientific" psychology independent entities to be studied experimentally, are for Professor Jordan but aspects of ordered experience or mind, to be analyzed logically. Consequently, instead of conventional textbook divisions into sections on "attention", "volition", etc., we have here such headings as "Mind as Attention", "Mind as Action", "Mind as Imagination", etc.

But these processes are not ultimate. They are in turn analyzable into further processes. Thus, attention as an aspect of mind, is further analyzable into various processes, one of which is perception. But perception, in turn, is not a psychological simple, but is made up of sensation and feeling. But these feelings and sense

qualities which constitute the raw stuff of fact are not considered, as by conventional psychology, as atoms out of which the mind constructs percepts as a brick mason a wall. They are rather phases of a unitary experience of the organism in contact with objects, and have no reality, except for thought, apart from the total situation in which we experience them. This outline of the treatment of the subject of attention is given, in lieu of an analysis of the contents of the entire volume which space forbids, as an illustration of the consistent way in which emphasis is laid throughout upon the wholeness of mental life.

A treatment of the life of mind which rests as heavily upon logic and as lightly upon experimentation as does the volume under discussion usually falls into the mire of subjectivism and solipsism. This pitfall Professor Jordan avoids by his emphasis upon the objectivity of the data through which the mind is known. For mind as a principle of unity in experience can not be known directly, for a "thing" can not become an object to itself. It can be known only inferentially, through its objective embodiment in whatever unity, order and organization we may discover in the practical and cultural life through which the mind realizes itself. The analysis of the practical and cultural life through which mind is inferentially known as constituting the proper subject matter for psychology, and as safeguarding a psychology whose method is logic from the futility of traditional introspectionism would probably, in the judgment of the author, constitute its unique value. But to the reviewer certain points which the author does not dwell upon, but seems to take for granted throughout his work, are of fundamental importance and interest.

1. The starting point for psychology is not a fact of organic structure, such as a neurone or a hormone, nor a functional organization of structural elements, such as a reflex or instinct that exists antecedent to experience, but a content in consciousness as an ordered unity of experience which appears as percept, affect, image or idea.

2. Since the data of psychology are a mind content that is objective to the mind itself, it follows that we can know mental

processes, such as attention, affection, perception, memory, volition, et cetera, only inferentially, from a study of the mind content in its dynamic, changing aspects. Hence, only mind as content, never mind as process, appears in introspection.

3. To the reviewer, most interesting of all is the use of the concept "process", which is nowhere defined nor discussed directly. But since we can know process only inferentially from a study of content as undergoing change, it follows that process is itself not the abstraction which it appears in so much recent sociological writing, but an aspect of reality considered as the principle of continuity and order in change, apart from the concrete content of which process can have no meaning. In other words, process is not, as much recent writing presumes, merely abstract ordered change, but order or organization as manifested in the changing parts and relationships of an evolving whole, "a vastly different thing."

HOWARD E. JENSEN.

NATURE AND SPIRIT

BY EDMUND H. HOLLANDS

*Head of Department of Philosophy in University of Kansas,
formerly in Butler College*

As President of the Western Division of the American Philosophical Association, which met at the University of Illinois last year, Professor Edmund H. Hollands, formerly of the Department of Philosophy in Butler College and now of the University of Kansas, delivered an address on "Nature and Spirit." The address, which is published in *The International Journal of Ethics* for July, 1925, shows the deep grasp of essentials and breadth of view, together with the keen perception of the meaning and value of human relations and the insight into experience, which made him so universally respected in all his relations at Butler.

Professor Hollands points out that, among early cultured peoples, there is an identification of the laws and principles, not yet of course fully realized, which hold within their own inner life with

the forces, objects, and processes of nature. Rather, the attitude is hardly to be called an identification, for the analytic motive had not induced them as yet to recognize a possible contrast or opposition between the two. This felt oneness between nature and human nature was characteristic of the Greeks, as also of the medieval peoples, with the exception of the Christian intensification of the conflict between flesh and spirit. The interest of these peoples was primarily one of appreciation, acceptance, and contemplation of nature, and could best be described as unconscious recognition of nature as forming together with their own experiences the reality of a whole. With the Renaissance this attitude of contemplative acceptance of the world gave way to an exaggeration of the differences between nature and human nature, and the result was the development ultimately of a cynical and pessimistic attitude to nature, and throughout of a strong desire to control nature in the interest of human ends. Consequently this technical or engineering point of view adopted by science requires the development of the mathematical and mechanical type of explanation, and it is this interest in control which has dominated all the special sciences and thus tended to emphasize the reality of nature as against the unreality of the world of fancy and imagination. Thus it has come about that feeling is universally supposed to represent the unreal and the subjective.

But the unity of life as objective must be sought in feeling, thought, and action. This unity has in all ages been realized by the mystic in a "felt apprehension of our real identity with external Nature." This attitude, dominated by feeling and conviction, "is a perfectly normal phase of experience, not to be explained away, of which any adequate philosophy must take account; and that, in fact, some immediate feeling, assurance, and decision of this general type underlies and precedes all definite, organized thinking, including that kind of thinking which ends by denying it." Any complete philosophy must take account of "feeling" and "intuition," since elementary feeling quality is "metaphysically primary" and the "ground bass of all our varied experience." This fundamental truth all the great constructive sys-

tems, Plato, Plotinus, Spinoza, Hegel, Bergson, have recognized and adopted. Identifying the basic feeling with an interest in the Good, Professor Hollands shows that in all perception, in mathematics, and in science itself, indeed in all forms of knowledge, this interest appears in the form of a selection of the good as a final value, which "has to be felt before it is judged," and from which the ultimate theory is deduced "that the essence of the reality to be known is present in some degree in the depths of our own inner life, as self-possessed and self-enjoyed, so that in the end we are one with it."

E. JORDAN.

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE

The QUARTERLY is in grateful possession of a brochure sent by the D. C. Heath and Company under title of "Forty Years of Service, 1885-1925." The publication appears in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of this house. It is dedicated to the memory of "Daniel Collamore Heath, practical idealist and maker of good books; to the authors whose genius and labor have made the Heath imprint a guarantee of excellence; to the employees who during four decades have served loyally and faithfully that the Company might fulfill its mission; and to the millions of students and teachers who have found guidance and inspiration in Heath books."

The history of a great publishing house possesses large interest. It is the story of one superior personality—the lengthened shadow of one man; the tale of authors and their experiences reaching out in numberless directions. It suggests that tree whose leaves were for the healing of the nation.

The ideals of the Heath House are thus set forth: "The founder of the House of D. C. Heath and Company was a man of high ideals of public service; he was a man also of broad ideas, far in advance of his time in his conception of what education should be. He believed that a broader, more humane, more inspiring type of education than then prevailed was necessary for the social and

political stability of the country. He believed that it was the duty of the publisher to place in the hands of the teacher books that were not only of sound quality, but books that looked toward the future, books that livened the dead routine of the schools, books that would bring to the schools the larger purposes of education and of life.

“The House of D. C. Heath and Company has consistently endeavored to maintain those ideals of service to the public through the publishing of books that would exert a wholesome influence on the youth of the country. It has endeavored to contribute to the progress of education through placing in the hands of teachers the books that would keep them abreast of all advances in educational methods. And it has endeavored so to conduct its own business as to inspire and merit the confidence of the great educational public in its high ideals and purposes.”

In the history of the company and in the gallery of the directorate appears the name of Frank F. Hummel, '93, who has served as secretary since 1913. Butler College is proud of her son who has given such service in such form. She congratulates him upon his opportunity and his accomplishment, and wishes him well in all his ways.

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

ISSUED JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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Officers of the Alumni Association—President, Edwin E. Thompson, '00; First Vice-President, Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, '09; Second Vice-President, Myron Hughel, '17; Treasurer, Charles W. Wilson; appointees, Urith Dailey, '17 and Esther Fay Shover, '00.

Secretary and Editor of the Butler Alumnal Quarterly—Katharine M. Graydon, '78.

FOUNDERS' DAY

Founders' Day occurs on Sunday, the seventh of February. The annual dinner will be held on Saturday evening, the sixth, in the Riley room of the Claypool hotel. The address will be made in the chapel on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. It is hoped the alumni and friends of the university will join in making this a rich, glad day of observance. There are few occasions in the year when our alumni are free during the day to attend exercises in the old chapel, hence it is hoped there will be an unusually large gathering on Sunday afternoon.

ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

The alumni activities of the past year have surpassed those of other years in number and in value. The Alumni Association has through its class secretaries brought about the raising of two scholarships, and again for the year 1925-1926 is repeating the good work.

The need most patent at present is a larger circulation of the QUARTERLY. There has been an editorial dream, hope, effort, to have in the name of the College a worthy connecting link between alumni and alma mater, a periodical of high tone which would in-

terpret the activities of the University to her children, a news sheet bristling with news.

To supply material for the magazine and at the same time to raise funds to meet its existence, have been in no wise simple or easy. The dream has not yet been realized. Renewed effort, however, will soon be made in the desired direction.

The readers of the QUARTERLY may not know of an association known as The Alumni Magazines Associated, organized for assistance in the maintenance of alumni magazines by furnishing sufficient national advertising to help to finance the college periodical. It would be well if the BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY could become a member of this association and receive possible help. But to avail itself of such assistance the QUARTERLY must accede to certain make-up changes and become a monthly rather than a quarterly publication. This may be done, if the alumni are willing. The great difficulty lies in the demand of a minimum subscription list of 1,000 members. Now the question arises, why not increase our paying list from about 400 to 1,000, or more? The assistance given through advertising would so help with enlarging and improving our periodical that it would seem to create a demand from every possible alumnus.

Attention is called to the sympathetic reading of all communications on this subject sent out, and you are urged to take a personal interest in this matter and to help raise the subscription list to at least 1,000.

Another desired activity of the Alumni Association is the establishment of regional Butler clubs. That of Chicago is entering upon its second year of existence and is proving a success. In this issue will be found the secretary's account of the luncheon held there on December 12.

The call goes out to every vicinity in which are several Butler students of other days to organize and to have at least one meeting a year—more are better—when interest in and affection for the Old School may find delightful expression. Is there not some loyal alumnus to set such an activity in motion in New York City, in

Washington, in the towns of Indiana? To such the College would gladly lend a helpful hand.

Apropos of this subject, a writer in the Michigan Alumnus made some suggestions for alumni clubs and their possible usefulness that may be equally applicable to our own clubs, so we pass them on: Why is an alumni club? This is not a catch question, but a concise expression of the most vital problem which confronts the alumni of the University. What we need is a hitching post, a program, a plan of action. Human interest is the one keynote, the subtle bond that is stronger than athletics or building funds or once-a-year oratory. To make a beginning, the following proposals are laid before the alumni, and it is hoped that other and even better planks will be built into the platform as these ideals take more definite form.

1. A club survey of what Michigan men and women are doing and their achievements. Few clubs really know their own men. Many who are a credit to the institution are obscured by the brilliance of those fortunate enough to be in the public eye. The big fellows need no shouting. We want to bring out the submerged talent, especially in our younger members. We need, not a "Who's Who," but a "What is he doing?" The clubs should find room on their meeting programs for more of this worthwhile representation even at the sacrifice of Rt. Hon. So and So or Uncle Joe's reminiscences. A greater incentive would result from printing extracts of addresses in the Alumnus for permanent record by the club.

2. Definite programs at luncheons and dinners. These need thought and planning. They will not take care of themselves, except to become moribund. A graduate group needs inspiration as any other. Bring out your men of achievement, who have done things. There is an inexhaustible supply of twenty-minute luncheon talks in any club membership, if properly canvassed. Science and the arts, educational, civic, technical, political, and what not. These men can furnish a running record of Michigan's accomplishments and a tremendous inspiration to the younger element and

the newcomers. Bring out the younger men, too. They are bashful, but may be building bridges over which we all will soon pass to better things. The Rotary Club method ought to teach us a lesson, and the Boy Scouts, too.

3. Competitive scholarships among high-school boys. Send one or more each year to Michigan, tuition free or transportation free. This will equalize Michigan with other distant universities. The boys to be chosen on all-around merit only, not alone for physical prowess. It should not be merely a scramble for promising athletes, as has happened. Unless the competition is to be on the highest plane—quality, not quantity—it had better not be undertaken. These boys' experiences will be a continual source of inspiration to the older man.

AT THE CITY OFFICE

Generous support was given the Butler University financial campaign during the closing months of 1925. Among the larger specific donations to the building fund were \$25,000 from Judge Lex J. Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo; \$15,000 from Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis and French Lick, and \$10,000 from A. M. Rosenthal, of Indianapolis. In addition to these contributions were received at the city office from other sources amounting to \$60,000. Near the end of the year a check for \$28,900 came from the General Education Board, this being the board's current payment on its pledge to the Butler endowment fund.

In connection with this gift, Judge Kirkpatrick spoke of the importance of supporting an institution that was built upon a safe foundation and one that had remained true to its ideals. Judge Kirkpatrick is one of the directors of Butler and formerly was president of the Indiana State Bar Association. His interest in the study of the federal and state constitutions has led him to see the dangers that the youth of the land are facing in some institutions of higher learning. He is proud that Butler has not been swayed by any false notions of radicalism and that the school

is as firmly rooted in its beliefs now as it was when it was founded.

Mr. Taggart expressed pleasure at his opportunity to be one of those who are doing something for the new Butler in a material way. He looks upon the plans for the university as one of the most important things that will happen to Indianapolis for many years to come and he is hopeful that the people generally will be liberal in their support of the movement. Although not a college man himself, Mr. Taggart sees the modern necessity for trained men and women and he believes that opportunities for such training should be enlarged whenever possible.

Mr. Rosenthal spoke of the challenge to Indianapolis that was contained in the offer of \$300,000 to the building fund by William G. Irwin and his sister, Mrs. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus. Mr. Rosenthal believes that if two non-residents of Indianapolis are willing to show such liberality in support of Butler, then Indianapolis should not lag in doing its share of what is needed to make the school's financial goal attainable.

Work of raising money from Disciples of Christ churches in different parts of the state, to make possible the Butler College of Religion, is going forward satisfactorily. Because of the holiday season the campaign was interrupted temporarily, but it now is to be carried on with renewed vigor.

More than half of the boulevard around the new campus site at Fairview Park has been graded and paved by the city. Had not bad weather interfered most of the work would be done by this time. The co-operation of the city authorities has been most helpful in every way.

Robert Frost Daggett and Thomas Hibben, associate architects, are completing their drawings for the new university plant and expected to have the plans soon finished.

The year 1925 was the most successful in Butler's history. This is true from various standpoints. Not only did the enrollment break all previous records, but more money was pledged and more collected than ever before. The outlook for the future is bright. John W. Atherton, financial secretary of Butler, realizes perhaps

better than anyone else the difficulties that must be encountered and overcome in raising all of the money vital to the institution's needs, but he is confident that the response in the near future will be greater than it has been in the past and that there will be no faltering in Butler's forward march.

ATHLETICS

The football season of 1925 came to a close in the sunny South where our Bulldogs not only enjoyed Southern hospitality in Louisiana, but also Centenary hostility on the gridiron. Both being overcome. The score was 9 to 6. "Variety is the spice of life"; eight above zero at Minneapolis to sixty-eight at Shreveport and all the rest of the season it was just plain mud—good old Indiana soil.

Our state honors were never submerged. Five victories, two tie games and glorious big league defeats by Illinois and Minnesota. That's the record of Captain Lou Reichel's Butler team, the best in history. Twenty-one Varsity letters were awarded to following men:

Captain Lou Reichel
 Carter Helton
 Hiram Hensel
 Carl Cecil
 George Mulholland
 Robert Keach
 Robert Nipper
 Gerald Strole
 Gordon Paul
 David Kilgore
 Homer Woodling

David Konold
 Melvin Puett
 Harrison Collier
 Arthur Black
 Gunnar Thaug
 John Southern
 Merle Miller
 John Northam
 Ralph Hitch
 Francis Fletcher

Art Black was elected captain for 1926-'27.

The Freshman squad had a fine season in their two victories against Culver Military 19 to 0 and Kentucky State 20-0. Red

Fromuth of Ft. Wayne held the Captain's honors following the annual Freshman-Sophomore tie game. Twenty-two Rhinies were rewarded with numeral sweaters. They are as follows:

Alan Fromuth, Captain	Edmund Jones
Francis Royse	Claude Holcomb
Lynn Wood	Gilbert Malone
Marvin Cochrane	Judson Paul
Harold Meeker	Frank Chamness
Wm. Newell	Robert Hanna
Herman Geisert	John McGaughey
Frank Hedden	William Mussman
Robert Maney	David Fately
George Ely	Edwin Anderegg
Clyde King	Wm. Bugg.

Basketball blues hit the Irvington campus to start the winter season. Hal Griggs, Gene Colway and Christopher of last year's winners, were out of school. No new gymnasium loomed on the horizon. The Winter Garden in Irvington was disbanded for the Auto Exposition building at the Fair Grounds and Butler opened its home season with a bang when the University of Missouri short pass team came North for a three-game series. Butler's 37 to 15 victory on paper looked considerably better than Purdue's and Michigan's score against the Missouri Valley tourists.

Before the Christmas holidays Butler made the annual invasion of the state universities of Illinois and Iowa. Both games were thrillers. Our Bulldogs losing only by the closest of margins at Illinois 23 to 22, at Iowa on free throws 26 to 24. The month of January will see Franklin, Earlham and DePauw playing at the Fair Grounds with the state championship title in the balance. Wabash will close Butler's season on Friday, February 26th in the big game at the Auto Exposition building. In the meantime our Bulldogs will invade the North, playing in Michigan, Wisconsin, and the University of Chicago.

The leading Varsity players, who have proved their worth in the early season games are Capt. Bob Nipper, Jim Keach, Al Harker,

Gerry Strole, Bob Wakefield, Archie Chadd, Harold Holz, Willis Jackman, Bob Woolgar, Fletcher, Meeks, Summers, Green and Tudor. Ex-Captain Wally Middlesworth is working the Varsity reserve material and handling interclass games which are becoming very popular during the long winter months. Paul Hinkle is again handling the Freshman Varsity, fifty candidates reported for try-outs and are going through an elimination program. The Rhinies will be allowed four outside collegiate games through the month of February.

THE BUTLER ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

The third meeting of the Butler Alumni Association of Chicago was held in Parlor B of the Morrison Hotel, on Saturday, December 12, at 12:30 noon.

Mr. Lawrence Bridge, the president, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Those in attendance were:

Frances Hill Arms	Hope W. Graham
Lawrence Bridge	Edith Habbe Marx
Clifford H. Browder	Dr. Earl McRoberts
Mable Felt Browder	Dr. E. T. Murphy
Henry Bruner	M. C. Naramore
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ellis	Helen Schell
John Weaver	

Mr. E. J. F. Marx, husband of Edith Habbe Marx, was a guest of the Association.

Following the luncheon, the report of the secretary-treasurer was approved and a letter read from Miss Graydon, who suggested that the club plan for a "Butler Day" in connection with the Salon of Indiana Artists, to be held at Marshall Field's the week of March 8-13. The purpose of the Salon was explained in an interesting fashion by Mr. John Weaver. It was then voted that we hold

our next luncheon, if possible, on Saturday of the week of the Salon and that we invite as our guests, Miss Graydon and some Indiana artist connected with Butler. The name of Mr. Forsyth was suggested.

Helen Schell and Henry Bruner were named as a committee to take charge of the March luncheon.

The same officers, Mr. Lawrence Bridge, president, and Mable Felt Browder, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Following the election of officers, "In the Shady Winding Paths of Classic Irvington" was sung, and with Henry Bruner as cheer leader, several yells were lustily given.

MABLE FELT BROWDER, *Secretary*.

SCHOLASTIC STATISTICS

SECOND SEMESTER 1924-1925

Fraternities—

Butler Association ----	81.38
Delta Tau Delta -----	73.62
Delta Phi Sigma-----	73.36
Lambda Chi Alpha-----	73.09
Sigma Chi -----	71.75
Tau Kappa Tau -----	70.54
Chi Rho Zeta -----	70.48
Alpha Rho Delta -----	70.37
Phi Delta Theta -----	70.02

Entire Student Body----- 77.99

Sororities—

Kappa Alpha Theta --	84.30
Pi Beta Phi -----	83.58
Kappa Kappa Gamma--	83.46
Delta Gamma -----	83.41
Alphi Chi Omega ----	83.02
Zeta Tau Alpha -----	82.48
Delta Delta Delta ----	82.13
Alpha Delta Pi -----	82.11
Alpha Delta Theta ----	81.29
Delta Zeta -----	74.34

Organizations—

Men -----	72.89
Women -----	82.50

Unorganized Students - 77.71

LIBERI

The above appellation is the name chosen by undergraduates who, upon the evening of December 8, met at the Delta Tau Delta House and organized a club to be composed of children of alumni and former students of the University. Hence the appropriateness of the classical name for Sons and Daughters. The officers chosen were: Dan Armstrong, president; Mary Ann Huggins, vice-president; Kathleen Dyer, secretary; Harold Hollingsworth, treasurer; Kent Dorman, chairman of publicity; Miss Katharine M. Graydon, sponsor.

After the business portion of the program, Mr. Claris Adams, ex-'10, made a delightful talk, then followed a social period.

The charter members of *Liberi* are: Dan Armstrong, son of Howard H. Armstrong, '06; Marian Barney, daughter of Ennis Barney, student in '91; Brazier and Kent Beecher, grandsons of William Jasper Thompson, student in '70; Margaret Bell, daughter of William C. Bell, student in '99; Mezzie Dalton, daughter of Charles Test Dalton, '97; Kathleen and Rosemary Dyer, daughters of John A. Dyer, student in '97-'98; Richard Kent Dorman, son of Richard Thomas Dorman, student in '66; Elizabeth and Evelyn Carpenter, granddaughters of J. Q. Thomas, '71; Katharine Jane Fillmore, daughter of Charles M. Fillmore, '90; Dorothy C. Foster, daughter of Guy K. Foster, student in '98; Harold Hollingsworth, son of A. A. Hollingsworth, student in '96-'98; Mary Ann Huggins, granddaughter of George W. Huggins, student in '73-'74, and daughter of Emmett S. Huggins, '03 and Florence Moore, student in '00-'01; Katharine Reagan, daughter of Myrtle Van Sickle, '94; Janet Rioch, daughter of David Rioch, '98; Allan Shimer, son of James T. Shimer, '91-'95; Don Sparks, son of Pearl Atchison, student in '96-'98; Esther Louise Tilford, daughter of Jessie Louise Lockhart, '97-'98; Eugene Taylor Underwood, son of Charles E. Underwood, '02; Leefe Worth, granddaughter of John Young, first president of the University.

PHI KAPPA PHI ELECTIONS

It is the custom of the Phi Kappa Phi National Honorary Society to elect members twice a year—in the fall and again in the spring. Accordingly, the Butler Chapter elected in November the following students from the senior class, whose credits made them eligible. Edna Mae Thomas, Janet Rioch, Shailer Bass, John Perry, Irma Ulrich, Rebecca Pitts, Thomas Jaleski, Margaret Pihl, Paul Ross, Florence Hooper, and Paul Fisk. A formal announcement of their election will be made in the near future at a Junior and Senior chapel exercise. Their initiation will not take place until in the spring. Meanwhile, however, they will be granted the privilege of wearing the official badge.

The ALUMNI QUARTERLY felicitates these young people on the high standards which they maintained throughout their college courses, and which insured their election to an organization of the dignity of Phi Kappa Phi.

The biennial convention of the society was held in Kansas City, December 31, in connection with the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which it is affiliated. Professor Ray C. Friesner, head of the Botany Department, acted as delegate for the Butler Chapter.

The granting of a petition for a chapter at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is of especial interest to us at Butler College because one of our own members, Maria Leonard, '06, was for a number of years Dean of Women there. The installation of the chapter took place on December 17, 1925. A message of congratulation was sent from the Butler Chapter.

THE SECOND HOOSIER SALON OF THE DAUGHTERS OF INDIANA

Announcement has been received of the second Hoosier Salon of the Daughters of Indiana to be held in the Marshall Field Art Galleries, Chicago, March 8-20.

The Hoosier Salon was the result of a desire on the part of the Daughters of Indiana of Chicago to give the public a chance to view the growth of Art in Indiana during the past twenty-five years. It seemed time for the high-class and worthwhile character of Indiana art to be brought to the notice of a large appreciative public, only possible in a city like Chicago.

The Daughters of Indiana and Earlham Alumni of Chicago acted as sponsors. The works of one hundred fifty artists were presented, and in addition there was a valuable loan collection of historical paintings, portraits of famous Hoosiers and cartoons of many celebrities.

The exhibit was opened March 9, 1925, with an evening party in the Marshall Field and Company Picture Galleries. It was continued through March 19. Crowds viewed the pictures every day. Special days in charge of the Alumni Associations of Indiana, Purdue, DePauw Universities and Earlham College were featured.

An invitation is now extended to all the artists who are eligible to prepare work for the next exhibit, March 8 to 20, 1926. The Salon will be sponsored by the Daughters of Indiana, members of the Indiana Society and Alumni Associations of the University of Indiana and Earlham College.

It is hoped that to the list of sponsoring Alumni Associations there may be added this year that of Butler University. It is also hoped that all Butler alumni possible will show their appreciation of this movement by their attendance.

Communications may be made with MRS. C. B. KING, 3256 Park Avenue, Chicago, Chairman of Art Committee, Daughters of Indiana. Mrs. Frank F. Hummel, pleasantly remembered at Butler University, is also member of this committee.

THE BUTLER DRIFT

Butler's 1926 DRIFT edited by Wilson Daily will be ready for distribution about June 1. This year book has several sections reserved for alumni news and pictures in addition to other novelties. One of the features of the DRIFT is the art work. Daily claims that many unique ideas have been worked in the art of his book. Pictures of everyone in school are to be included in the annual as well as those of the various campus activities. Ralph Hitch is business manager. He reports that the DRIFTS are selling better this year than they have ever sold before.

FACULTY NOTES

President and Mrs. Aley left December 10 for a ten-weeks visit to California and Hawaii. During his absence Dr. Aley will make addresses at several teachers' conventions.

Mrs. G. H. Shadinger and children have returned home after a prolonged stay in Colorado. College and Irvington friends welcome them heartily.

National conventions during the holidays were attended by Butler faculty members as follows: Professor Friesner, delegate from the Butler chapter, the Phi Kappa Phi meetings at Kansas City; Dean Evelyn Butler, the Modern Language Association in Chicago; Professor J. C. Fucilla, the Romance Language Association in Chicago; Professor G. N. Graham, the National Association of Teachers of Spanish at Columbus, Ohio.

Professor H. M. Gelston, head of Latin Department, was elected president of the Indiana Inter-collegiate conference at the meeting of that organization held Saturday, December 12, at the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis. Twenty colleges were represented by faculty members and coaches. Mr. Gelston is successor to Professor Oldfather of Wabash College.

Dean and Mrs. J. W. Putnam spent the Thanksgiving recess with their son, Russell C. Putnam, '19, and family at Cleveland where Mr. Putnam is instructor in Electrical Engineering at Case School of Applied Science. While there they were also the dinner guests of Professor and Mrs. John S. Kenyon of Hiram College as were also Herman Sheedy, '20, and Lois Blount Sheedy, '20. Professor Kenyon was formerly head of the English Department of Butler.

Mrs. Eugene Fife is the author of a play, *We Are Three*, published in *The Drama* in October. She also wrote and directed the first play, *What Is Wrong?* to be produced over the radio, from Indianapolis. Mrs. Fife supervised the production of a pageant, based on Henry Van Dyke's *The Other Wise Man*, for the holiday program of the Little Theater Society.

In THE NEW REPUBLIC of December 30 appears in the column of "Correspondence" a communication from Alice Bidwell Wesenberg under title of "In Justice to Mr. Cummings." The writer of the article sets forth in clear form her dissenting reply to a criticism in a former issue of this periodical made by Walter Kohn upon the recent verse of E. E. Cummings.

Mrs. Wesenberg is a keen critic. Her opinions are worthy of consideration not only for her acquaintance with poetry, but also for the fact that she herself is a maker of verse.

Miss Anna Weaver of the Greek department is spending the year at the American School of Athens, whence she writes fascinating letters to her friends at Butler. Recently she has said:

"I attend lectures in German every Saturday on the Acropolis and Wednesday at the German School by Dr. Doerpfeldt, the greatest living excavator. When Dr. Powers introduced him as such, he replied, 'Ach nein, ich habe nur das Glück gehabt zu graben wo etwas war.'

"Saturday I met some strangers on the Acropolis and they asked me to translate something a Greek workman said. One of the company of four looked strangely familiar. Later I was delighted to learn that they were the United States Minister to Turkey during

the war, his wife, and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Emerson Fosdick. They, too, were going to Doerpfeldt's lecture, and had been under Mr. Miller's escort. Dean Miller asked Dr. Fosdick to preach on Mars Hill to the members of the school and he graciously consented; so, beneath the oldest cross in the world he gave one of the best sermons I ever heard—Creative Force. It was an unforgettable experience, for the views were entrancing, as Hymettus and Pentelicus were covered with the first snow of the season, and there was the first tang of the cold in the air. Dean Miller read the 17th chapter of 'The Acts.'"

PERSONAL MENTION

John Metzger, '25, is teaching English in the Senior high school of Tampa, Florida.

Grover J. Little, ex-'14, is secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of the University of Illinois.

Miss Bessie Power, '08, is teaching Latin in the high school of Kendallville, Indiana.

B. F. Dailey, '87, and Mrs. Dailey are spending the winter in San Diego, California.

Miss Vera Morgan, '19, in January sailed from New York for a tour around the world.

Mrs. O. O. Carvin (Corinne T. Thrasher, '86) has returned to Indianapolis for residence.

Mrs. Hope W. Graham, '11, is teaching English in the Crane Junior College of Chicago.

Dr. Earl S. McRoberts, '17, came from Chicago to be with his family on Christmas Day.

Henry P. Bruner, '23, now located in Chicago, spent the holidays with his parents in Irvington.

Gilbert H. Fern, '12, is president of the Missouri Christian College, Camden Point, Missouri.

Mrs. H. L. Schmalzried (Muriel Bruner, '15) of Wabash, Indiana, recently visited the College.

Dr. D. W. Layman, '93, after a prolonged stay in Rochester, Minnesota, is convalescing in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Keiser (Helen M. Reed, '12) are located in Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Maria Frazee Browning, ex-'82, is spending the winter, as for several years, in Orlando, Florida.

Miss Esther F. Adams, '25, is graduate assistant in Botany and Bacteriology at the University of Missouri.

Murray Mathews, '13, is located at Del Monte, California, where he is auditor of the noted Hotel Del Monte.

Miss Blanche Ryker, '10, during the autumn has been confined to her home in Kokomo on account of illness.

Philip C. Brown, '23, has removed to Portland, Oregon, where he is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Russell C. Putnam, '19, and family of Cleveland, Ohio, spent the Christmas holidays with Dean and Mrs. Putnam.

Miss Hazel Harker, '22, is at her home in Frankfort, Indiana, on a year's leave of absence from her work in Japan.

Mrs. Charles B. Davis ((Maude Martin, '12) spent the holidays in Miami, Florida, where Mr. Davis is now located in business.

Miss Eleanor P. Wheeler, a former student of Indianapolis, is teaching English in one of the high schools of New York City.

Dean J. E. Iddings, head of the School of Agriculture of the University of Idaho, visited old Butler College friends in November.

Mallie J. Murphy, '08, and Mrs. Murphy (Mable Gant, '12) and daughter motored from Washington, D. C., to spend the holidays in Indianapolis.

George A. Schumacher, '25, graduate student in English at the University of Virginia, spent the Christmas holidays at his home in Indianapolis.

Thomas E. Hibben of Daggett and Hibben, architects for the new College buildings, is spending the winter months in Santa Barbara, California.

Dana H. Richardson, ex-'24, has resigned his pastorate at Anderson, Indiana, and taken charge of the Centenary Christian Church of Indianapolis.

Shelley D. Watts, '00, assistant professor of Sociology in Indiana University, has been transferred to Indianapolis where he is giving social service training courses.

Emmett S. Huggins, '02, and Mrs. Huggins have gone to St. Petersburg, Florida, for the winter where it is hoped Mr. Huggins' health will be entirely restored.

Miss Margaret Bloor, '19, is director of the social service department of the City Hospital of Indianapolis. On her staff of co-workers is Miss Maurine Jaquith, '25.

Miss Cordelia C. Higgins, '18, is connected with the American Red Cross work in the United States Veteran's Hospital located at Castle Point on the Hudson in New York.

Miss Maude Nesbit, '15, who since graduation has been in the Indianapolis Public Library, has accepted a position in the medical department of the New York State Library.

Miss Esther Fay Shover, '00, teacher of English in the Arsenal Technical high school of Indianapolis, has been out of school since Thanksgiving on account of the illness of her mother.

Miss Agnes Tilson, '10, is spending the winter at Columbia University where she is working upon her doctorate in education and is living with Miss Lora Hussey, '10, who is teaching in New York City.

Dr. Scott R. Edwards, ex-'09, is director of the Allison Hospital of North Miami Beach, Florida. This medical institution was erected by James A. Allison, of Indianapolis, at the cost of \$2,000,000.

Miss Ruth V. Hunter, '23, is teaching French and Italian in the Western College for Women of Oxford, Ohio. Her sister, Miss Fern L. Hunter, '23, is teaching English in the high school of Seymour, Indiana.

Miss Clara McIntyre, former instructor in French in the College but now of the English Department of the University of Wyoming, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Howe, '89, and other friends in Indianapolis.

The Katharine Graydon Club was entertained at luncheon by Miss Graydon at her home on December 1. For the annual Christmas party of the Butler Alumnæ Club Miss Welling was hostess at the Propylæum on December 26.

Albert R. Tucker, '15, who has for several years been connected with the DuPont Viscoloid Company, of New Jersey, has been removed to the Indiana territory and is located in Noblesville, Indiana, where he has charge of the Ppyralin Sheeting Sales.

Mrs. Morton M. Milford (Florence B. Moffet, '17) has been elected president of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Club of Miami, Florida, Mrs. A. M. Chamberlain being vice-president. Mrs. Truman T. Felt (Frances Brubeck, '23) also represents Butler College in the membership.

A playlet, written by Miss Grace McGavran, '19, under title of "The Shepherd Who Did Not Go," appeared previous to the Christmas season. Miss McGavran took her Master's degree last June in the Department of Religious Education of the Boston University, where she is continuing her study.

J. Newton Jessup, '90, of Lafayette, Indiana, writes that plans on a large scale are going forward for the thirty-sixth anniversary

of the class of '90 at the commencement of 1926. There is one unusual thing about this class and that is that of a class eighteen, all are living at the present time. Correspondence with the members of the class will begin in January with a view of having all present in June, 1926.

Hilton U. Brown, '80, wrote from Shreveport, Louisiana, of the Butler-Centenary football game thus:

Down at Shreveport Butler people came in from all quarters. Lt. Hez McKellum, U. S. Flying Corps, flew over from San Antonio to the game. Baker, from somewhere in Arkansas, who used to play on the team, came down as full of youth and energy as ever. Talbert, I think, teaches in the Shreveport schools. Vandegriff, whose home is on Hemlock avenue, this city, and who is in the oil business in Louisiana, was there full of pep and loyalty. Mark and Arch Brown and their families were with us, and several of our friends were sworn in as allies and showed all the zeal of converts. We made quite a respectable showing, all having seats inside the field and beribboned. Of course, also, we were vociferous.

MARRIAGES

LANCE-SHOEMAKER.—On May 2, 1925, were married in Alexandria, Virginia, Mr. John Fesler Lance, ex-'26, and Miss Dorothy Shoemaker, ex-'25. Mr. and Mrs. Lance are living in Washington, D. C.

GIPSON-HITCH.—In August were married Mr. Henry E. Gipson, '24, and Miss Doris I. Hitch, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Gipson are at home in Indianapolis.

DEAN-SCHERER.—On August 14 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Russell Jennings Dean, '23, and Miss Selma Scherer. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are at home in Indianapolis.

HALL-LUCAS.—On November 4 were married in Frankfort, Indiana, Mr. Robert Hall, son of Rev. Thomas A. Hall, '92, and Miss Martha Lucas, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are at home in Indianapolis.

STEPHENSON-STOCKDALE.—On November 4 were married at Indianapolis Mr. D. M. Stephenson and Miss Mildred E. Stockdale, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are at home in Indianapolis.

WOODS-BINFORD.—On November 16 were married in Greenfield, Indiana, Mr. Gerald E. Woods, '25, and Miss Marjorie B. Binford. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are living in Florida.

EPPERT-OSBORNE.—On November 28 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Marion Randall Eppert and Miss Josephine Osborne, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Eppert are at home in Indianapolis.

DUNBAR-DYKES.—On November 29, were married in North Manchester, Indiana, Mr. Willard Parker Dunbar and Miss Irma Claire Dykes, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar are at home in Culver, Indiana.

SHORTRIDGE-PAINTER.—On November 30 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Norman Shortridge, ex-'21, and Miss Lillian M. Painter, '22. Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge are at home in Indianapolis.

STEINFELD-McDONALD.—On December 24 were married in Berkeley, California, Mr. Lester Albert Steinfeld and Miss Helen Esther McDonald, '21. Mr. and Mrs. Steinfeld are at home in Berkeley.

MANNING-WRIGHT.—On December 29 were married in Irvington Mr. Frank Leroy Manning and Miss Mabelle Wright, '20. Mr. and Mrs. Manning are at home in Swedesboro, New Jersey.

BIRTHS

BADGER.—To Mr. Everett Badger, ex-'15, and Mrs. Badger, on December 7, in Columbus, Mississippi, a daughter—Joan.

BARR.—To Mr. Albert Kenneth Barr, '16, and Mrs. Barr in Chama, New Mexico, on June 6, a son—William Edgar.

BASS.—To Mr. Basil N. Bass, '20, and Mrs. Bass in New York on October 25, a son—Robert Jordan.

BUCK.—To Dr. Robert W. Buck, '14, and Mrs. Buck in Boston on December 6, a daughter—Margaret Anne.

ELLIOTT.—To Mr. Donald F. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott (Pauline Hoss, '14) on January 13, in Kokomo, Indiana, a daughter—Emily.

FRY.—To Mr. Kenneth P. Fry, '20, and Mrs. Fry, in Indianapolis, on January 3, a son—Byron Farnsworth.

JOHNSON.—To Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson (Mary Roy Thomson, '19) in Indianapolis, December 9, a daughter—Mary Sylvia.

LYDA.—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Lyda (Naomi Baker, '20) in Indianapolis on November 28, a daughter—Joalyn Rae.

ERRATUM

A birth announcement in the last issue should have read:
McGAVRAN.—To Mr. Donald A. McGavran, '20, and Mrs. McGavran (Mary Elizabeth Howard '22) on June 6 in Naini Tal, India, a daughter—Elizabeth Jean.

DEATHS

CLIFFORD.—Miles L. Clifford, '79, died at his home in Tacoma, Washington, on December 30, and was buried in that city on January 2.

The above announcement has been made at the College as the QUARTERLY goes to press, so little more than the mere fact can be reported of the going of this good man.

Judge Clifford was a brother of Vincent Clifford '79, of Indianapolis. Each had been a judge of the superior court in his own state. Vincent Clifford, younger of the two, died several years ago. Members of his family still are living in Indianapolis. There are also other relatives, including Perry H. Clifford, secretary-treasurer of the Lesh Paper Company. Miles Clifford was born in Rush county of this state seventy-two years ago. He and his brother attended Butler College and were graduated there in 1879 in the class of Dr. A. W. Brayton, Demarchus C. Brown, Joseph B. Kealing and others. After his graduation he read law in this city and married Miss Iona Woollen. Soon thereafter they moved to Tacoma, where they have lived since. More than twenty years ago he was elected judge of the superior court, and had been re-elected repeatedly, serving continuously from the date of his first election. His wife and two sons, both of whom are lawyers, survive him.

A letter from Mr. Josephus Peasley, '79, classmate of Judge Clifford, says: "It will surprise you to learn of the death of Miles Clifford, of Tacoma, Washington. Do you remember him? He was in most of your classes, especially the Greek class under Professor John O. Hopkins, other members being yourself, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Thornton, Miss Janet Moores, Miss Bizzanna O'Connor and myself, if I remember rightly.

"Judge Clifford and I have since those days been inseparable in our friendship, and his departure is a shock to me.

"I write hurriedly to inform you and trust you will make the sad news known to the many friends who loved him for his attainments and sterling character."

DITHMER.—Gertrude Woodford Dithmer, ex-'25, died on December 3 in Indianapolis after a brief illness and was buried in Crown Hill.

Her entire life had been spent in Indianapolis. She had graduated from Public School No. 32 and from Shortridge high school. The years of 1923 and 1924 she had spent at Butler College, leaving to take up the study of law.

Gertrude loved Butler College, holding in high esteem knowledge and usefulness. She had ideals of right and wrong, was fearless in her own convictions, conscientious in her work, and in nowise considerate of the labor she placed upon that work so that it be well done. Her highest desire was to be of assistance to people who had been given less than she had been given. At the time of her death she was assistant to Judge William Remy, prosecutor of Marion County.

GILBERT.—On December 2 died in Oakland, California, Mrs. Q. O. Gilbert (Margaret Crockett, ex-'17). The husband and a six-year-old son survive.

Little has been known at College of Margaret Crockett since she left to be married—an occasional letter telling of her happiness, a Christmas card expressing a loving remembrance, then silence—now the Great Silence. She was a beautiful character and her memory in some recitation rooms is as fragrant as violets. She was needed here; her taking would intimate she was needed more elsewhere.

MYERS.—Rev. John Peter Myers, who received his Master's degree from Butler College in 1903, died in Lantana, Florida, on November 22. He is survived by his widow and four children.

RYKER.—Blanche Avon Ryker, '10, died in Kokomo, Indiana, on January 25, and was buried on the 27th in the cemetery of Normanda. The *QUARTERLY* extends its tender sympathy to the mother and sister. With Shakespeare's stricken king it too cries,

“Oh, Cordelia, Cordelia! Stay a little!”

Born and reared in the Normanda neighborhood, Miss Ryker from early girlhood revealed a mind of exceptional quality and

evinced the enthusiasm of the born student. Completing her work in the public schools, she entered Butler College. There she immediately became an outstanding student, her work being marked not only by conscientious endeavor but real brilliance.

In the autumn of 1910, Miss Ryker began service in the English department of the Kokomo high school. The period of her connection with the school was fifteen years. For the last ten years she had been the head of the department. Of the quality of her work only praise can be uttered. Admirably grounded in the study in which she specialized, she carried forward her teaching with an ardent love for it, imparting to her classes something of her own enthusiasm and maintaining her department at as high a standard as can be claimed for any high school in the state.

With her fine mental gifts and special aptitude for teaching was coupled a personality that was at once gracious, charming and beautiful. She was ever a radiant presence, a lovable figure. No one of the hundreds of young men and women who caught inspiration from her precept and example, but will have a keen sense of personal loss in the knowledge that she is no more. Not one of them but will carry her image among the most precious of memory's keepsakes as long as life shall last.

Something of the zeal of Miss Ryker as a student is revealed by the fact that she had supplemented her fine foundation laid in Butler with a post-graduate course in Columbia university, New York, from which institution she received a Master of Arts degree in 1923. Two years ago she was called back to Butler to be made a member of the Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity.

The above excerpt is taken from the Kokomo Tribune of January 25, as also the following editorial appreciation in which sentiment the class of 1910 and all Butler College friends feelingly participate:

To the entire high school circle of Kokomo and to all others who knew her, the death of Miss Blanche Ryker, head of the department of English, has brought the shadow of a great sorrow and the pain of a personal bereavement.

Stricken four months ago in the full flower of her fine womanhood, destined to the anguish of a torturing illness, failing gradually and finally falling, her passing leaves every acquaintance under the bewilderment of a dismaying mystery.

Why should such an one, in whom there was so much of the goodness and helpfulness and wisdom and worth that this sad old world so sorely needs, be taken so early in her usefulness and through so agonizing an illness? Before the query we stand singularly puzzled, hopelessly perplexed. No philosophy quite serves to clear the question.

One thing, however, we know well. We know that something of the superlative fineness of her character, something of the irresistible winsomeness of her womanhood, something of the inescapable charm of her presence, will abide with all with whom she served and with all to whom she so wisely and well gave guidance, as long as memory lasts. The influence of such a life is never lost. All unsuspectedly it will flower over and over again in the far years of the future, in the lives of those whom her life has beautified and blessed.

As for the rest of the mystery, we can only await its unfolding beyond the portals through which she has passed. Right well it will become us if we can meet the issue, whatever it may be, with as fine a readiness, as beautiful a patience and as serene a faith as did she.

SELLERS.—Rev. William Taylor Sellers, '75, died at the age of seventy-six years at his home in Indianapolis on November 15, and was buried in Franklin, Indiana. He is survived by his widow and three children, six brothers and three sisters.

Mr. Sellers was widely known throughout Indiana in the circle of the Disciples of Christ Church, having held pastorates in Edinburg, Scottsburg, Brazil, as well as several in Kansas.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

In the last issue of the QUARTERLY attention of the alumni was called to the suggestion made last June of changing the date of Founders' Day from February 7 to November 1. The occasion being a day of alumni observance, it was thought the alumni might be interested in the movement, and expression was called for this number. One reply has come in so sanely appreciative of the situation, so loyal to the spirit of the College, that it is herewith given.

Irene B. Hunt, '10:

January 3, 1926, Spokane, Washington.

The last QUARTERLY urges alumni to send their opinions concerning the proposed change of Founders' Day date. I wish to give mine for what it is worth.

Founders' Day, whether February 7 or November 1, should present a single issue, it seems to me. A division of interests on either date in order to secure larger gatherings can but weaken the cause—to keep alight the flame of remembrance of the founders. As Thanksgiving has lost some of its significance to the young generation, so will Founders' Day lose some measure of its meaning in years to come, if we try to observe in one day two distinct reasons for celebration. Each cause is so worthy in itself, why weaken both by joining them? Shall we not only be trying to achieve unity of thought in one day when by the very nature of the two ideas our thoughts are divided? The idea of Founders' Day is the honoring of those now gone or no longer active in the life of Butler College; that of Home-coming Day is the joyous reunion of the living and the renewal of youthful interests in that most thrilling sport—football. Each cause is sufficient in itself to justify its own particular day. Surely a great institution like Butler College can have two annual days equally worthy of observance!

I realize I am speaking from theory more than those may who attend one or both days each year. My location on the Pacific coast makes attendance impossible; so, really those who can and do attend should decide the important matter. However, I feel that we should think of the future attitude of the younger people toward the founders. At present they perhaps hear, sometimes,

speakers who knew personally those honored by the day. In a few years, students will hear of these persons only by tradition. If they hear the names in November on a day when their minds are already much engaged with more immediate issues, I doubt if they feel much reality attaching to Butler's roll of honor of early leaders. I love football games. I also love Founders' Day and am thankful that I learned to respect the idea back of the occasion made year after year so beautiful at my Alma Mater. But I do not wish to see the two occasions united."

NOTICE

The life of the QUARTERLY depends upon prompt payment of the annual alumni fee. Two dollars are due on October 1 to the new treasurer,

CHARLES W. WILSON
Butler University
Indianapolis
Indiana

1925 DRIFT WINS CUP

Best Annual in Country

Last year's annual of Butler College was awarded the loving cup for the best college year book in the country by the National Arts Craft Guild.

1926 Drift Improved

The editors of the 1926 Drift are doing everything possible to put out the best annual in the history of the school. Many features have been added to this year's book.

Interest to Alumni

The book will include complete accounts of the school activities for the past year, besides some special news and pictures of Butler alumni.

Price Reduced

The price of the book this year has been reduced to \$3.50. The 1925 Drift sold for \$5.00. A much larger circulation has made this price possible.

Order a Drift Now

Anyone desiring a book is requested to send check now to

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The books will be circulated about June 1, 1926.

1926 BUTLER DRIFT