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THE BEGINNINGS OF BUTLER COLLEGE

BY LEE BURNS

A characteristic of the American people has been their constant interest in the cause of education. In a record made in 1636 by the founders of Harvard, it was said: "One of the things we longed for and looked after was to advance posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches after our present ministry shall be in the dust."

With the development of the territory west of the Alleghanies, the settlers soon realized the importance of providing educational facilities that would be accessible to their own people. They knew that successful self-government must be intelligent government and, although there was little wealth in the new settlements, efforts were soon made for the establishment of schools and colleges.

This work was carried on in most instances through the churches. Their leaders recognized the need of scholarly men in the ministry and also realized that they could make no greater gift to mankind than an opportunity for education.

In Indiana the members of the Christian or Disciples Church took an early interest in the advancement of education. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Church, had been an able advocate of good schools. In the Virginia Constitutional Convention he had urged a provision for free popular education; later he founded Bethany College, of which he was president until his death; and his views in regard to the importance of educational institutions had great influence.

A definite movement for the establishment of a college in Indiana was made at a state meeting held at Flat Rock in 1848.

At that time Hanover and Wabash had been founded by the Presbyterians, Depauw by the Methodists, and Franklin by the Baptists, and at this meeting it was resolved to be "the duty of the Christian Brotherhood in Indiana to proceed to found and endow a college."

The educational facilities in Indiana at that time were meagre. The census of 1840 had shown that one-seventh of the adult population of the state were unable to read and write, and there was urgent need for schools, colleges, and well trained teachers. There was no uniform system of common schools, nor any general taxation for their support, and the private schools and county seminaries that had been established were good, bad, or indifferent, depending upon the ability of the individual teachers.

Yet, it was a period of intellectual activity, and attempts were constantly being made to systematize and improve the schools. Such friends of education as Caleb Mills of Crawfordsville, Ovid Butler, and his law partner, Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, and Daniel Reed, of Bloomington, had begun their great campaign for a public school system, and in 1847 there had been held in Indianapolis the first of a series of public meetings to provide for a general convention of the friends of education. The chairman of this meeting was Ovid Butler, and among those active in the movement were such able men as Isaac Blackford and Henry Ward Beecher.

Ovid Butler at once took an active interest in the movement to establish a college under the auspices of the Christian Church, of which he was a member. He had lived in Indianapolis since the early thirties, had been connected with every forward movement of the little community, and was passionately devoted to the cause of education, to which he gave, freely and whole-heartedly, the greater part of his life.

The problem of a location for the proposed college was difficult to decide. Citizens of Rush county urged that it be located there, members of the Church at Bedford offered to subscribe \$10,000 if the school were built within a mile of their public square,

while others were in favor of a location nearer the center of the state.

At the next annual meeting, the secretary reported that a canvass of the churches had been taken which showed that they wanted a college and that a large majority preferred Indianapolis as a location. After some discussion it was resolved: "That a Northwestern Christian University be founded at Indianapolis, as soon as a sufficient amount of funds can be raised to commence it, and that a committee of seven be appointed to take preliminary steps in reference to the founding and endowment of such an institution."

Within a few months this committee, of which Ovid Butler was a member, had gone before the legislature and secured a special charter, whose broad and liberal provisions, that reflect the spirit of the founders of the school, have often been quoted.

To found a college, and to endow and maintain it, are two very different things. Many ambitious educational projects that were started with fine enthusiasm have fallen by the wayside for lack of funds. However, the committee in charge of the new university began at once a campaign to raise by the sale of stock a minimum sum of \$75,000, one-third of which, as provided in the charter, was to go into a building fund, and the balance was to be set aside as endowment. The interest on the stock was to be payable in tuition.

John O'Kane, a man of energy and ability, was appointed special agent and by July, 1852, when the first Board of Directors was elected and the corporation formally organized, he was able to report that he had sold over \$75,000 worth of stock.

After a number of sites had been suggested and voted upon, the location chosen was one offered by Mr. Butler on a wooded tract of about twenty-five acres adjoining the Butler homestead near the edge of Indianapolis, at what is now the corner of Thirteenth street and College avenue. Plans for the college building were prepared by William Tinsley, an architect then living in Cincinnati. Mr. Tinsley had designed a number of important public buildings and was at one time president of the National Association of Architects. Christ

Church, Indianapolis, is a surviving example of his work. Contracts were let for the west wing, the only portion of the original design that was ever built, and Mr. Tinsley moved to Indianapolis to superintend its construction. It was completed in 1855.

There had been no free public schools in Indianapolis until the year 1853, when the first free schools were opened for a session of two months. There were a few private schools of varying degrees of merit, but in order to have the students properly prepared for a course in the new college, it was thought necessary to open a Preparatory school, and in May, 1853, this department of the college began in the St. Mary's Seminary building, near the center of town with R. K. Krout, of Crawfordsville, as instructor. This preparatory department, which was enlarged from time to time, was continued for many years, until the development of adequate high schools rendered it unnecessary.

The college itself was opened on the first day of November, 1855, and was dedicated with considerable ceremony. The principal address was made by Horace Mann, the great educational liberal, who had, two years before, been made the first president of Antioch College. Other addresses were made in the chapel by Allen R. Benton, John Young, and Samuel K. Hoshour, and special exercises were also held at Masonic Hall, as the college chapel was not large enough to hold the crowd of citizens and distinguished visitors.

Horace Mann was intensely interested in this new school, which represented so many of his own educational ideas. Three years later he was elected by the board of directors as president of the college, with which office was to be combined the duties of professor of ethics and moral philosophy. In a letter advising him of his selection, and urging his acceptance, Mr. Butler expressed regret that the salary must of necessity be small, but also ventured to hope that "the advantages of this position, to a man of your enlarged philanthropy, may be regarded as an equivalent for the deficiency."

After some consideration, Mr. Mann declined the offer because of his obligations to Antioch College, which was then struggling for existence.

The selection of Mr. Mann for the presidency is evidence of the liberal spirit of the first board of directors of the college. Although he was a member of a different religious body, his inspiring ideas in regard to the methods and purposes of education were in full accord with their own.

The faculty, at the opening of the school in 1855, consisted of John Young, professor of natural science and law; Allen R. Benton, professor of ancient languages and literature; George W. Hoss, professor of mathematics and civil engineering; J. R. Challen, professor of English, and L. H. Jameson, assistant professor. They were scholarly men and able teachers.

During the first year there were over one hundred students. The first graduation class, of three members, was that of 1856. One member of this class, Mrs. Nancy Burns from West Virginia, afterwards Mrs. A. M. Atkinson, was one of the first women in America to graduate from a college that admitted both men and women.

Until within the last century there had been no colleges that provided for the education of women. As there came to be a demand from them for greater opportunities, separate schools had been opened, notable ones being the seminary at Mount Holyoke, and the school founded by Emma Willard at Troy. At Oberlin Institute, there was a preparatory department for women, and Oberlin afterwards received women into its classes on substantially the same terms as men. The Northwestern Christian University was, however, among the first of the institutions of college standing in the United States to offer the same advantages to women as to men.

The college authorities seem to have been puzzled as to how to describe the degrees offered to women. In some of the early catalogues it was said that upon the completion by the women students of the "female collegiate course", which required only three years, the degree of Mistress of Science would be conferred and that upon completion of the "male collegiate course" of four years, there would be conferred the degree of Mistress of Arts.

This co-educational experiment, so unusual at the time, must have

caused considerable comment. The college announcements spoke of the regulations that required the young ladies, during the recitation hours, to be under the immediate care of the "lady professor" and permitted them during those hours to meet students of the other sex only in the recitation rooms. The belief was announced that, "with only the restrictions demanded by propriety, the association of the sexes in the collegiate career will greatly promote the social, moral and intellectual culture of each."

The university was also among the first to abandon the old rigid courses of study and permit students to elect the subject best suited to their needs. The first catalogue announced that "those who did not wish the full classical course would be permitted, with the consent of their parents or guardians, to pass through the schools of mathematics, natural sciences, and ethics, and receive the degree of Bachelor of Science". This elective system, now in such general use, was then a decided innovation that had been tried only at Brown University and at Bethany.

Writing of those early days when he was a student, John H. Holliday said: "A great thing was being done, the evoking of a great and beneficent force that should pervade the lives of many generations, exert an incalculable influence upon the community and the commonwealth and touch distant lands. It was the beginning of an institution that would instill high purposes in the hearts and minds of men and women and fill them with a courage to live life bravely and serviceably."

Another student, writing of those early college years, has said: "The contact of the boy with the faculty was principally with Professors Hoshour, Benton, Hoss and Brown. Professor Hoshour, ranked in age, seemed indeed quite elderly. He deserved credit for his intellectual strength and attainments; and was a faithful and helpful teacher.

"The other three professors were good men and true: Brown sometimes abstracted, but strongly practical with a large store of useful information; Hoss nervous and oratorical; Benton, calm, always master of his subject, clear in setting it forth, and suc-

cessful in making it attractive; the best scholar and educator of the group."

Mr. Benton came to Indiana seven years before the college was established and had founded in Rush county the academy of Fairview, an admirable classical school with high standards. Another distinguished teacher, William M. Thrasher, who soon became a member of the faculty, also came from Fairview Academy, which has aptly been called the "cradle of Butler College."

Each year the number of students increased. The catalogue of 1859 shows the number that year, including those in the preparatory department, to have been 265. Mr. Holliday says: "We soon learned to address the teachers as 'Professor', and in turn to be addressed as 'gentlemen', not 'boys'. The object of going to college was to get an education, not to have fun. There was nothing else to go for. There were no sports, no glee clubs, no rival fraternities, no social distractions to divert one from the main issue. Therefore, most of the students were in deadly earnest and worked hard."

However, the minutes of the faculty meetings, that have been kept year after year, show that the problems and details of college management are much the same from one generation to another. In an old record of fifty years ago, interspersed with plans for the arrangement of recitations and courses of study, are occasional reports of discipline of students for hazing and other infractions of the college rules. On one occasion two meetings of the faculty were required to determine who had put red pepper on the stove in one of the class rooms. The records show that the culprit was detected and severely censured and the dignity of the faculty maintained.

While there were no intercollegiate athletics, as we know them today, yet the game of baseball was played at the college as far back as the seventies. Both the faculty and the students would play. Harvey W. Wiley, who was then a member of the faculty, took a great interest in the game and David Starr Jordan is remembered not only as an able teacher but as a great first baseman.

In an old time ordinance, for the "Government and Police of

the University", adopted in 1856, it was provided that "the student do not bring, or use upon said premises, any fire arms, dirk, bowie-knife, or any other kind of deadly weapon". While there is no evidence that such a regulation was necessary, it was included in the catalogue each year for twenty-five years or more. It was also provided that "the marriage of any student, during the term times, shall be regarded as sufficient reason for the disconnection of such student with the institution during the balance of the term."

The Civil war caused the attendance at the college to decrease. Each year the numbers grew less and less, until in 1863 there was but one graduate. But there were no less than one hundred and eighty-four of the students enlisted in the Union army, eighteen of whom died in service. Tuition was made free to any young man permanently disabled in the army.

The limited financial resources of the college in those days is shown by the fact that the highest salary paid to a professor was nine hundred dollars a year and the salary of the president was only one thousand dollars. Yet the faculty included teachers of marked ability who were devoted to their work and willing to accept meagre compensation in order that the school might carry on. This same condition existed at many other colleges. Times were hard and money for endowment was very difficult to secure.

After the war, the attendance increased little by little until, by 1870, there were 345 students, and at that time there were twenty members of the faculty. During that year the Law school was established as a separate department, although a law class had been maintained in the college from the first, and the Demia Butler Chair of English literature was endowed by Ovid Butler in memory of his daughter, who had been the first woman to be graduated from the full classical course of the college. It was provided that this professorship should always be held by a woman. This was the first English department established in an Indiana college, the second being the one at Wabash.

The first to hold the new chair was Catharine Merrill, a teacher

of rare ability, beloved by all who knew her. She was the second woman to hold a position on the faculty of an American college, the first having been Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy of Vassar. Under the direction of Miss Merrill, the English department soon became one that had an influence extending far and wide. Her scholarship and breadth of view were recognized by such men as Charles Eliot Norton and Edward Everett Hale and she was in correspondence with them and with many other leading educators of the country, all of whom were intensely interested in her work. She introduced into her classroom the lecture system, then a decided innovation, and Andrew D. White wrote asking her opinion and advice before adopting it at Cornell.

At about this same time a chair in Greek language and literature was endowed by Jeremy Anderson, of Missouri, and was first held by John O. Hopkins, an able and forceful teacher who insisted that every student who entered his classes should work at all times to the best of his ability.

With the increase in attendance during the early seventies, the college became urgently in need of money. The growth of the city had made the campus a valuable piece of ground and it was suggested to the directors that it be subdivided and sold, and the school moved to a new location. Two sites were considered, one at Carter's station, six miles northeast of town, where forty acres of ground and a considerable sum of money were offered, and the other a tract of twenty-five acres, west of the new suburb of Irvington, with which there was also offered a bonus.

The Irvington offer was accepted, a new building was begun, and while the panic of 1873 retarded both the sale of the old campus and collection of subscriptions, the college was able to move to the new location by the fall term of 1875. The removal of the college to Irvington did not have the approval of Ovid Butler, who not only had an affection for the original site, but felt that the school would be more accessible and of greater service at that location. Yet he never swerved in his loyalty nor ceased to give it his attention and financial aid.

In recognition of the many benefactions of Ovid Butler the name of the institution was changed in 1877 to Butler University, a university of which the present school of liberal arts, known as Butler College, is but a part. This change of name was a fitting tribute to a truly great citizen. The name of Ovid Butler rightfully takes its place with those of James Blair, Benjamin Rush, Horace Mann, and those other great Americans who spent the best part of their lives in devoted and unremitting labor in advancing the work of education. He was largely responsible for the founding of Butler and he gave to it of both his time and his fortune. For many years he was president of the board of directors and the old records of the board, written by him in painstaking detail, show the wisdom and energy with which its affairs were directed.

Among the great teachers who have been at Butler were Allen R. Benton, Samuel K. Hoshour, Abraham C. Shortridge, William M. Thrasher, Catharine Merrill, Harriet Noble, Byron K. Elliott, Harvey W. Wiley, Scot Butler, David Starr Jordan, Melville B. Anderson, Demarchus C. Brown, and Oliver P. Hay. Truly a remarkable list!

Mr. Benton, who helped to found the college, and who served as the president for many years, resigned in 1866 to open the University of Nebraska. Eight years later he returned to Butler to remain until his retirement in 1900. It is interesting to know that this early president of Butler was a graduate of Bethany College and that the present president of Bethany is a graduate of Butler College.

FOUNDERS' DAY

THE COLLEGE CHAPEL

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN

At all meetings connected with the Founders' Day program Dean Putnam, in the absence of President Aley, was presiding officer. The soloist on Sunday afternoon in the chapel was Mrs. Roy Metzger, of Lebanon; the Butler College Hymn, written by Mrs. Wesenberg, was sung by a quartet of students consisting of Miss Helen Payne, Miss Mildred Johns, Mr. Paul Fink, Mr. Joseph Gremelspacher. The invocation was pronounced by Dean George W. Brown of the College of Missions and the benediction by Rev. George W. Allison of the Irvington Presbyterian Church. The Founders' Day address was made by Dr. Ralph Emerson Heilman, Dean of School of Commerce, Northwestern University, and may be given later to the readers of the QUARTERLY, it is hoped.

There is some risk in quoting a classical writer in the modern college, but I'll venture a line from Horace, because it is immortal and because it fits this occasion. You remember (of course you do) the poet, as he speaks of what he has written, says "Exegi monumentum aere perennius"—"I have built a monument more lasting than bronze." Bronze and stone are enduring—they withstand the ravages of time and the rust of decay. The Pyramids seem indestructible. The Parthenon and the Propylaeum have stood in their majesty and their beauty in spite of decay and gunshot, and still charm the world.

Many ideas of men are not equal to "the dignity of bronze and the peace of marble." Men must and ought to found things for the joy and the betterment of their fellow human beings. What shall they found? A home, a city, a government, a library, a gallery, a well by the side of the road because they love men (to quote again from a greater than Horace), a poem, a book, a school? Yes, all of these. These may last longer than bronze and stone. The Psalms may be more enduring than the foundations of the Temple; a line from Homer more vital than the walls of the Parthenon. When men build with the bronze of noble ideas and the stone of helpfulness to the world, the structure built will be too strong to be pulled down.

This meeting today is to celebrate the founding and honor the founders of a school, a place of learning and scholarship, which acquirements were very meagre in that day three-fourths of a century ago, and sad to say not any too great now nor even very highly regarded by the mass. They were far-seeing men, the present was not enough for them, they longed for educated men and women in all ranks of life, and to quote the great words on the Harvard gate, they "dreaded to leave behind an ignorant ministry." The charter asked for and granted to them is broad enough to educate students in all the arts and sciences and in the deepest and best sense. I quote:

"An institution of learning of the highest class for the education of the youth of all parts of the United States, and especially of the states of the Northwest; to establish in said institution departments or colleges for the instruction of the students in every branch of liberal and professional education; to educate and prepare suitable teachers for the common schools of the country; and for the promotion of the sciences and arts."

There were four other church schools in Indiana when this one was started. The "Northwest" was far away from the center of education and learning in those days. It moved afterwards to the great Northwest. It was real enough, however, to first copy the name given—Northwestern Christian University. In 1848, at Flatrock, Rush county, a meeting was held and it was declared to be the duty of the Church of the Disciples to found and endow a college. In 1847 Ovid Butler had presided at a meeting which was in favor of improved facilities for schooling. At the next sitting of the Legislature the charter was granted. In July, 1852, John O'Kane, special agent, reported more than \$75,000 subscribed. As usual, there was rivalry about the location. Rush county, Lawrence county, and Marion county wanted it. The result of course you know.

Other names besides those mentioned above must not be forgotten: Elijah Goodwin, George Campbell, Ambrose D. Hamrick, Milton B. Hopkins, J. B. New, L. H. Jameson, Paris C. Dunning,

A. B. Cole—whose names along with others appear in the incorporation act.

William Tinsley, the architect, completed the building in 1855. November 1, 1855, the first session was held. Men and women were admitted. The Faculty was A. R. Benton, John Young, S. K. Hoshour, and George W. Hoss. I wonder if there are many here who have any personal interest or recollection of any of these men. Of the fine scholar and gentleman, Benton, there are many in this room who bless the memory. He was an instructor and a colleague of mine for many years. Peace to his beautiful spirit! And S. K. Hoshour—who ever saw him can forget him? If personal knowledge is absent, then read "Altisonant Letters" and learn about him, and something about words, too. These are mentioned because as teachers they helped to found this College. Catharine Merrill began in those early days. Who can ever forget her? And later on, O. A. Burgess, John O. Hopkins, W. M. Thrasher, Scot Butler?

I remember when a Senior standing at the old pump at the northwest corner of this building (Why did we destroy that pump?) when John O'Kane came downstairs from a meeting and asked me to pump him a drink. He looked like one of the Apostles to me. After he had satisfied himself he said: "I have pumped for others all my life, now I suppose it is time for you youngsters to pump for me." It was an awful blow to me, a Senior, to be called a "youngster"—but it was good for me.

These people, I believe, were building for the future. They loved and appreciated learning and scholarship—tolerant scholarship, without which a school were better not founded.

Did you ever see a foundation go to pieces before the upper courses of stone are built upon it? There is something inexpressibly sad about it. To dig deep and then see ruin and desolation before a superstructure appears. Blessed be the founder who lives to see and enjoy the completion of the foundation he has laid, of whom it cannot be said—"He has failed." Sometimes the blessing does not come because his successors fail. They

do not grasp the purpose of the originator; they are petty, or small-minded; they lack vision; they live narrowly and think, if at all, dogmatically, or are on "Main Street" and never get off of it. These ruin a founder's work.

It is a joy to us that founders do not always complete their work. It leaves something for us. We must share their work. May I state the opposite of the thesis now under discussion? There must be destroyers as well as builders. It is better to destroy at times, maybe not completely, but in part. It is not easy to tear down, nor is it safe. Jesus was both a builder and a destroyer. Bigotry and hate He strove to destroy. We have never built up in beauty and glory and majesty what He founded. Will we ever?

In our local institution here have we completed what the founders laid down? We students, alumni, teachers and friends, have we the same ideals of scholarship? Do we have the vision they had? Dare we ask ourselves these questions? Do we ever reach our ideals? Perhaps not. Perhaps if we did we would stop developing. We want not only ancestors, but heirs. If we are the right kind of heirs we will also be ancestors. They as ancestors and founders laid the foundation. We as heirs must put up the building, keep enlarging and improving it. The founders were not satisfied—it were deadly to be complacently content. They had no spirit of boasting. They could not see the whole structure, but they hoped we would do some building. We ought to ask ourselves if we are building.

Don't you recall Housman's verses when the young man, as he gazed at the statue, was dissatisfied?

"Courage, lad, 'tis not for long;
Stand, quit you like stone, be strong.
And I stepped out in flesh and bone,
Manful like the man of stone."

I mean, there are foundations not of stone, but they can be made so, even as the Parthenon or the Pyramids.

Personally, I would like to continue the work of the founders,

enlarge it, improve it, glorify it, keep on pumping for others. I want the College to be known for sheer love of learning, a love that neither engulfing rain, nor cold north wind, nor the innumerable ranks of years, nor the flight of time, can destroy. Thus will the dream of the founders be realized.

THE DINNER

It is regretted that all the good speeches, with Dr. Putnam's happy introductions, can not here be given, but space forbids. The announcements made by Mr. John W. Atherton were climax to an unusually delightful program and all guests departed cheered by the report of financial gain, by the statement that building operations will begin in earnest in June, and by the vision as thrown on the screen of beautiful structures in stone of collegiate Gothic design. Music for the evening was furnished by the Claypool Trio and by Miss Helen Payne, as soloist.

DR. W. A. SHULLENGERGER, new pastor of the Central Christian Church: It has been a joy to us to taste the fine hospitality of Indianapolis in the last ten days, to become acquainted with your institution and to mingle with groups who exhibit such friendship and fellowship as this. Personally, I count it a great joy to come from a university atmosphere in the city of Des Moines, from the church that really was the mother of Drake University, and to have the privilege of being with this group, celebrating the seventy-first anniversary of Butler University. The air we breathe tonight seems to be a familiar air, a congenial air, and to my own heart a very precious atmosphere.

There is a peculiar significance in a meeting such as this that was not so noticeable ten years ago. Today people are talking education, more education, more and better education. One of the great educators of England said before the war that if one wished to enroll a boy in one of the English institutions it must be done four or five years in advance. Today they say he must be enrolled when he is born. The same thing is true of American institutions—it is more education, more education, and better education. And where will you go for a finer type of education than

to such institutions as you represent tonight—an institution that has behind it academic standards and fine traditions—a great heritage which enables you to render great service for this community?

It takes one generation to prove the worth of an institution, but in the second generation comes the hour when the alumni ought to reveal their fine fidelity to the school by putting forth their energy and ability to make it a success. Tonight we have that second generation, and this part of the country is looking to you folk to make good the last statement in this song we have here, "The Gallery of Memory", where he speaks of the scholars of Butler setting the pace. We of the Middle West have felt that way about you for a long time. Butler has a very fine standing over beyond the Mississippi River, and I say to you of the alumni that you have a great responsibility resting upon you, as graduates of the institution, to put your shoulders to the task of raising to the nth power the statement in this second stanza of your song, because, friends of Butler University, if there is any strength in a university it must come from the alumni. Especially is that true of a church school. What the State tax is to a State school, the alumni have to be to a church school. Many people have the erroneous notion that the tuition of the students pays for the school. It never can do it. We have to depend on the constituency of the colleges and universities, the fine men and women who, after coming out of college have the joy of sending their children through the same institution, perhaps under the same teachers—and who consider it an investment in life—an investment of means and energy and consecration.

May I, as a rank outsider, bring the greetings of the university world just yonder beyond the great river to Butler University, with the hope that our contacts may become closer and our understanding of one another in the bonds of friendship more intimate in the future days.

JUDGE JAMES A. COLLINS of the City Endowment Committee: I have served on the City Committee since the organization of

that group for the purpose of making possible in Indianapolis a larger Butler College. I do not know just what my friend, Homer McKee, has in mind when he suggested the need for Indianapolis to be a city of a million people. I do not know that I agree with the need for it, with what I go through every day. But I am tremendously interested in the City of Indianapolis having within its corporate limits a collegiate institution large enough to take care of the boys and girls graduating from her three high schools. That, in my opinion, is worth a great deal more than increasing the population to a million. I understand from Mr. Atherton—and he gets it from a reliable source, the Rockefeller Foundation—that Indianapolis is the only city of its size in this country that has no collegiate institution of real size. I do not want to be misunderstood. I never did play football—well, I did once, a good many years ago, but after the first tryout I was laid aside under the bushes to recover, and that ended my football career. But I have become interested in that particular form of sport on account of my connection with Butler College, and I could not understand why it made Will Irwin and Hilton Brown sore in the Butler-Notre Dame game when that fine young Irishman made a wonderful run—somehow they did not seem to appreciate the fact that he was making a wonderful run. And so with this City Committee—I think the people of Indianapolis know something about it, but I do not know how well the members of the Faculty and the students of the school understand what this committee is doing.

This committee is made up of business men, many of whom could not possibly be employed for such work—there is no system or plan under which Butler could secure the services of such men, say, as L. C. Huesmann. These men are giving their time and energy to make possible the ideal that has been in the mind of those interested in Butler College. And no finer work could be undertaken. These men need at all times the co-operation and support of those connected with the institution, and I believe that the work of the Committee would be a failure if it were not for the fact that on the job at every hour of the day, and at every stage of the game, is a secretary who is giving the best in his life to see that the

goal is reached and a greater and larger institution established at Fairview Park—Mr. John Atherton.

The Committee in its work has not had the idea of any religious or denominational connection. It is made up of men who believe in the development of this institution, who believe in enlarging the present plant by substituting out where this new site has been secured a going institution as fine as there is in any city of the United States. There is no reason in the world why Indianapolis should not be able to boast in the next ten years of as fine an institution as may be found in the West. That is the goal of the City Committee.

MR. EDWIN E. THOMPSON, president of the Alumni Association; When I was asked to come to the speakers' table this evening I thought it might be because I am president of the Alumni Association. Then, when they began to talk so much about founders, I wondered whether the fact that it has been more than twenty-five years since I graduated had misled someone who had me confused with the founders of this institution.

Our purpose tonight, my friends, is this: We are here to pay tribute to the founders of this great institution—the great men and women, many of them poor, we know, who contributed what they could in the way of work and energy and such means as they had, to found this institution. I have read at different times about the founders of Butler, and I have come to the conclusion that these men and women were in the forefront of the times in their day, and that the Butler College of the fifties was as fine an institution for the city as the new Butler will be when it is located at Fairview.

What I want to say to you is this—I believe all of the students and friends of Butler endorse the new Butler plan, practically without exception. The Alumni not only endorse, but greatly appreciate everything that has been done during recent years for this new institution. We are proud of every department of the college. We have a wonderful college and it is going forward in a progressive way.

DR. JOHN H. OLIVER: I bespeak your mercy, and I want to remind you that before you get through tonight you will be asking for mercy, because each and every one at this elevated table is expected to speak to you anywhere from seven to eleven minutes. When the gentleman who had this entertainment in hand told me that I was to speak from seven to eleven minutes, there was something in those cabalistic figures that brought back memories of college days—seven—eleven! After deliberating over his message the thought came to me of an anecdote concerning a distinguished member of my profession, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Some years before his demise a young lady with ambitions to become a great literary genius wrote him that she understood fish was a good diet for literary people, and as he was not only a literary man but a physician, would he please tell her how much, and how many times a week she should eat fish. He replied in a very polite note that he thought a whale and a half a day would be about right. And when I received this invitation my eyes at once turned to the fish market, hoping I might find whale, or some other article of fish diet that would enable me to fill to my own satisfaction, at least, this momentous engagement.

“In the galleries of my memory there are pictures bright and fair”, but no one brighter or fairer than the old Northwestern Christian University site on College Avenue—the fine old Elizabethan building with its many towers and its beautiful campus. Some of us who as youngsters used to live in that vicinity, prowling around the building discovered by peeping that they had a skeleton—horror of horrors! My gorge rises as I think of it, even today. How we used to run away and talk it over, then go back and peep in, and then hold a consultation, wondering whether they killed it, and how they got it in there. Wandering about the college buildings, clad in a long robe, was dear old Professor Hoshour, he of the letters—a real scholar.

Then the memories travel down a good many years of gallery and we find the Northwestern Christian University had wisely become Butler College. It was not a university and “Butler College” fitted it admirably, and the gentleman for whom it was

named was well worthy the honor. But what a difference from the old campus to that gaunt specter, that lighthouse of learning standing in a sea of mud in Irvington! We had to navigate that sea, and believe me, it was a voyage fraught with danger. How frequently we had to help the girls out of the mud, but thank the Lord, their hair was long in those days, or some of them would be skeletonized in the clay of Irvington today.

And when we come to the Faculty—Burgess was president, and we have never had a better one. Then there was Dr. Benton, with his sibilant whisper, a splendid gentleman, who let us write as much as we wanted to and when we got to the end of our string would say, "Yes, that will suffice." And then Professor Thrasher, who said he approached his cow to milk her by geometrical progression, and preferred a three-legged milking stool, because it resembled a theodolite. Then there was Professor Hopkins, Professor of Greek, who died in the college building. There are a number of other names to conjure with, among them Dr. Jordan, who was my particular favorite. And such pranks as we used to play in those bygone days. Two of Dr. Jordan's students one day took a beetle, a cricket and a grasshopper; they dissected the beetle, attached the grasshopper's legs, and the head of the cricket, and then took it to Dr. Jordan for identification. He looked at it and said, "Well, well, where did you find it?" "Out on the lawn." "How long ago?" "About an hour ago." "Well, well, what attracted your attention to it?" "It was humming in the grass." "Humming, was it? The identification is easy and complete. It's a humbug!"

But in the gallery of my memory, as the old Butler Faculty comes back to me, there is one whose name comes like a benediction—I have only to name Catharine Merrill.

MR. WILLIAM FORSYTH of the John Herron Art Institute: I am very pleased to look at such an audience as this. I have often wondered how it would feel to sit at a promiscuous gathering of ladies and gentlemen, young and old, and look out upon them from an elevated position. I feel that a very great compliment has been paid to me because I do not profess to belong to the intelligensia.

When Professor Richardson called me and informed me of the pleasant time I was to have tonight, I hesitated and was on the point of declining, and then I asked, "What do I have to talk about?" He said, "Talk about anything; you only have to talk ten minutes." So I said, "Glory be! I can spoil ten minutes and not say anything at all."

I belong to a luncheon club that meets here once a week. I sometimes come to the meetings because, being an artist, I like to rub elbows with the standardized man. There are new kinds of people to study and it keeps me interested in life—if that is necessary. We have a roll-call, and each man answering gives his name and his business or profession. Sometimes they give it a very amusing touch. One day in a spirit of mischief—although a reverend gentleman sitting next to me said I was influenced by three young ladies who were giving us some music—I answered, "William Forsyth, apostle of beauty", which brought down the house.

In a sense I am an apostle of beauty. I am not a disciple. Most of you are Disciples, but I am an Apostle. I like the term anyhow; it adds a dignity to me that I do not possess, because I have not spent my life with people who would give me a vein of dignity. I have spent my life mostly among young people, trying to inculcate into them a sense of beauty, a feeling for art. I do not have to insist on their feeling beauty—they can all see beauty in some form or other. But I try to explain to them that beauty is not art. That is the primary lesson—to make a difference between beauty and art. The road is long. It is quite serious to a great many people, but artists as a rule see things along the way that keep them cheerful—they are on the lookout for beautiful things.

I do not know what I represent here tonight. I asked Mrs. Forsyth what I was supposed to represent, mentioning several things, but she said, "No, you represent the Art School", and that pleased me—I hope it pleases you. We have more and more people from Butler coming out there, but too many of them come to get something by which they can make a living afterwards. They could get that anywhere. That really is not what we would have

Butler students come for at all. They can make their living after they get out of Butler, but art is a different thing. I do not believe in making a living out of art. I have never made much of a living from art. I do not encourage pupils who come out there to make a living from art. Of course they can sail under that flag, but they are not real artists. Art is differently constituted than that. It must soak in. We are in hopes that the connection will be so close that the students will gain some of the enthusiasm that is in the artist's heart that gives him a feeling in regard to the world, the whole scheme of human dreams and human accomplishments—a feeling that differs from the practical. That is really the only reason we have for a connection between Butler College and the Art School. It is not something you can teach them in so many lessons, or on which they can pass examinations at the end of a certain period. It is not that—it is an atmosphere, it is an air. It stimulates life and makes the world a pleasanter place in which to live—it gives one something to look forward to—makes one realize there is something else than living like ants or bees, who toil all winter to come out in good condition in the spring. The hope of the artist is that somebody will understand art. It cannot be bought; it can be acquired. Aesthetic classes will not do it. You have to live art; you must feel it as you do religion; it must be a part of your life, else you do not understand art, and you do not get out of life that to which you are entitled as human beings.

You have new buildings in prospect, and they should be a monument to art; the grounds should be artistic; but if you do not carry into the life of the future Butler the real idea of art, the students will miss a great deal. Art is the joy of life. You do not have to have money, and millions of people go through life without knowing the things that are just outside and which they might acquire, which would enrich their lives before they pass into the shadows—the things which God gave them a right to have.

MR. E. U. GRAFF, Superintendent of Indianapolis Public Schools: One idea that has been running all through this program tonight

and which is of special significance to me, is the thought that there has been an enormous increase in the number of students seeking higher education, particularly in the last few years. It has affected not only the higher institutions of learning, but the high schools in almost equal proportion.

It seems to me we need to consider some of the functions of education, or the significance of education in the 20th century. What kind of civilization is this, and what is the relation of education to it? That is a large question; we cannot solve it in five minutes. But I should like to give one or two hints of the trend of thought as I see it on this subject.

A good many students of our day have said that the dominant characteristic of the civilization of Europe and America as we know it is the increase in the amount of comforts, the progress along the line of material development. Whether we consider that man's happiness is directly increased in proportion to the progress of his material heritage or not, there is a great deal to indicate that the contributions of science and invention and discovery to modern life have brought about a condition where we are in danger of having our machinery outgrow our needs. There are a number of evidences before us that we are in danger of just such a situation. We have means of transportation today that almost exceed our need of it. There are people going hither and yon, back and forth, out and back, without very much purpose and with very little need. Transportation has become so easy that we use these machines for going about, a lot of which is purposeless. In other words, we are doing a lot of traveling just because it is easy to travel. The machinery for the communication of thought has also increased in like proportion. The latest child of science, the radio, is far more wonderful than anything that has yet been discovered to be communicated over the radio. We have this marvelous invention which transmits thought instantly practically around the world, and yet very few new thoughts have been discovered to be communicated by means of it. It is like a person who knew several languages but had no ideas to communicate. The machinery of printing has become so efficient that it would be

perfectly possible as we leave this meeting tonight to be handed a printed copy of everyone of the speeches made here and everything that has transpired. We would not think anything of it—we would take it as a matter of course. The output of the printing presses, the books, are published by the ton these days, and yet, without reflecting at all upon either the press or the printing as an agency, it seems to me that our facilities for reproducing the thought of the world have almost outstripped the importance of that which we are reproducing in this way.

I like the summary of this thing which was given by M. Bergson in addressing the French Academy in 1914. He said:

“Many years hence, when the reaction of the past shall have left only the grand outlines in view, this, perhaps, is how a philosopher will speak of our age. He will say that the idea, peculiar to the nineteenth century, of employing science in the satisfaction of our material wants has given a wholly unforeseen extension to the mechanical arts, and equipped man, in less than fifty years, with more tools than he had made during the thousands of years he had lived upon earth. Each new machine being for man a new organ, an artificial organ, his body became suddenly and prodigiously increased in size, without his soul being at the same time able to dilate to the dimensions of his new body.”

Without elaborating that thesis at all, what is the function of education in this civilization and age? What have we people who are concerned with education as a profession to do with all this? In a phrase, it seems to me that it is the concern of all of us, whether we are concerned with higher education or with education in its more elementary and preparatory stages—that we ought to be concerned with the very fundamental problem of addressing ourselves to the world of ideas, to the discovery and communication and production of eternal truth, so that that world of ideas shall somehow continue to thrive and grow and to keep pace with this enormous scientific and material development.

I believe I could summarize what I should like to say about the office of education in such a day as this by quoting what Emerson says in his essay on the office of the scholar.

“He is to find consolation in exercising the highest functions of human nature. He is the one who raises himself from private considerations and breathes and lives on public and illustrious thoughts. He is in the world’s eyes. He is to resist the vulgar prosperity that retrogrades ever to barbarism, by preserving and communicating heroic sentiments, noble biographies, melodious verse, and the conclusions of history. Whatsoever oracles the human heart, in all emergencies, in all solemn hours, has uttered as its commentary on the world of actions—these he shall receive and impart. And whatsoever new verdict Reason from her inviolable seat pronounces on the passing man and events of today—this he shall hear and promulgate.”

Such, my friends, is the function of education. The higher institutions of our land are under an obligation and a duty to train for leadership in this world of thought and idea and ideal. The fundamental values of the intellect and of the spirit are really at stake here. This matter of education is not something for the benefit of the present, it is a public function, it is a social function, it is for the benefit of all mankind.

MR. J. DOUGLAS PERRY, of the Senior Class: Allow me to express my gratitude to the Committee on Arrangements for its courtesy in inviting the student body to this dinner. I am sent here to speak, not as an individual, but as the representative of the sixteen hundred young men and women enrolled in Butler University, and to bring their greetings to this gathering. I may as well confess at the outset that I always approach the task of representing other people with apprehension. In the past I have represented other groups on occasions similar to this, and sometimes on returning to my constituency I have been coldly informed that my remarks had been such that I represented no one but myself, so I have been a little afraid that in what I have to say I may reflect only my own thought. But tonight I may speak with ease because I speak on a theme I know something about, and that is what Butler students think and feel about Butler.

The other afternoon I sat with a group of fellows about the

fire and the talk turned into rather serious channels. You know college students are not supposed to talk about serious things, but we were congenial spirits in a congenial atmosphere. One of these turned to me and said: "Perry, in all frankness, what do you think of Butler?" "In all frankness," I replied, "I like it. I do not think I shall go back to Kentucky. How do you like it?" "Well," he replied, "if I had great wealth, I suppose I might have gone to one of the eastern universities, but for one in my circumstances I do not know of any school in the country that is able better to meet my needs than Butler College, and certainly I know of no other school in the State of Indiana where I would rather be enrolled as a student than at Butler."

I consider that a very mild and temperate statement of the affection that Butler students have for Butler University. You know it is amusing sometimes to hear the alumni talking in a very confident manner of that far-distant time when Butler shall be the greatest educational institution in the State of Indiana. In the minds of the student body she already *is* the greatest educational institution in the State of Indiana. We acknowledge no superior. We might grant superiority to Notre Dame in football, but sometimes we have grave and serious doubts about that. It may be there are other schools with a greater enrollment; it may be there are other colleges in Indiana that have buildings of greater beauty; but what is a great university anyway? Is it merely a magnificent pile of brick and mortar, an aggregation of students running up into the thousands? Such things never have made a great university and they never will. A great university is to be measured only in terms of service rendered to the students of that institution, and by that single test Butler may stand without apology among the best.

One thing makes me sore at heart, and that is the charge sometimes made that Butler students are not loyal to their college. It may be true that there are men enrolled who look upon everything with a jaundiced eye, who live in a state of chronic displeasure, but I feel sure they are not sufficiently numerous to condemn the general spirit of the student body of Butler. It may be that the

Butler students as a whole are not expressive of their loyalty—they do not seek to manifest their spirit of devotedness by tearing down fraternity houses or assaulting members of the Faculty; but there does pervade the campus a spirit of fraternity and helpfulness. It may be true there are misunderstandings sometimes, but usually they pass without damage either to the College or the student body.

You remember the condition in Great Britain prior to the outbreak of the war—there were internal dissensions—she always had had trouble with her territorials and dependencies; but when in 1914 the terrible foreign menace arose, threatening the existence of the Empire, old Mother England said “Come”, and all her stalwart sons, burying their differences, came marching home to save the honor and integrity of the Empire. And so, although the comparison may seem far-fetched, it is with the students and alumni of Butler—when the call comes they all come marching home, students and alumni and friends, and surrender themselves and their means to the emergency of the moment.

I have said very little that is particularly appropriate to this occasion, dedicated to the honor and memory of the founders of Butler College. I yield to no one in my admiration for those pioneer spirits who by their liberality made possible the Butler of today, but perhaps it is only natural that we are little inclined to look back upon the greatness of the past. With all life spread out before us, with our eyes fixed upon the sunrise, we are looking forward to Fairview, when the first dawn shall gild the towers and minarets of the new Administration building; we are looking forward to the time when Butler College shall be Butler University, when we may again assemble ourselves on an occasion such as this and say to the memory of Ovid Butler and his associates, “We have been true to our trust; we have builded on your foundations; we have realized your dreams.”

JOURNALISM AT BUTLER COLLEGE

BY H. E. BIRDSONG

Head of Department of Journalism

The first school of journalism was founded at the University of Missouri in 1908. About the same time, and in some instances prior to this date, classes in journalistic writing were established in several other universities and colleges. Today there are approximately fifty professional schools and departments of journalism. The achievements of these first few years of professional instruction in journalism include the breaking down of editorial prejudice against college trained newspaper men and women, and the working out of fairly well standardized courses of instruction.

Building on this past experience in the teaching of professional journalism and on its own experience with classes in journalistic writing, Butler University added in the fall of 1924 a department of journalism that has as its objective the training of young men and women for practical work on newspapers and magazines. In this undertaking the new department has the full co-operation of the daily newspapers of Indianapolis; the full approval and co-operation of the Faculty; the interest of a large and energetic group of Butler students; the hearty support of the Board of Directors, and the very helpful counsel of Mr. Hilton U. Brown of the Indianapolis News, who, as president of the Butler Board of Directors, was chiefly responsible for the establishment of the new department.

Nine courses in journalism, which carry a total of forty-eight hours of credit for the year, are now being taught at Butler. These courses are planned to give in the freshman year a general survey of the field of journalism and the opportunities for specialization in it; to lay in the sophomore and junior years the foundation for actual newspaper work; and to give in the senior year laboratory practice on the Indianapolis papers, supplemented by a study of the history and principles of journalism. The Butler Collegian is being published daily four days a week under the direction of

the department. Seventy-seven students are taking work in the department preparatory to entering journalism as a profession and more than 125 students are enrolled in the department. Three members of the 1926 graduating class, Miss Dorothy Stephenson, Miss Caroline Godley, and Mr. Thomas F. Smith, will offer journalism as their major subject, and several others will have minors in the department. National recognition of the work now being done here has been given in the establishment at Butler of the thirty-ninth chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity.

Reporting and copy editing are the basic courses in the department of journalism. A description of the work of these two classes will indicate the nature and the content of the professional courses in journalism. Each is a year course with five hours of credit each semester—for those who successfully complete the required work. The task is not a particularly easy one.

The class in reporting meets five days a week for lectures and discussion of assigned textbook and newspaper reading. Each student is required to write a minimum of three news stories a week for publication either in the *Collegian* or in one of the Indianapolis papers. Several practice stories based on facts furnished by the instructor are written each semester. Thirty representative newspapers from all parts of the country are studied and discussed during the year, and each student is required to write a 500-word analysis of the news content and the treatment of the news in each paper. Thus at the end of the year the student has gained from his study of textbooks the theory of news values, news gathering, and news writing; he has learned from a close analysis of the best newspapers what news they print and how it is written; he has had enough practice in reporting to learn the importance of giving facts accurately; and he has had enough practice in writing to aid him materially in the development of his own style.

The class in copy editing meets twice a week for lectures and discussion and three times a week for laboratory practice. Each

laboratory period is two hours. The laboratory work includes the editing of copy for the Collegian and practice work with copy furnished by the Associated Press and the United Press. This work is supplemented by a study of the same newspapers that were analyzed in reporting, but the study this time is based on the makeup and display of news.

THE MODERN COLLEGE PROFESSOR

AN UNDERGRADUATE'S POINT OF VIEW

BY ARTHUR G. LONG, '27

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post I read a very interesting article entitled "Beans Porridge Cold", commenting upon the modern college professor and the reaction of the student toward him. The writer was a middle-aged man who had gone back to his university for post-graduate work. In this capacity it was his privilege to see through the eyes of maturity and at the same time sympathize with the general sentiment of the youthful student body.

The writer of the article found that above all things the average student appreciates the "human element" in his professor, and dislikes the pedantic. It was this phase of the criticism which interested me, especially in its connection with the undergraduate in a Liberal Arts course.

Many of the professors are apt to forget, in the pursuit of their highly intellectualized studies, that while their mental visions are defined in black and white, those of their youthful subjects are tinted with rose and blue, and filled with softening shadows. Youth is the Springtime of life, and Hope is either at the peak or in the depths. Young minds are swayed by feelings, and their judgments are colored by prejudice and emotion.

Recognizing these facts the teacher with insight will not only appeal to the intellectual side of his pupil, but also will convert that undercurrent of emotion into an active, constructive interest. William James says that it is the emotional reaction, either of pleasure or displeasure, which, linked definitely with an idea, gives that idea its place in the scale of intellectual values. This is especially true of the average college student. He either "likes" or does not "like" a certain subject. In other words the path to his mind is largely through his feelings. He reacts primarily to the personality of his teacher and secondly to the actual content of the subject at hand.

This quality called the "human element" is, at best, of an elu-

sive nature, yet its presence is an all-powerful force in leading young feet along the paths of Knowledge and Culture. The average undergraduate, though mentally quite sound, is still very much like a young animal. Rarely does he seek Knowledge for its own sake and of his own initiative! He must be driven, coaxed, and boosted along, at least to a certain extent. The teacher who expects his pupil to attack the problems of the course with the same fine enthusiasm that characterizes his own work, and who thinks that their relations can be established upon a purely intellectual basis is making a fatal mistake.

I, being an "average" undergraduate, am in rather close touch with college life, and it has become my firm conviction that there are more students of good mental capacity making low grades than there are making high grades. This statement may seem rather startling, but I believe it to be absolutely true. This condition is a result of professors not realizing that the approach to youthful minds lies, for the most part, in the imaginative or emotional appeal. I, myself, have had the interesting experience of taking practically the same work under two different teachers. The first was coldly analytical, attempting to arouse no enthusiasm in his class, and displaying none on his own part. The result was that I looked forward to that particular recitation period as a time to make up sleep or to be unutterably bored. The second teacher was of the type that fairly bubbles over with a contagious enthusiasm for his subject. Accordingly I found myself inspired with an eagerness to make myself master of that subject. There was aroused in me a love for that particular branch of culture that I feel will never die. There were impressions made and thoughts awakened that have been, and are, a source of much pleasure to me. That is what the "human element" in the profession of teaching can accomplish.

Not considering the elements of intellectual attainment, manliness or womanliness, and other necessary qualities that make a professor a power for good, it is this rare "human element" which so captivates the average college student and evokes his deepest appreciation.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF ALUMNI

The test of good humor is the ability to take a joke on oneself with equanimity and enjoyment. The article reprinted in this issue by courtesy of THE INDEPENDENT is a really good joke on all folk engaged in alumni work. We naturally emphasize to the extreme the importance of the alumni. We are constantly telling the trustees, the faculty, the undergraduates and the alumni themselves, how wonderful the alumni body is. So when an occasional alumnus becomes inflated by his own importance and starts in to try and run the college the source of the "hot air" that caused his inflation is generally the alumni office. Naturally most of the wrath of the puffed-up gentleman aroused by the strange apathy exhibited by college administrators to his fulminations descends on the heads of the alumni executives. Thus is the punishment made to fit the crime and the joke is decidedly on us.

The article alluded to above is chuck-full of real truth and there is no alumni secretary but must admit he can name "page and paragraph" in his own alumni records where a specific instance can be found to fit every one of the author's cases or generalities. You would not believe that human beings lived so devoid of perspective as to be able to say to a college, "If you don't do as I want you to I will cancel my endowment subscription." You would think that the very asininity of it would prevent any man from saying, "Just as soon as you do things my way I will support the college, but not before," yet these things actually are said by alumni of every college. The fact that a man is a thousand miles away from the campus and has not seen the old place for twenty years does not stop him for a minute from outlining minutely just "the medicine the patient needs." Yea, verily, and he is mad as the devil if the old foggy of a college won't swallow the dose at once and immediately declare that it feels much better. Of course the fact that a college with ten thousand graduates would have to travel ten thousand widely varying paths if it were to attempt to use the road maps favored by each alumnus never occurs to this chap with the distorted perspective. He just says,

“I am running a highly successful brick-yard and if they will just model the old college on my patterns they will turn out as good graduates as I turn out bricks.” Yet, if the college president or any of the professors would try to tell him how to run his business he would be more than mildly scornful of such inexperienced opinions.

The truth is the business of education is as complicated as any other business and as highly specialized as any industry. The layman can't run it any more than he can any other business with which he is unacquainted. Alumni often can make illuminating suggestions and point out faults which need correction but they must study the educational game in general and their own college in particular very intensively before they can hope to give sound advice.

Generally speaking, running a college is like running any other business. You need a darned good manager who knows said business from the ground up. Having found such a man you give him freedom of action and every support possible. The one thing you don't do, if you have any business acumen at all, is to hamper him by insisting that he change his ideas and methods to conform to any chance notion that you or any other stockholder may have. You thank God you have been lucky enough to land a man who knows his business just as Lehigh's trustees and alumni are giving thanks for our luck in landing a man like Dr. Richards to manage Lehigh.

However, one thing always remains true—it is a lot better to have an alumnus who is sufficiently interested to make a kick than one who never complains because he doesn't care anything about the place. Personally I always welcome kicks. When I receive one I know that I have probably found another man who will do some work for Lehigh.—Copied from the *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*.

MONTICELLO

BY GEORGE A. SCHUMACHER, '25

Far removed from the noise and bustle of the world, on the top of a mountain and reposing in stately elegance in the beautiful Piedmont section of Virginia, is located Monticello. Here for many years lived Thomas Jefferson amid the glories of old Colonial days in the place which is becoming day by day a national shrine. As one gazes far off into the surrounding blue haze, the lovely Blue Ridge mountains are seen on every side, emphasizing the appropriateness of the name "Monticello"—the Italian "little mountain."

Monticello is a most interesting place, fairly abounding in the wonderful days of the past. An atmosphere of reverence seems to envelope the grounds. Surrounding the old residence is a large terrace, to construct which Mr. Jefferson removed soil to a depth of thirty feet from the crest of the mountain. Now as one strolls over the front lawn large trees provide shelter. Formerly the house was undoubtedly exposed, but two large linden trees planted by Mr. Jefferson today flourish on the lawn.

The house, as it appears from the exterior, is a beautiful brick structure with green shutters on the windows of the first floor. The bricks were manufactured on the premises while the shutters are said to be the originals used upon the completion of the home. To enter this shrine one passes to a large, open porch through portals of sandstone imported from England. Directly above the porch ceiling is a large compass, one of the many practical things about the place.

Over the door is a great double-faced clock which showed the time of day to a person who chanced to be either on the outside of the house or within. To wind this clock Mr. Jefferson used a crank instead of the customary key. Attached to the clock was a huge gong which, we are told, could be heard at a distance of three miles. This timepiece was also a useful calendar as it kept account of the days of the week.

In the days of his residence at Monticello, Mr. Jefferson used

the present main hall as his living room. The eye now rests upon a queer looking apparatus resembling a pole. Close observation shows it to be a folding ladder which the master of the house designed for convenience in ascending to the clock when it needed winding.

Only six original pieces of furniture remain in the home. One of these is the violin stand which Mr. Jefferson made with his own hands. This great man is known to have been a lover of music and he played the violin exceptionally well. During his busy student days when he is reported to have studied fifteen hours daily, this versatile youth often practiced three hours a day. When his home "Shadwell" burned in mid-winter of 1770, a fact which made necessary the hurried completion of "Monticello," the only thing saved was his violin. Before passing out of the old living-room the visitor inspects one of America's sacred relics. On a flag-draped stand is the individual gig in which Mr. Jefferson rode when he made the journey from Monticello to Philadelphia to write the Declaration of Independence.

One passes through beautiful folding doors to enter the drawing room. The simultaneous operation of these doors shows a further proof of the inventive genius of Mr. Jefferson. The beauty of the drawing room is enhanced by a beautiful floor composed of walnut, cherry and beech wood blocks eight inches thick and fitted compactly together.

The dining room is large. Could the walls speak they would surely tell many interesting tales about the great master and his distinguished guests who gathered here. Over the table is a large skylight. Upon investigating the secrets of this room one finds a most interesting convenience and "relic". On the south side of the fireplace is concealed a dumbwaiter which Mr. Jefferson operated with his foot by a spring under the table. By this means he brought up from the cellar his choice wines. One side of the elevator held the new and full bottle while the other half could take care of the empty bottle—further ingenuity.

An interesting sight in the house is the narrow stairways. It is reported that after Mr. Jefferson had designed his house and

building operations were well advanced he suddenly realized that stairways were needed to enable one to reach the upper floor. Accordingly stairs had to be inserted in the very narrow space which could at this late time be spared. The steps are not only exceedingly narrow but are also very steep.

The reader of this article as well as the visitor to Monticello must remember that not only was Mr. Jefferson a very able and interesting man, but also a most important citizen. Furthermore, he lived a great part of his life in troublous times. This fact is recognized when one visits the bed-chamber of Mr. Jefferson and observes the precautions that were adopted for his safety. High up in the wall and overlooking his bed were three loopholes which contained the pictures of George Washington, James Madison and James Monroe. Secreted in an alcove behind these pictures, bodyguards watched over the master of Monticello in his hours of slumber.

The bed was placed in a compartment dividing the room from his study. Therefore if Mr. Jefferson cared to go directly from his bed to his study he had only to leave by the left side. To enter his dressing room required only that he place himself to the right of his bed. During the day the bed was pulled up to the ceiling and this permitted him to pass freely at any time between his bedroom and his study. In his study there remain two original wall shelves which were used as writing desks.

On both sides of the house may be found conservatories with French windows. Adjoining the conservatory on the west wing is the breakfast room of Mrs. Jefferson. In the east wing is the library of Mr. Jefferson, a spacious room containing the original fireplace. Fireplaces, unusually small, are found in nearly all of the rooms. Including the basement the house contains thirty-five rooms.

On June 4, 1781, Monticello was thrown into consternation when a messenger brought word that the British were approaching. Mr. Jefferson immediately sent the family to a place fifteen miles distant while he remained to secure some important papers. The

message proved to be authentic and in time a party of the British were seen approaching. With dashing boldness, a captain rode into the house. The prints from the shoes of the horse may still be seen where the sharp iron cut into the floor. Meanwhile an almost melodramatic episode was occurring. Mr. Jefferson, by means of a tunnel which he required his servants to use, entered the underground passageway and proceeded to its termination where he mounted a waiting horse and escaped from the very hands of the British.

When Mr. Jefferson was sixty-five years of age he retired to Monticello. His fame brought distinguished visitors from all over the world to the place where everyone is now permitted to visit. Both James Madison and James Monroe came to Monticello for visits and each man had special rooms which are now designated by the names of these men. Being so far removed from the world in this mountain home, visits were often of long duration and many were the gay scenes. However, in the midst of his loving and distinguished company Mr. Jefferson would not allow his guests to rob him of the hours which he devoted to work in his library or on his farm. He said, "The sun has not caught me in bed for fifty years," consequently Monticello saw the master up and about at an early hour.

The south terrace sloping to the rear of the house has a beautiful lawn. Running under the ground is the passageway used by the servants. This removed the domestics from sight and permitted absolute privacy for the family whenever they cared to use the lawn. On the west side of the house the tunnel extends to the ice-house. On the southeastern side of the back lawn is a small brick house which was used as a residence while the completion of the present home was rushed. Directly across the terrace is a similar small brick structure which was used by Mr. Jefferson as his law library. The servant-quarters consisted of small rooms built into the sides of the terrace. On a lower terrace, in a place exposed to the morning and noonday sun, is the plot of ground devoted by Mr. Jefferson to the cultivation of flowers and at another spot is the site

of the old vegetable garden. At the present time the flower garden is being restored.

Here, then, in this quiet beautiful spot amid delightful surroundings lived Thomas Jefferson. Public duties called him to many places and it was often necessary for him to be absent much of the time. His final years were spent here but even during his absences it is certain that the spirit of the master permeated the premises. He said at one time, "All my wishes end, where I hope my days will end—at Monticello."

The visitor is loath to leave Monticello. After he proceeds for perhaps a quarter of a mile down the rustic mountain road, a graveyard is reached. This contains the remains of the third President of the United States and many of his descendants. One approaches this sacred spot by leaving the road and walking up moss-covered brick steps. Within the gate and facing the old walk is the grave of the great man. It is covered with a large granite monument and on the shaft are engraved these words:

HERE WAS BURIED
THOMAS JEFFERSON
AUTHOR OF THE
DECLARATION
OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE
OF THE
STATUTE OF VIRGINIA
FOR
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
AND FATHER OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

THE DUFFER'S HOPE

BY CLARENCE L. GOODWIN

We may have sliced our drives today,
 We may have topped our brassie lies,
 We may have dug our irons deep,
 And scattered divots at the skies.

We may have shot them into traps,
 And smote the diabolic sand,
 And cussed the dub who left his track
 Just where our ball has chanced to land.

We may have run them 'cross the green,
 Or putted short or rimmed the cup,
 We may have played them to the rough
 And run the score still up and up.

But ah! There'll be another time,
 Hope casts her ever pleasing spell,
 Next day we'll have a new white card,
 There'll be another tale to tell.

Some happy time in days to come,
 Some day, some day, we shall contrive,
 To put them where they ought to be,
 And shoot the course in eighty-five!

So in life's game we mar the score,
 So much we try and fail to do,
 Too oft we slice our main intent,
 Instead of shooting straight and true.

Each day we get a clean white card.
 Resolved that now we will not fail,
 Each morning brings another chance,
 Each evening tells another tale.

Too many good aims putted short,
 Too many shots that don't get home,
 Too many other fellows cussed,
 For faults that mostly are our own.

But, ever hoping, may we be
 Determined always more and more,
 That on our final card of life
 We may turn in a worthwhile score.

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, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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.

HARLAN O. PAGE

With deep regret and sense of personal loss the College has seen the withdrawal of Coach Page. A genius in his own department, a man and a gentleman, he has generally been recognized. Undergraduates and alumni from far and near have expressed appreciation and gratitude to him.

The College wanted athletic distinction, and when near six years ago athletics were at their lowest ebb brought Mr. Page here. He supplied that want in full measure. For this he deserves and has received all gratitude and praise. President Aley voiced general sentiment when he said: "Mr. Page has done a great piece of constructive work for Butler in the department of athletics, and I have always felt that he was one of the best men in the country for the type of work he was doing here. I am sorry to see him go."

Mr. Page was attached to the school and felt its opportunity. His spirit showed itself in expressions made at a recent dinner given by the Butler Men's Club, when he said in his own characteristic manner:

"It is for the good of the whole scheme that I am leaving."

"I don't want any one to destroy what we have started to build." "I know that you will carry on. You have a fine future. You have a reputation to uphold and it is always harder to maintain a reputation than to obtain one. It will take organization,

but you've got the foundation. You freshmen must stick together. That's the way championship teams are made."

"I don't see why you fellows should feel the way you do. Things will go on. I know you will carry on and give the same loyal support to my successor that you have given me. I want to go quietly.

"I'm not quitting; I'm only leaving. I've always preached 'never be a quitter.' I've always been a fighter and sometimes I've been in the wrong. That's all in the game.

"We're only a small part of the plans for the bigger Butler. I used to think we were the whole show but I've been educated to see the whole scheme, recently. I feel morally obligated to Butler College for the opportunity it has given me. The average life of a coach at one institution is five years. I've been here six, so you see I'm a year to the good.

"I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Faculty Athletic Committee. You know they have been the best friends we've had. Some of the Board of Directors are wonderful men and have been splendid. Others have not been athletically educated, but they are learning.

"Athletics teaches us to be good losers. Every one loves and cheers the winner. Real sportsmen will back a loser. It is a wonderful thing that Butler, several years ago, stuck by and backed a loser.

"We have had years of success. You basketball men have just completed a wonderful season. You have won the respect of the State and are deserving of the State title. You can look back with pride on your record."

We do look back with pride upon the record Coach Page's men have made for Butler College. The best wishes of THE QUARTERLY go out to Mr. and Mrs. Page in all their ways, its esteem and its affection.

FROM THE CITY OFFICE

Since the last QUARTERLY was issued the City Office has had the pleasure of reporting a gift of \$350,000 from Arthur Jordan, Indianapolis capitalist, manufacturer and philanthropist, to the Butler University building fund. The Board of Directors decided, as a tribute to Mr. Jordan's generosity, to name one of the first buildings at Fairview in his honor and it will be called the Arthur Jordan Memorial Hall.

In connection with his gift, which was not the first from Mr. Jordan, he expressed the opinion that Butler University was the instrumentality through which educational advantages and opportunities could be offered to thousands of boys and girls, especially in Indianapolis, who might not be able to attend college or university if it became necessary for them to go away from home. Mr. Jordan was among the first to see the advantages in such a site as Fairview and has been an interested and helpful worker in behalf of a greater Butler from the start of the present campaign.

Tributes were paid to Mr. Jordan at the time of his gift by William G. Irwin, of Columbus, chairman of the General Campaign Committee, and Louis C. Huesmann, of Indianapolis, chairman of the City Campaign Committee. Mr. Irwin recalled that Mr. Jordan had given Butler \$25,000 a year previous and that he had been of assistance in every way possible. Mr. Irwin pointed out that every venture in which Mr. Jordan had embarked had been successful and he regarded his support of Butler as a good omen. Mr. Huesmann spoke of the effect the gift should have on Indianapolis business interests generally and expressed the hope that greater liberality would be shown locally in behalf of Butler.

Robert Frost Daggett and Thomas E. Hibben, architects for the new Butler buildings, have their plans completed sufficiently to warrant the announcement that bids likely will be sought in May and if this is done actual construction work on the new plant will be under way before commencement in June. The first unit of construction will include two recitation buildings and a science building. The Faculty and the architects have been in conference

with reference to the arrangement of recitation rooms, laboratories and the like and members of the Faculty have expressed pleasure over the manner in which their ideas will be followed. One of the recitation buildings will house the administrative forces until the administration building is built. Ample facilities will be provided for the president, the deans, registrar, secretary, treasurer and others of the administrative force.

Attention is being given to the athletic needs of the university and plans are being prepared for a stadium that will seat 25,000 persons. It will be constructed in such manner that the seating capacity may be doubled if necessary. There also will be built a combination gymnasium and indoor basketball field, capable of seating between 6,000 and 8,000 persons. Arthur V. Brown, chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Board of Directors, hopes to have the first football game of the 1927 season played in the new stadium. If the rate of progress anticipated on the university buildings is made the board hopes to begin classes at Fairview in the fall of 1927.

Work on the boulevard around the campus is progressing and will be completed before construction starts on the different buildings.

The Rev. C. H. DeVoe, the Rev. R. D. Thomas, the Rev. Herbert J. Buchanan and the Rev. W. J. Evans are now working among members of the Churches of Christ in Indiana, in behalf of the \$350,000 needed to finance the building for the Butler College of Religion. These field agents, under the general direction of John W. Atherton, financial secretary of the university, are reporting gratifying progress. Not only are they meeting with success in their efforts to raise money for the College of Religion but they are bringing the churches in closer touch with the university and are obtaining the promise of many additional students for another year.

RECENT COLLEGE AFFILIATION

Teachers' College of Indianapolis, of which Mrs. Eliza Blaker is president, and Butler University are now affiliated as a result of negotiations which have been pending some time.

With the affiliation of the Teachers' College the Irvington school has relation with three of Indianapolis's schools: the Metropolitan School of Music and the Herron Art Institute. The teacher's field at Butler will be broadened because of the action taken. The educational department which has heretofore been only to train high school teachers, principals and superintendents will with the affiliation afford students an opportunity to study under Mrs. Blaker in her classes for prospective kindergarten and grade school teachers. A mutual benefit will be derived by both schools, more than could be obtained in a special school.

The affiliation will in no way affect the policies of either school. Both will continue under their present heads. Mrs. Blaker has said that she is impressed with the plans for the future of Butler and in Butler's high standards she has every confidence that all the contracts will be in accord with her ideals and standards.

ATHLETICS

Meet Mr. Hinkle, the new Director of Athletics! As all eyes are turned toward the new Butler head of the department of athletics, Paul D. Hinkle, a little information about him should be of interest to Butler alumni.

Paul D. Hinkle was born near Logansport in 1899. He was the son of a mathematics instructor, who incidentally taught this subject at Indiana University under Robert J. Aley, then head of the mathematics department of that school. The Hinkle family lived in Goshen, Indiana; Winona, Minnesota; Madison, Wisconsin; Elgin, Illinois, at various times during Paul's boyhood, and finally settled down in Chicago, Illinois. Young Mr. Hinkle was then about ten years old.

"Tony", as he was early entitled by his Windy City playmates,

got his start in athletics at Hamilton Park playground system of Chicago.

He entered Calumet high school in 1912, and played four years of baseball, four of basketball, and three years of soccer, the closest thing to football that they had in the school. "Hink" was also a trackman, specializing in the 660-yard run and in the shot-put during his last two years. A friend who went to Calumet high with him remarked recently that Hinkle was not an outstanding athlete in school, and that he surprised all his old school mates when he stepped into the limelight in University of Chicago athletics.

The alleged banana vender was one of the best athletes the Chicago University ever had. He won his numerals in football, basketball, and baseball, plus a captaincy in the last mentioned sport during his first year there.

During his next three years at the educational institution he won letters each year in football, basketball, and baseball. He captained the basketball team during the seasons of 1919 and 1920, and is the only University of Chicago athlete to be given the honor of captaining the same team for two successive seasons. He played end in football, guard in basketball and pitcher, shortstop or outfielder in baseball.

Sports writers picked him on an all-conference football team one year, and placed him on all-conference basketball teams three years. He had charge of the University of Chicago baseball team on its trip to the Orient during his senior year, after Pat Page resigned as assistant coach there to go to Butler, although he was still playing on the team. A professor acted as Faculty advisor on the journey. He coached freshman basketball and was assistant varsity basketball coach at Chicago during the winter 1920-1921.

When he came to Butler to assist Coach Page, the freshman ruling prohibiting first year men from playing on the first college teams had not gone into effect, and he therefore acted as assistant coach in football, basketball and varsity baseball. He was not officially recognized as varsity baseball coach until last year. With

the passing of the Freshman ruling, "Hink" was put in complete charge of the frosh football and basketball candidates.

Both his freshman football team and the yearling basket squad proved themselves to be of more than average strength, the gridmen winning both of their contests last season, and the netmen breaking even with the strong Franklin frosh hardwood organization.

TRACK SCHEDULE

- April 16th and 17th—Ohio Relays.
- April 23rd and 24th—Drake and Pennsylvania Relays.
- May 1st—Dual Meet at Earlham.
- May 8th—Meet to be arranged.
- May 15th—College Meet at Greencastle.
- May 22nd—State Meet at Bloomington.
- June 4th and 5th—Midwest Meet at Milwaukee.
- June 11th and 12th—National Meet at Chicago.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

- April 2nd and 3rd—Northwestern at Indianapolis.
- April 10th—Ohio State at Columbus.
- April 14th—Illinois at Urbana.
- April 17th—Chicago at Indianapolis.
- April 23rd—Indiana Central at Indianapolis.
- April 24th—Depauw at Indianapolis.
- April 27th—Franklin at Indianapolis.
- May 1st—Dayton University at Dayton.
- May 4th—Wabash at Crawfordsville.
- May 7th—Kalamazoo College at Kalamazoo.
- May 8th—Michigan State at Lansing.
- May 11th—State Normal at Terre Haute.
- May 14th—Depauw at Greencastle.
- May 15th—Dayton University at Indianapolis.
- May 18th—Franklin at Franklin.
- May 22nd—State Normal at Indianapolis.
- May 28th—Wabash at Indianapolis.
- June 11th—Alumni game and B Men's Banquet.

HONORED STUDENTS

Making its selections from a field of applicants, representing colleges and universities all over the country, the Yale graduate school recently named two Butler men among the recipients of laboratory assistantships for the school year of 1926-27. The men honored are Shailer Bass and T. Clarence Jaleski. Both will serve in the chemistry department at Yale.

This announcement brings the list of Butler students receiving similar awards to five. Florence Hooper, an assistant in the botany and chemistry departments at Butler, will go to Iowa State College as an assistant in the department of plant chemistry. John Mason received award of a scholarship in the department of European history at Wisconsin University, and Lowell Mullen a fellowship in botany at the State College of Washington.

Jaleski and Bass, both senior scholars, received invitations for next year from several universities. Offers came to Jaleski from Yale, Ohio State and Wisconsin. Bass had a choice between Yale and Ohio State. Jaleski, who has majored in both chemistry and zoology, had the privilege of doing his work at Yale in either of these departments.

The assistantships awarded to the two men each have a cash value of \$750.

The honors are considered as being significant as tokens of the esteem which the eastern universities have for the quality of work done at Butler. It is known that many of Yale's own undergraduate students were candidates for these awards. Victor Twitty, who went to Yale from Butler last year as an assistant in the department of zoology, has been highly successful in his work there, according to reports from New Haven, and this is believed to have reflected credit upon the high academic standards of Butler.

"I am gratified," said Prof. Shadinger, head of the Chemistry department, "because this indicates that Butler's work is of the highest quality. Besides, it proves that scholarship has its rewards no less than athletics or any other field of endeavor."

These appointments are gratifying to the College, not only be-

cause of deserved individual recognition but also because it is an avowed acknowledgment that Butler is performing a type of educational service which places her abreast of the best in the academic world.

POSTSCRIPT: Since going to press word has been received at the College of the winning of a \$1,000 essay prize by Miss Janet Rioch, '26. This prize was offered by the American Chemical Society. The contest is open to undergraduates in any college in the country and is an annual event. Contestants are permitted to choose one of six subjects on which to write. Miss Rioch chose "The Relation of Chemistry to Health and Disease." Secretary Herbert Hoover is chairman of the committee which conducted the contest.

Miss Rioch is the daughter of David Rioch, '98, and Mrs. Rioch, missionaries in India. She will prepare herself to return to her native home as medical missionary.

A LOVED LANDMARK

In a recent BUTLER COLLEGIAN the sentiments of the QUARTERLY were thus expressed:

"On this campus there is a boulder that has become something of a landmark. Years ago it was taken from Irwin field when this land was being prepared for athletic purposes. Since then it has rested upon the corner of Butler and University avenues near the door of the present gymnasium. There is graven upon it hundreds of initials and class numerals. The surface of the stone has been worn smooth by the students who have paused to rest upon it during the balmy days of many springs and many summers.

Within a year or two at best, Butler will have moved to Fairview, and unless something is done in the meantime to save the old rock, it will probably be broken to pieces or carted away and lost to sight and memory.

The opportunity which presents itself by which the old stone may be both preserved and used for a fitting purpose is a fortunate

circumstance. What would make Hilton U. Brown, Jr., happier than the knowledge that the stone which came from the field upon which he played as an athlete before he joined the colors should bear the record of his name and deed? In what better way could Butler honor herself and her soldier dead than by presenting this stone to the city for the purpose named?

In 1917, Brown was one of the most promising men on the Butler campus. He was a scholar, an athlete, a gentleman and a friend to all who knew him. He died in battle like a man and a hero, and Butler was poorer for the loss."

So, the landmark will soon be placed on the triangle at the corner of Washington street and Emerson avenue, donated by Mr. H. U. Brown to the Indianapolis Park Board, in sight of loved home and native village, bearing in bronze this dedication:

In memory of
 LIEUTENANT HILTON U. BROWN, JR.,
 Who played at mimic warfare on
 these grounds
 and who
 November 3, 1918,
 In the language of Petain, Marshal
 of France,
 Died gloriously in Argonne while
 serving his battery against con-
 centrated enemy fire.
 7th F. A., First Division

MOORES' LINCOLN COLLECTION

There has been placed in a section of cases in the Bona Thompson Library the Charles W. Moores Lincoln Collection, given to Butler College last October by Miss Emily Bishop Moores in memory of her father.

This collection, which is made up of books, pictures, documents

and souvenirs, is one of the finest, if not the finest, of its kind in the State.

More than three hundred volumes on various phases of Lincoln's career, besides many cases of pamphlets, have been placed upon the shelves of the College Library. The standard biography of Lincoln by his secretaries, J. G. Nicolay and John Hay, is in ten volumes, and his complete works are in twelve volumes. These alone complete a valuable addition to the library. Among the equipment Lincoln authorities are Carl Schurz, Ida M. Tarbell, Lord Charnwood and William E. Barton.

One of the three especially good pictures of Lincoln has been hung in the south reading room of the library near the case containing the books. Among the souvenirs is a piece of wood from the Lincoln cabin. There is also a framed notice written and signed by Lincoln in the suit of Pearson and Anderson versus Bird Monroe, a case which was filed in the circuit court of Coles county, Illinois, May 24, 1842. Mr. Moores was the author of several books and pamphlets on Lincoln, the most notable of which is the "Life of Abraham Lincoln for Boys and Girls." The manuscripts of these books and Mr. Moores' personal correspondence with the various Lincoln authorities and collectors of Lincolniana were included in the collection and constitute valuable research material.

BUTLER PUBLICATIONS

STORY-WRITING—LESSONS FROM THE MASTERS

BY FRANCES M. PERRY

A new text on Story-Writing just issued by Henry Holt and Company, is of especial interest to Indianapolis people as it is written by Miss Frances Perry, an Indianapolis woman. Miss Perry is a graduate of Shortridge High School and of Butler College. All students of the early nineties remember Fanny Perry. She was graduated in the class of '91, and was a member of the old Demia Butler Society when that organization was in its hey-

day. Miss Perry's book is dedicated to "My Students in the University of Arizona and Wellesley College". From teaching a short time in Shortridge, Miss Perry went as instructor to Wellesley, where she became professor of English Composition and later was invited to the University of Arizona as head of the English Composition department. Miss Perry visited friends in Indianapolis last June on her way to California after spending her sabbatical year's leave of absence from the University in teaching again at Wellesley.

Miss Perry's book is praised in very high terms by competent critics. As a text it has certain outstanding qualities that differentiate it from other texts. It combines a recognition of the standard, approved masters of story telling with a sureness, freshness and daring in selection of present day writers. The book is characterized by more than the usual definiteness in the gradual progression of its assignments toward mastery of the types of writing illustrated. The difference and variety in specimen is such that students are obliged to experiment in several widely different types of writing and so have an opportunity to discover their real aptitude instead of being inclined to adopt early mannerisms of style. The assignments in this volume are more specific than in the usual texts, the advantage being that the entire class is set to writing with a common aim and the resultant criticism and discussion of one member's work will therefore be profitable and interesting to all. The general method proposed with careful directions is that of intensive study of the technique of the authors suggested so that the student understands what the writer has tried to do and how and why he has done it.

Miss Perry's text is, I believe, the only one where the author has perceived and pointed out the value of learning from the old ballads how to find subjects for a story that will stand the test of time and how to make life picturesque and poignant. The chapter on "The Ballad Writers" is an interesting contribution to both composition and literature teachers.

The book seems to me admirably fitted to aid writers to acquire and develop literary intelligence and style. The power to touch

with ease, grace and precision any note in the gamut of human thought or emotion, Sir Arthur Quiller Couch has said, is literary style, and Miss Perry's book affords opportunity to learn how men's varied thoughts and feelings have been given expression that endures.

EVELYN M. BUTLER.

SYSTEMS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

BY HOWARD W. ODUM AND D. W. WILLARD

"The County as a Unit for Public Welfare and Social Work" is the title of a chapter contributed by Professor Howard E. Jensen of Butler College to a new book, "Systems of Public Welfare," published by the University of North Carolina Press, under the co-authorship of Howard W. Odum and D. W. Willard. The book is a compilation of useful information about the scope and plans of the several state systems of public welfare work. Professor Jensen presents a valuable historical sketch of the recent development of public welfare work organized on a county unit basis rather than a state or municipal basis, and explains several distinct advantages of the county as the logical though neglected unit for public welfare and social work.

H. E. BIRDSONG.

Announcement is made by D. Appleton & Company of the early appearance of a volume entitled "The God of the Liberal Christian", written by D. S. Robinson, '10, now head of department of philosophy in Miami University. In 1924 the same publishers issued "The Principles of Reasoning; an Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method" by Daniel Sommer Robinson.

"BUTLER DAY" IN CHICAGO

March 13 was "Butler Day" at the Salon of Indiana Artists. Two things combined to make this a memorable occasion in the history of the Butler College Club of Chicago: one was the very interesting Indiana Art Exhibit; the other was Miss Graydon's presence in our midst.

It was with no small amount of interest that twenty-seven Butlerites (with others dropping in later) gathered together for luncheon, and for hearing Miss Graydon's talk on present-day affairs at the Alma Mater:—the large numbers, the growth of endowment and building funds, the atheletic outlook since the resignation of Mr. Page, and other things we were all eager to hear. She made various definite suggestions as to the possible accomplishments of our Club, and closed asking us not to stand back and coldly criticize our College, but *help* her, *think* for her, *feel* for her, *pray* for her, for she is a living being with mind and heart and soul, and she is putting up a brave fight. These suggestions in the light of Miss Graydon's own loyalty and devotion met with a ready response in the group that sat listening.

As Hoosiers, we have a special interest in the Art and Artists of Indiana. The Butler College Club of Chicago shared in the exhibit to the extent of raising a prize fund of fifty dollars which was awarded by the jury to Mr. Carl C. Graf of Indianapolis. This prize picture was a beautiful landscape in oils entitled "Gray Misty Morning". After the luncheon a tour of the galleries was made by the Butler people conducted by Mr. Edgar Forkner, winner of the first prize in water colors. The exhibit made by over three hundred and fifty artists was one of which all Hoosiers might well be proud.

Those present at the luncheon were:

Miss Katharine Merrill Graydon, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford H. Browder, Mr. Henry P. Bruner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davison, Mrs. Hope W. Graham, Miss Flora N. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Hummel, Mrs. Edith Habbe Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. McElroy, Dr. Earl McRoberts, Mrs. Gwyneth Harry Meyer, Mrs. Cornelia Thornton Morrison, Dr. Elam T. Murphy, Mr. M. O. Naramore, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Rogers, Mr. Frank Sanders, Miss Helen Schell, Mr. Carl Turner.

But it was the presence of her who so completely embodies the living spirit of Butler that made the occasion for all of us—in reality as well as in name—"Butler Day".

MABLE FELT BROWDER, '15,
Secretary, Butler College Club of Chicago.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The activities of the League, organized three years ago, have accomplished much on the campus in the interest of the women.

At the first meeting of the present year a beautiful Freshman Scholarship Cup was presented to that Freshman girl who had maintained the highest average during the preceding year. Jane Ogborn was the recipient. This Cup will be handed down year by year to the one who has achieved like honor.

As the League purposes to support all worthy student enterprises it also governs the activities of the women engaging in them. This year the activity point system has been arranged with a view to limiting the number of offices which a girl may hold, thus dividing responsibility among the women in school. It is gratifying to state that several colleges have written to Butler for a statement of this plan to help formulate a similar system in their institution.

A bazaar was held on December 5, the profits of which added to that in the Trust Fund for a Woman's Building increased the amount to over one thousand dollars. Another committee is working to raise funds to purchase a piano for the chapel. The matinee programs have been of unusual interest consisting of such numbers as: a talk by Mrs. Beulah Brown Fletcher, member of the Theatrical Press Representatives; a musicale with Mrs. Newell Brown of Columbus soloist, and Miss Elsie Sweeney accompanist; the entertainment for Riley Day of William Hough of Greenfield, cousin of James Whitcomb Riley; pleasant chalk talk by Chic Jackson; a lecture by Professor E. Merrill Root of Earlham College on "James Stephens, Ireland's Poet"; a talk by Bert F. Merling, director of the Indianapolis Theatre Guild, on "The Scope, History and Possibilities of Pantomime;" a delightful talk on "Poetry and the Ice Man" by Meredith Nicholson. The League was also highly favored by having as its guest Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College and of the American Association of University Women.

Through the efforts of the Matinee Program Committee a successful Citizenship School was held for two days in March at the

Propylaeum, for the purpose of stimulating interest in civic government on the part of women. Among the speakers on the program were Henry Bentley of Cincinnati; Miss Charlotte Conover of Dayton; Professor Howard E. Jensen of Butler College, also of Indianapolis, E. O. Snethen, James A. Rohbach, Walter Myers, R. Walter Jarvis and others. Dean Evelyn Butler was toastmistress at the banquet. This Citizenship School was held introductory to the organization of a League of Women Voters in Butler, a step toward educating students in non-partisan political matters.

The final activity of the year will be the annual May Day celebration to be held at Fairview on May 21, or, if the weather be inclement, on May 24. The Athletic department promises a big inter-class track meet in the morning. From eleven to one o'clock a breakfast-luncheon, fifty cents, will be served. Mr. Atherton promises a celebration in connection with the formal opening of some department of the University. The Butler Band will be on hand. In the afternoon an elaborate mediaeval pageant will be presented, immediately following which will be the installation of the new officers of the League. The program of the full day will close with a dance.

The alumni are most cordially invited to participate in our May Day.

VIRGINIA CURTIS, '26,

President of the Women's League.

ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIPS

An appeal goes forth for the Alumni Scholarship Fund. The value of this movement is two-fold: it pays the tuition of worthy students (this year two) who otherwise could not have academic advantages; and it asks for an expression from every former student, not some great impossible amount, but just what he feels he can give, thus forming a bond of union between classes and individuals.

The readers of the QUARTERLY have received letters from their class secretaries stating the above facts. All have not been an-

swered. If the secretary's name and address have been forgotten, send replies to Miss Graydon, Butler College. She will see the contribution is rightly placed. As the year nears its close kindly attend to this matter without delay. *Do not expect your class secretary to write a second time.*

It has been pleasant to receive memorial gifts as have come in the name of Oliver Romeo Johnson, '78, and in the name of Katharine Jameson Lewis, '16. It is hoped increasingly such response may be made to the fund for remembrance of those who loved the College while here.

COMMENCEMENT

The Commencement program will open with the Phi Kappa Phi dinner on the evening of June 11. Class Day and Alumni Reunions and Supper on Saturday, the 12th. Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday afternoon, the 13th. Fuller announcements will be made known later. It is hoped there will be an unusually large return of alumni, for the number of gatherings to be held on the old campus is narrowing to very few. The call, therefore, goes forth—Come back!

CLASS REUNIONS

The class of 1890 is making elaborate preparations, as it knows how to make, for its thirty-sixth anniversary to be held in connection with Commencement, June 12-14. This class has the unusual record of having no name starred on its membership list and it is earnestly hoped that each of the eighteen will be able to be present.

Other anniversaries to be especially observed are by the class of 1875, the class of 1901, the class of 1916, the class of 1921.

THE BUTLER DRIFT

A "DRIFT" that promises to surpass all previous local efforts will be distributed May 25. Wilson Daily is editor and Lucy

Ashjian, associate editor. A new note is struck in the subversion of activities to art, this work being student product, under Wallace Richards, by advanced students of John Herron.

The book is divided into seven sections: Academic, Personnel, Sports, Extra-curricular, Fraternities, Law and Advertising.

Academics, comprising the first thirty-two pages, editor, Jabez Wood, is the "feature" section, revolutionizing conventional treatment of the ex-libris, foreword and dedication pages and stressing learning as the ultimate in college. Hand lettering, color initial letters, pen sketches and three-color plates feature it. A medieval design is the central theme throughout the book.

Personnel, containing 1,000 class and faculty photographs, follows, managed by Martha Zoercher.

In the Athletic section, the only humor of the annual is ably carried out in the sub-division pages, edited by Joseph Helms.

Club write-ups account for twenty pages of the total 320. Group and mount pictures with identifications follow each editorial account. Editor, Billie Mae Kreider.

The Greeks are given prominence in the "Fraternities" section, by Maude Searcy.

Sixteen pages are devoted to the Indiana Law School, handled by the art section.

The concluding pages comprise the \$1,500 advertising section, under Ralph Hitch.

The covers are of Malloy manufacture, vermilion with gold edges. The Butler seal decorates the front cover. The paper is a special Strathmore deckle-edged stock of sepia tint. Engraving is by the Indianapolis Engraving Company and printing by William Mitchell of Greenfield.

About 700 copies have been sold and it is hoped that 1,000 will be by date of issuance.

The staff editing this year's book is working whole-heartedly toward the production of another prize winner; rewinning the Art Crafts Guild contest means permanent retention of the 1925 award.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Mattie Empson, '12, is living in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Mrs. W. B. Parks (Mattie Wade, '84), is living in Pittsburg, Kansas.

Miss Virginia Kingsbury, '18, spent the month of February in Florida.

There are 1,369 students enrolled in the College for the present semester.

Miss Lena Weitknecht, '25, is teaching History in the Kokomo High School.

George A. Smith, '20, is principal of the high school in Westfield, New Jersey.

Henry P. Bruner, '23, is connected with the Midland Utilities Company of Chicago.

President and Mrs. Aley have returned from a ten-weeks' visit in California and Hawaii.

Miss Sarah E. Cotton, registrar of the College, took a two weeks' respite in March in Miami, Florida.

Frank M. Sanders, ex-'20, is connected with the American Post-office Equipment Company of Chicago.

B. F. Dailey, '87, and Mrs. Dailey have returned to Irvington from the winter spent in southern California.

Wood Unger, '12, assistant professor in English, speaks frequently upon topics making for Good Citizenship.

Miss Corinne Welling, '12, after several weeks spent in Rochester, Minnesota, is convalescing at her home in Indianapolis.

Miss Nellie Moorman, a former student, is teaching history in the Western High School of Washington and living at the Cairo Hotel.

Mrs. Florence McHatton Moffett has bought a home in Irvington, at 72 North Layman avenue, where she and her four sons are living.

Mrs. Mary Padou Young, '18, is spending the year in New York City where she and Mr. Young are working at Columbia University.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College delivered in the chapel in March three lectures upon "The Nature and Value of Mystical Religion".

Miss Ethel R. Curryer, '97, has been elected treasurer of the Settlement School the Pi Beta Phi Sorority supports in Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

John Orus Malott, ex-'17, has been appointed a specialist in commercial education in connection with the Bureau of Education in Washington.

Miss Fannie Miner, ex-'06, is connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company located in the Continental Building of Indianapolis.

Roger W. Wallace, '09, is associated with Thomas A. Berling in the general contracting business in Miami Beach, Florida, with offices at 835 Lincoln Road.

Stanley Sellick, '16, received last June his B. D. degree from Yale University. He holds a pastorate in Lebanon, Conn., where he and his family are living.

Joseph Ostrander, ex-'15, has left Indianapolis for an indefinite period to live in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He has been joined by Mrs. Ostrander and little daughter.

Claris Adams, ex-'10, is candidate for nomination for United States Senator, long term, at the next primaries; while Oscar Ryan, ex-'11, of Anderson, has announced himself as candidate for the short term of Senatorship.

Miss Maria Leonard, '06, Dean of Women at University of Illinois, will be the principal speaker at the Pi Beta Phi Founders' Day luncheon on April 24 in Indianapolis.

Professor W. L. Richardson represented Butler College at the meetings of the National Education, being especially interested in the sessions of the department of education.

Mrs. David O. Thomas of Minneapolis, daughter of Mr. Ovid Butler, is visiting Indianapolis friends on her migration from Florida, where she spent the winter, to her northern home.

At the recent election of officers the Butler Men's Club chose for president, Earl T. Bowham ("Tow"); for vice-president, R. W. Thompson; for secretary-treasurer, Theodore Davenport.

On March 1 announcement was made that Austin V. Clifford, '17, had become a member of the law firm of Matson, Carter, Ross & McCord, with offices at 947 Consolidated Building, Indianapolis.

Bloor Schleppey, ex-'12, who has been with the public relations department of the New Orleans Electric Bond Company for several years, has been appointed secretary of the Chicago Local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Officers of the Women's Faculty Club elected for the ensuing year are: president, Mrs. J. W. Putnam; 1st vice-president, Miss Evelyn Butler; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Gino Ratti; secretary, Mrs. Parr Armstrong; treasurer, Miss Allegra Stewart; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Kershner.

Marshall Davis, '90, and Mrs. Davis (Emma Johnson, '94) of Miami University, have been spending their sabbatical year in Europe. Dr. Davis took a course of lectures in Cambridge where he finished his textbook in physiology and then went to Naples where he is doing research work in the Biological Station.

Rev. Milo J. Smith, former student, has resigned his pastorate of the Centenary Christian Church and gone to San Francisco to become superintendent of missions for the Christian Church in

northern California. Mrs. Smith and children will remain in Indianapolis until the summer.

Dean Evelyn Butler attended the annual meeting of the Deans of Women held in connection with the National Education Association in Washington from February 22 to 25. She was on the program and received the honor of election to the treasurership of the National Association of Administrative Women in Education.

Oscar C. Ries, '25, will conduct a Students' Tour under the management of the McComb Tours. The successful handling of these Tours (Miss Virginia McComb, '01), for the past twenty-three years is generally recognized by those who wish the best in travel, with a minimum of care and annoyance. The McComb Tours are affiliated with the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis.

Paul Randall Wright, ex-'98, war correspondent and world traveler, has been assigned to the Far East on the foreign staff of the Miami Daily News and the Chicago Daily News. He has been a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Daily News for twenty years, and during the World War was its accredited correspondent with the American expeditionary forces in Siberia. He has traveled in Japan, Siberia, Russia, China and the Philippines.

Eugene M. Weesner, '22, wrote from Nebraska: "Here I am about eight hundred miles from home, with no chance of getting back for another month, and I get an invitation to the Founders' Day Banquet! I can't think of anything I'd rather do on Saturday night, or anything more difficult to accomplish.

"The invitations were beautiful and the program sounds very interesting. Best wishes for an exceptionally fine celebration."

Rev. Stanley R. Grubb, '99, has resigned his work at Columbia, South Carolina, and returned to his former pastorate in Athens, Georgia. The following editorial comment was made in the *South Carolina Christian*: Mr. Grubb is a man of deep conviction, stern in his decisions and indefatigable in pushing to a successful conclusion anything he undertakes. All people respect his convictions, admire the stern character and love him because of his never-let-up

propensities of putting over a worth-while job. Men of his strength of character will be missed not only in their circle of acquaintance, but all over the State in which they live and act.

Oscar C. Helming, '88, who is professor of Economics at Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, recently spent a week-end with his mother and sisters in Indianapolis before leaving for Europe on his sabbatical year. On his way to New York he stopped at Chicago to present a course in "Ethical Aspects of Business" at the University of Chicago. On February 21 he sailed from New York, following the Mediterranean route to Beirut, Syria, where he will spend a month or more with his son, Vernon, who is an instructor at the American University. From there he will go to England and later to the continent to make a study of the economic conditions in the principal European countries.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hobgood (Tobitha Alderson, ex-'17), and their three children, are spending the spring college term in Irvington. In September, 1925, they returned to America from their mission home at Lotumbe, Belgian Congo, where for several years they have been doing evangelistic, industrial and educational work, including the making of translations. Mr. Hobgood will receive the degree of Master of Arts at the College of Missions in June. In the early summer the family will go to Belgium for two or three months' study, from where they will return to the Congo.

Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Tefft and daughter Julia Anne spent the months of February and March in Indianapolis on their way from a two years stay in the Philippines to their new station at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Mrs. Tefft was formerly Miss Cordelia Butler and is the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Scot Butler. During her stay in Indianapolis, Mrs. Ovid McQuat Butler, formerly Miss Adele McMaster, came from her home in Washington, D. C., and visited Mrs. Carlos Recker. Mrs. Tefft and Mrs. Ovid Butler were college friends and charter members of the Kappa Alpha Theta Chapter, installed at Butler in 1907. During their stay in Indianapolis there were many pleasant reunions of the group of girls in college at that time.

MARRIAGES

KISER-WRIGHT—On October 23, 1925, were married in Florida Mr. William H. Kiser, '24, and Miss Virginia May Wright, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Kiser are at home in Indianapolis.

GRAY-DOLES—On January 16 were married Mr. Herman B. Gray and Miss Helen Doles, ex-'17, in Greensburg, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are at home in Indianapolis.

NEWMAN-POLLAK—On February 14 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Irving Newman and Miss Anna Pollak, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are at home in Indianapolis.

HABBE-LEWIS—On March 10 were married in Neponset, Massachusetts, Dr. John Edwin Habbe, and Miss Anna Mary Lewis. Dr. and Mrs. Habbe are at home in Norfolk, Virginia.

HEEMSTRA-HUSSEY—On March 28 were married in Carmel, Indiana, Mr. Simon Heemstra and Miss Garnet Kathryn Hussey, '23. Mr. and Mrs. Heemstra are at home in Dowagiac, Michigan.

CLINE-HEUSS—On April 3 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Grady W. Cline and Miss Esther Heuss, '20. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are at home in Indianapolis.

BIRTHS

BAKER—To Mr. C. M. Baker, '19, and Mrs. Baker (Louise Stewart, '20), on March 16, in Indianapolis, a son—David Stewart.

HARRISON—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison (Mary Edna Shelley, '19), on February 16, in Knoxville, Tennessee, a daughter—Edna Louise.

HARRISON—To Mr. William H. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison (Josephine Lewis, '22), on February 1, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Martha Jo.

HILL—To Mr. Thomas N. Hill, '17, and Mrs. Hill (Elma Alexander, '16), on March 10, in Fountain City, Indiana, a daughter—Marjorie Ann.

LENTZ—To Mr. Richard E. Lentz, '22, and Mrs. Lentz (Ruth Fillmore, ex-'21), on July 9, 1925, in Wadsworth, Ohio, a son—Richard Edward, Jr.

MITCHELL—To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell (Marguerite C. Sherwood, '25), on November 22, 1925, in Indianapolis, a son—Hugh Burton, Jr.

NETHERCUTT—To Mr. William R. Nethercutt and Mrs. Nethercutt (Ruth Habbe, '17), on October 23, 1925, a son—Richard David.

ROSE—To Mr. William Rose and Mrs. Rose (Mildred Kuhn, ex-'16), on January 25, in Irvington, a daughter—Margaret.

WRIGHT—To Mr. and Mrs. Wright (Luella Nelson, '19), in January, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Dorothy Louise.

DEATHS

The QUARTERLY extends its sympathy to Dean Frederick D. Kershner and Professor Bruce L. Kershner, of the College of Religion, in the recent death in Irvington of their mother.

CULBERTSON—William D. Culbertson, student at the College from 1871-'74, died at his home in Indianapolis in January at the age of seventy-four years. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College and was for a time in the office of Dr. P. H. Jameson. Later he practiced medicine in Broad Ripple, but he did not continue his practice for long. For a number of years he was salesman connected with the Fishback Company.

Mr. Culbertson is survived by one daughter, Mrs. John S. Fishback.

KIRKPATRICK—Judge Lex J. Kirkpatrick, member of the Board of Directors of Butler University, died in Indianapolis on March

21 and was buried from his home in Kokomo, Indiana, on the 24th. Early in life Mr. Kirkpatrick decided to be a lawyer, and was admitted to practice in 1875. As a young man he brought to the profession a respect for the fundamentals that was lasting. There was a majesty about the law that both inspired and awed him, and he conceived it to be one of his greatest privileges to uphold not only the Constitution, but the laws that flowed from it.

Not only as a lawyer, but as a judge as well, did he come in contact with legal problems. A Democrat in politics, he overcame a normally large Republican majority in the circuit then composed of Howard and Tipton counties, and was chosen judge. Following an interval during which he practiced law, he was appointed judge of the new Howard circuit court. Other lawyers recognized Judge Kirkpatrick's ability and faithfulness. He was honored as president of the Howard County Bar Association, as president of the Indiana State Bar Association and as vice-president for Indiana of the American Bar Association.

Judge Kirkpatrick took a deep interest in the Constitution contest for which The Indianapolis News has been sponsor in Indiana, and believed that it would bring youth into closer contact with the basic laws of the nation and cause a greater respect for American institutions. He was active as a member of the Christian Church and as a leader in industrial affairs. One of Judge Kirkpatrick's greatest interests was Butler University. He was a member of the Board of Directors and a generous supporter of the University's financial campaign for a new plant. He saw in the law, in his church and in the University, opportunities to stress the important and worth-while truths of life. His loss will be most keenly felt in Kokomo, and the whole State will mourn his passing.—Copied from The Indianapolis News.

LUTZ—The QUARTERLY extends its sympathy to Miss Juna M. Lutz, '17, assistant professor in the department of mathematics, in the death of her mother on April 3 at the home in Indianapolis.

PARKER—James I. Parker, student at the College in the early seventies, died in New Orleans on February 25, and was buried on

the 28th in Washington, D. C. Besides his widow, he is survived by two sons, P. C. Parker of New Orleans, and Claude I. Parker of Dallas, Texas.

Judge Parker began his public career in 1883 in his native city, Tipton, Ind., as a city attorney upon admission to the bar following completion of his legal training at Northwestern Christian University, now Butler University. In 1887 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana and after one term came to Washington. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1889. The same year he was appointed principal examiner of land claims and contests in the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior and held the post for two years.

In 1900 he was elected mayor of Tipton, returning to Washington in 1903 to become an assistant attorney in the Department of the Interior. Other positions he held were chief of the lands and railroads division of the Secretary of the Interior's office, private secretary to the Secretary of Interior and assistant attorney to the Secretary in 1908-1909. He then became law examiner for the Forest Service for several years, returning to become chief clerk of the Interior Department in 1913. He resigned in 1915 and was associated with the Transatlantic Steamship Conference.

SWEENEY—Reverend Z. T. Sweeney died at the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis on February 4, and was buried from the Tabernacle Christian Church on the 8th in the Columbus city cemetery.

In the death of the Rev. Zachary Taylor Sweeney, Indiana lost one of its notable figures—a man whose reputation as a preacher, lecturer and religious worker extended to all parts of the country. Mr. Sweeney was a Kentuckian, the son and grandson of ministers of the Disciples Church. He attended an academy in Illinois and later was a student at the old Asbury—now Depauw—University at different times. Feeling the desire to become a clergyman, at an early age he began preaching in Paris, Ill., and later was called to the pastorate of the Tabernacle Christian Church at Columbus,

Ind., a pastorate he held for more than twenty years and one that he gave up over the protests of his parishioners. For short periods he was pastor of a church in Louisville and elsewhere, including a pulpit in Brooklyn during the absence of the regular pastor.

The religious activity of Mr. Sweeney was not confined to his pulpit utterances, eloquent and moving as they were. He took an active part in all church work and stood four square for sound citizenship and religion. His most recent labors, despite his seventy-seven years, were regarded as his most effective. There was a tradition that no matter how large the debt on a new church might be, the Rev. Mr. Sweeney could wipe it out with the appeals he made following a dedicatory sermon. For many years he had been a trustee of Butler College and was chairman of the committee that conducts the department of religion.

During the administration of President Harrison Mr. Sweeney was consul-general to Constantinople, a position that had been held by General Lew Wallace. He served there with distinction and became a close friend of the sultan of Turkey. He was the first fish and game commissioner appointed in Indiana and held the commissionership for twelve years. Under his direction the first game preserves were established and the first work done in the state leading to the fish and game department as it is now organized and administered. He loved nature and his fellowman and was a delightful companion, full of rare stories apt for any occasion.

For the last few years Mr. Sweeney held no regular pastorate. He was known rather as a pastor of the Christian Church at large, ready to answer a call anywhere, eager to be of service to the faith for which he had labored during a long and successful career. He lectured widely on foreign, domestic and religious problems and was the author of books of travel. His acquaintance was not bounded by the borders of the nation and his friends and admirers were legion. A few years ago, while abroad, he was welcomed by Lloyd George, and at the latter's request, preached in the church in Wales of which the former British premier is a communicant.

He visited Russia and studied the church situation there, establishing consultant relations with outstanding leaders. He belonged to that stalwart "elder race of men" of whom so many came from Kentucky and southern Indiana. Forced by circumstances to battle their way through life, they became self-reliant and invincible. —Copied from The Indianapolis News.

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

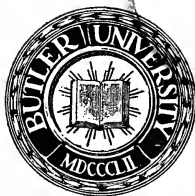
RALPH HITCH, *Business Manager*
270 Downey Avenue

The books will be circulated about June 1, 1926.

1926 BUTLER DRIFT

THE BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

Vol. 15, no. 2



JULY, 1926

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1890—1926

Loyalty undimmed by time or distance
Gratitude unforgotten
Service vigorous and unquenched

To such spirit manifested toward the Alma Mater this issue of
THE QUARTERLY is dedicated.

“One port, methought, alike they sought,
One purpose hold where'er they fare,—
O bounding breeze! O rushing seas!
At last, at last, unite them there!”

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

Vol. XV

JULY, 1926

No. 2

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

SPECIALISM AND SYMMETRY

BY DR. RAPHAEL H. MILLER

Members of the graduating class, alumni and friends of Butler College: I will speak on the subject of "Specialism and Symmetry."

One of the strange phenomena of our times is found in the fact that we live in a world of knowledge easily obtained and easily available accompanied by an intensity of narrowness and fragmentarianism and limitation for our individual thinking and our individual living. The total knowledge of the world, that which belongs to all our humanity, is very vast. But the amount that is compassed by any of us and by the best of us, is very small. The problem of the hour is the problem of the specialist. Philip Brooks said a long time ago that all the streams of knowledge are poured down the sleuth ways of our popularity. Our knowledge is the knowledge we desire, the knowledge we are prejudiced toward and the knowledge we can use. It is a strange fact that with all the world extending about us and the horizon of thinking and of living being pushed back with great rapidity into the vast distances, that the phenomena of our time should be the intensifying of partisanship, of nationalism, of race prejudices, of sectarianism and of specialism. Just at a time when you would expect the human efforts and the human life to be most highly balanced, we are faced with the unwarranted and the almost unfathomable social fact that life for the individual is becoming narrower and more prejudiced. It is the age of specialism and of fragmentarianism.

It is Willard Sperry who tells us that there is a rapid increase in all fields of experiment in the technical and social field, a vast increase of spreading knowledge in life and in the application to life and human needs.

Young people, you have on the spectacles of life, you have looked out upon the world. Today you become the spectators who go forth to apply your thinking to living your lives in a world that is very vast, in the midst of which there is the unfortunate temptation to live a life which runs in grooves or limited channels along the line of specialism. We are tempted to shut our eyes to every sort of endeavor except that which will tell for us, and this is our great test. It is easier to write a brief than to write a thesis and it is easier to live for a case than for a cause.

As I got up to leave the train this morning and my baggage was being arranged to be taken off, the porter said, "Haven't you a brief case?" And I looked around and everybody in the car had a brief case. Everybody carries a brief case now, but how few have a great cause for which to live. How few lawyers when pleading a special case, or business men when carrying on their special business and promoting their special enterprises, have back of it and above it and around it the great causes to which a whole life can be committed. The need is for men and women who can live under a whole sky.

In a book, the Rosary, it is portrayed that so many until coming to a great crisis in life delay in taking a big view of things. And that is the lesson I wish to give to you this morning. Try to take a big view. You will be tempted to take the narrow view. Your life will necessarily be partly ruled by your convictions, by the successfulness of your enterprise and by the limitation of your knowledge. It is so easy to put up in the nearest port, to be influenced by others and by prejudices, by our own limited perceptions and resources, to see the good and the truth and the worth while things to be done all about us.

Dr. John Hutton says that we are afflicted with the torment of limitation. The man who is making a humanized effort to readjust himself and get hold of the broad sense of life, cannot do so by

being content to sit under the flame of his own candle and believe that in that light is all truth and all right. The door of life does not open that way. What man sitting in his office or study and viewing the world through his own activities, his own convictions, his own training, his own prosperity, his own attainments, is not continually tormented with the insistence of a vast world outside seeking for entrance? What man is not tormented by that great sun that seeks to burst through his satisfied exterior and sound the recesses of his soul?

Every day I am confronted by the need, the necessity of viewing things in a big way, of the need of knowledge and truth and facts that lead up to the truth, and I say to you that I would do everything to resist the reorganizing of my life to a narrower plane. The highest kind of satisfaction comes from living up to the new and larger things, yet it is so much easier to be partisan and to be specialists.

How many of our prejudices, our false judgments, are based on lack of information. J. Y. Simpson says, "Let not one man think that his limitations are those of another." And I say, let not the theologian assume that the limitations of faith are the limitations of facts. Let not the man in the laboratory assume that the limitations of his method are the limitations of experiments in the realm of religion and the social world.

If only we could put fragmentarianism out of our lives, set aside our prejudices and get a big view of things, see something great and grab hold of the things that give new power we would accomplish something in this vast world in which you and I are called upon to live.

There are some people who think with their brain or whatever the thinking organ is, and others think with their hearts, and their blood and muscle and marrow of the bone, with their very lives. Those who think only with their brain become indifferent and bloodless. In the realm of those who think with their hearts, the main problem is that of the facilities and ability to bring something worth while to the world. There are so many modernists, and they

are fragmentarianists. So many prejudices are based on partial facts.

There is no place more conducive to specialism and partial knowledge of facts than the university class room and the campus, and the young men and women who go out with their decorations and attainments into life.

Some one said, and they are remarkable words, that the tragedy of Jesus was that he had to have disciples. Sinclair Lewis has been in Kansas City spreading his doctrines and trying to tell us how to live and think, and he said, "Why do you preachers think you are called upon to defend Jesus Christ? The best thing would be for the churches and preachers to be silent for two hundred years and let Jesus speak for himself." But Jesus selected disciples, and every great teacher has selected disciples, and every great truth has been spread by true disciples and where it may have been the tragedy of Jesus, it is according to the New Testament. It is the tragedy of every cause, whether scientific, social, religious, educational, or political that it has disciples and advocates and witnesses that are so bound up in selfish interests that they injure the cause to which they are committed.

The need is for a clearer insight and a deeper insight into the world of knowledge and the relationships about us.

What I ask is that the man in the department of science who day after day and night after night works in the laboratory and looks upon the miracles that lie under the lenses, and views the wonders and mysteries of a vast world that is as strange to me as an unknown continent—all I ask is that in my department in which I am as expert as he is in the world in which he lives—I ask that in my department that he will believe I am as honest, as faithful and as diligent in my search for the truth and in discovering the facts as he is in his department. He has a right to ask that I shall be as honest and as tolerant to him in his desire to find the truth as he shall be to me.

It is Mr. Shaw who says that in all other departments he is content to receive instructions; that he is willing to take advice

from a shoemaker or a tailor without requiring or desiring an explanation, satisfied to understand his own department and in all other departments to allow those who are capable of giving that understanding to interpret for him.

It is hard to choose between symmetry and tolerance. It is difficult to be tolerant without being prejudiced. It is hard to be the one and everyone understands that the man who cares for a certain thing is more than a match for the man who does not care, and the man who cares the least in his search for the truth is so apt to become indifferent and will never find the truth.

In every department in life we will find our common cause, and then we stay in that particular specialty or department. I find the great problem in my life is to be tolerant and at the same time not to be prejudiced, to look upon the whole world of truth with kindness and yet hold close to my heart a prejudice for the particular cause to which I am called to witness.

America had a case when Belgium was invaded. America had a case when the Lusitania was sunk. But when President Wilson raised that call for men from the east and west to help make the world safe for democracy, then she had a cause and three million young men from the Atlantic to the Pacific began to march to that song, "We are going over, and we won't come back till its over over there."

Every man has his test, but when life with its illusions and knowledge raises its mighty call, then we begin to march to the drum beat of the soul, to the trumpet call of the hosts of Heaven which call us to the onset.

Young men and young women, there never was a great conquest won to which men rode mounted upon hobby horses. There is a vast difference between a hobby and a cause, between a prejudice and a conviction, between intolerance and prejudice. The need of the world today is that men shall take their hobbies and their specialties and mould them into great causes.

I do not think there is anything in the world today that is so driving men into fraud and graft and violation of the laws of life

and living, as the insincerity of the men pleading our cases before our courts, of men who plead cases rather than causes.

We had a great murder trial in Kansas City not long ago. A young man, a lawyer of great promise, brought out what seemed to be the best of his manhood in holding up the witness to honor and respect and in justifying her act, until the reporter said he was sure the jury would bring in a verdict for her acquittal. But the facts were against her and the jury brought in a verdict for conviction and when it was all over, the young lawyer stepped up and congratulated them and in a report indicated that the case which he had been arguing was not a cause in his own heart, that he did not believe the things he said and that he was arguing against his conviction. He was trying to win a case but not trying to save a cause. I do not understand that in the legal or any other profession, a man has a right to argue for a case back of which he has no cause. And there are cases being argued in the pulpit, in the laboratory, in the class room, in the instructor's room and in the physician's office—cases that are not backed by a great cause.

It has gotten in the medical world that they mark the body off in certain areas. These areas are as distinct as the boundaries of the states in the continent. The modern physician studies only his certain area and has nothing to do with the other areas of the body. If you go to a doctor and have nothing wrong in his certain area it is not his case, and a great physician told me the other day that the greatest calamity in the medical profession today is that there are very few doctors coming out of the medical schools who are able to make a diagnosis. They have their area in which they operate. Beyond that they have no knowledge. You may have appendicitis, gall stones, a brain affection or heart disease, but if you go to the doctor whose area is somewhere else he does not know anything about your trouble, with the result that people are falling back on sources of consultation where it is supposed and claimed they can receive a diagnosis with reference to their total disorder.

That is true in all the other professions. We have our areas and specialties, and if you come to me with a certain trouble then I am at a loss in making any diagnosis of your disease. I am pleading not that any man know everything, because the area of knowledge has become too vast to do more than stand before the threshold, but I am pleading in view of the fact that the knowledge has become so limited, that our specialty is so limited—I do plead that in these vast areas that lie before us, we shall have patience and kindness, we shall leave to those who are making an honest and earnest investigation the right to proceed and to give to us the truth based upon their investigations verified by the experience of man.

I never felt there was any conflict between the sciences and religion. It is in our minds that we are not big enough, intelligent enough to accept all the conclusions of science and adjust them to all the accepted truths of our spiritual experience. I think if we were able to combine them we should see there is no conflict anywhere as to the truth in one department with that in the other. The conflict is in us. The impossibility is in us. The difficulty is in us because we must be specialists, we must be limited, we must be fragmentarianists.

Then I bring this last word. It is another word by Dr. Sperry. He said that a case can be made a cause.

I talked not long ago with a man who had gone into Central Asia in the Andrews expedition. He came back a short time ago, and he said: "Dr. Miller, I would like to have you come out and spend an evening with me. I have specimens and notes I would like to have you discuss with me." But I am afraid to go and I acknowledge it. I am afraid in my heart and mind to sit down with a man scientifically minded and discuss a specimen and notes and follow him and understand him and try to let my mind go out to his and I am afraid that I will not be able to bring his mind to mine so that he will see as I see and know what I know. This is the tragedy of modern life where we are shut up in our own special departments with our limited libraries. Why anybody going into

my library would know my profession because it is limited to my department, because I am a lonely man and he is a lonely man. You are going out into a world where you will be lonely. And just because you are going into a world where you will be lonely, I ask you to remember that there are others who are lonely also. You may think that you can hold nothing in common with those of another department, and we may look with difference of opinion upon the truths with reference to Jesus Christ and the New Testament. But I want you to remember that you are lonely and I am lonely in this vast world, and what is the perspective that I want you to have? It is just this: That the highest cause and the divinest cause will at last justify itself. Keep yourself in the presence of the best in any area of life. Keep yourself in the presence that reveals the best in your area. Never be satisfied in any lower level of life in any area. I ask you when you come into the area of life in which I work, that you challenge me for the best I know and believe, and the best I can see through the divine Christ and that you look upon my truths with tolerance, for the highest cause will at last justify itself. And when you take me into your area do not take me into the lower realms but into the best that you know in the area you possess, for the highest and divinest cause will at last justify itself. There are thousands of places where I cannot think, but I must live in my area and accept the truths of those who live in theirs.

So my word to you, my young friends of Butler, this morning is that you make the great causes your cases and that you will at last find symmetry. There are too many people who are lopsided and corrupted. I am asking that you shall go out to a life of symmetry and that it will be lived on the level of the divinest experiences that life can give.

CLASS POEM—1926

BY REBECCA E. PITTS

Today will be remembered thru long years—
For its fresh laughter and its sunny skies,
Its gathering of the old grads and *our* class
To honor Alma Mater in this wise.
With glad hearts we pay homage as we pass,
Yet not untouched by tears—
For true friends we must part from; for long hours
Of care-free laughter; for sunny walks in May,
Arched by green trees over each winding way,
When Irvington is lovely with her flowers.

The library, with its cool romantic rooms,
Its trysting steps, will know our feet no more.
And years to come will find us wandering
Along new paths, by streams not loved before—
Where mightier trees leaf out as each new spring
Her magic green assumes;
And vaster halls will front each wooded hill,
And greener lawns will slope where fountains play.
Enough. We are met in these old halls today—
And pausing, a dim sadness leaves us still.

It is good to pause, good to accord a sigh
To the scene of well-remembered yesterdays;
But better, in going, to renew our faith.
It is good to give the future school high praise;
Better—to pledge our service until death
Severs the loyal tie.
In each heart, then, in going, let us fix
Firmer devotion to her—truer zeal
To serve the Alma Mater. May she feel
Her loyalest sons are those of "*twenty-six.*"

CHEMISTRY, HEALTH'S TORCHBEARER*

BY JANET RIOCH, '26

*Fear not to go where fearless Science leads,
Who holds the keys of God.*

The "dark ages" of Medicine are past. A glowing torch lights up the path of her progress and the bearer of the torch is the genius of Chemistry. Centuries ago in the land of Egypt the first, faint spark was kindled, when chemicals were for the first time used as medicine. That spark, cherished by the alchemists of old, smouldered through the years. At last it burst into a tiny flame and glowed ever brighter as the science of chemistry developed. Now, the torch of Chemistry illumines the way toward the conquest of disease. Truly enough, there are shadows ahead; and the way is often rough, but Medicine with dauntless steps follows the gleaming torch.

One of those whose clear vision pierced the gloom during the latter half of the nineteenth century was Louis Pasteur. He was a trained chemist and his piercing analysis solved problems that advanced the cause of Medicine, and Science in general, by many years. He showed in his magnificent work the dependence of the medical sciences upon chemistry. Robert Boyle was in a prophetic mood when he said, two hundred years before, that the man who could determine the nature of the process of fermentation would be able to account, in a large measure, for the phenomena of disease. Pasteur was that man. He overthrew the theory of spontaneous generation and incontrovertibly proved that specific "microbes" caused fermentation and putrefaction. One is aghast at the revolting description of the state of surgery at that time. Mortality following amputation was over sixty per cent; no one thought of disinfectants. Pasteur's early training as a chemist had taught him above all things to be exact. He performed convincing experiments to demonstrate the proposition that infection could come

*Prize-winning college essay on the Relationship of Chemistry to Health and Disease, 1925-26.

from the air or from the hands of the operator. It was the young Scotch doctor, Lister, who first undertook to test carefully Pasteur's proposition. He used carbolic acid (phenol) as a disinfectant and reduced the mortality after amputation to fifteen per cent! Pasteur's signal work on vaccination and immunization borders on the realm of bacteriology, but it must be admitted that his chemist's training, his thirst for truth, lay at the bottom of his greatest achievements.

Another genius that added fire to the flaming torch was Emil Fischer. He has been acclaimed as the greatest organic chemist of the latter generation. His monumental study of the chemical composition of carbohydrates and proteins has thrown light upon the entire problem of metabolism. "With an imagination tempered only by a splendid scientific training, an originality of mind which made a lasting impress upon every piece of work with which he was associated. . . . he gradually unfolded the mysteries that had enshrined the most complex chemical substances known to man."¹ Fischer's most outstanding work was on the structure and synthesis of proteins, those complex substances which have been a constant riddle to chemists and physiologists. Fischer's synthesis of certain proteins showed in a wonderful way how this may occur in the living organism. The specific nature of the enzymes and their action was another study of great importance which Fischer undertook. Few men have accomplished so much which has been of real value as this deep-thinking chemist.

Our gratitude should overflow to these great pioneers and to the host of others who have been unmentioned. It is fitting to pay tribute to their work, before turning our dazzled eyes to the brilliancy of present-day achievements.

Most startling to the general reader, although not necessarily most important, are the accounts of the amazing effects upon the human body of specific medicines. Years of experience taught mankind that certain remedies were good for certain diseases. It has remained for analytical chemistry to determine why this is

¹ Benjamin Harrow, "Eminent Chemists of Our Time," D. Van Nostrand & Co., New York, 1920.

so and for synthetic chemistry to produce these remedies in their purest form. Analytic and synthetic chemistry have not only refined our drugs and greatly increased their potency, but they have actually produced new substances never before formed in nature. These new drugs contain the beneficial qualities of the natural substances without the harmful ones.

It was known for years that cinchona bark was the specific remedy for malaria. Then chemistry showed that the bark contained twenty different alkaloids, only one of which was of value. This pure substance, quinine, was isolated and found to be an extremely powerful protein poison. Its action, however, is only on the malarial parasite. Synthetic chemistry is now trying to isolate its powerful destroying property in order to use it against any other micro-organism.

Another wonderful improvement on nature is the refinement of the chaulmoogra oil treatment for leprosy. Leprosy up to the present day has been at once the most loathsome and the most hopeless of diseases. To linger on from year to year, an object of horror, dreaded by all, and yet suffering agonies that only death will relieve, such has been the terrible lot of the leper. To chemistry has come the honor and the privilege of showing the way towards cleansing the lepers and thus obeying the command of the Man, who once stretched forth His hand to a victim of this dread disease, and said, "I will, be thou clean." A careful chemical examination of chaulmoogra oil showed that its therapeutic value lay in the presence of the fatty acids of the chaulmoogric series. The ethyl esters of these acids were extracted and it was found that hypodermic injections of the purified esters were of more benefit than the use of the oil itself. Treatment could also be carried on over a much longer time without the unfavorable reactions caused by the crude oil.

It has been my pleasure to see the wonderful change that comes over lepers during this course of treatment. Their listlessness goes, they brighten up and become active and begin again to enjoy life. In advanced cases little can be done except to relieve and

lessen the suffering. In early cases, carried over a long course of treatment, hope of recovery is good. Up to the present time "cures" are not claimed, but the patients are released on parole and may never need to return to the hospital. It is not hard to imagine the joy springing, as a fountain, in the heart of the patient pronounced "free from every indication of the disease."

From the days of Lister, antiseptics have been developed and improved. Here chemistry shows the way. Again, in the broad field of anesthetics, chemistry has an almost unlimited opportunity for service. Ether was formed by Valerius Cordus, a tutor in *Materia Medica* at Wittenberg in 1540; but it was not until 1846 that the first operation was performed with its use. Had medicine in the old days been more ready to follow the lead of the laboratory, instead of scorn it, much human agony might have been spared. Chloroform was used far more than ether at first, but it gave way to the less harmful anesthetic. Careful regulation of the amount given is absolutely necessary; but often, especially with chloroform, the shock to the heart causes sudden death. It is for this reason that anesthesia has been looked upon as such a terrible, mysterious sleep, from which one may never awaken. Chemistry has ushered in the era of the local anesthetic. Few discoveries have brought more immediate relief to mankind than that of the efficient harmless local anesthetic. Cocaine, the natural product which is found in the coca leaves, is effective but very poisonous. The chemist tore it apart and resynthesized it without the poisonous portion and called it novocaine—the invaluable local anesthetic. It was found that the blood washed away the injected substance and so anesthesia did not last. Adrenalin was injected along with the novocaine to contract the blood vessels. This made it possible to perform even major operations and the patient was saved the danger and the bad after-effects of the general anesthetic.

The isolation of adrenalin itself is one of the thrilling chapters of chemical history. No adventurous voyage of discovery, no exciting detective story can compare with the search for the active

principle of secretion of the suprarenal glands. "The history of this drug bears proud testimony to the powers of chemical research in the present day. Though not much more than twenty-five years have passed since the search for this unknown substance began, not only has it been found, but its chemical constitution has been determined, and the final result is the synthetic production of a substance that is identical with the natural."²

* * * *

Let us pause a moment to think; of what is this marvelously constructed body of ours made, that it should react as it does to outside stimuli? What governs this intricate structure of cells that each one, in a normal state, carries out its functions with such precision?

The answer to these questions lies at the basis of the study of health and disease. Physicians are not longer overloading the system with the innumerable drugs of pharmacology. Rather they are turning to chemistry to find the explanation of the way in which the body reacts and how this reaction may be controlled. The chemist and biologist, working together in the great science of bio-chemistry, are steadily solving these problems. Chemistry leads the way. Biology can go no farther than the microscope, while chemistry dissects the very atoms themselves.

The chemistry of the blood presents a subject of intense interest both to the physical and to the physiological chemist. From earliest times the blood has been looked upon as the symbol of life. It forms the transportation system of the body and its constituents affect every cell. It is extremely important, then, that the blood be kept in a normal state. What is the normal state? This again, the chemist is called upon to determine. We look upon water as being practically neutral in its reaction. If the change in the alkalinity of the blood were as great as the difference between tap water and distilled water, the organism would instantly die. To counteract this possibility of change, the blood contains certain

² E. Poulsson, "Pharmacology and Therapeutics," Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore 1923.

compounds which react with the entering substances in such a way as to maintain the normal alkalinity. The blood is thus an excellent "buffer" solution and is able to take care of all ordinary disturbances. In cases of disease, however, such as diabetes mellitus, severe nephritis, and food intoxication, these "buffer" substances are used up and acidosis results. This also occurs when the diet contains too much of the acid-forming foods, such as meat, fish, and eggs. A change in diet, with increased carbohydrates which give base-forming products, helps to correct the acidosis. The mystery of this life-giving stream becomes so clear, when chemistry explains, that we forget the years of accurate research which made this explanation possible.

The processes of life are ultimately chemical. Oxidation and reduction is one of the most fundamental physiological reactions. The process of respiration, we know, consists in taking in oxygen and giving off carbon dioxide. In pulmonary tuberculosis, the lung must have as much rest as possible. When both lungs are affected this is not possible. A regulation of diet in a large measure helps to lessen the amount of work the lungs have to do. It has been found that a high carbohydrate diet increases the amount of carbon dioxide to be given off by the blood. This makes more work for the lungs. If a fairly high protein diet is given, the patient does not require to breathe so deeply or so frequently to throw off the carbon dioxide.

* * * *

The body seems to be governed by a system of mysterious messengers, who pass unseen through the blood stream and deliver their messages at the right door. These messengers are known as hormones. They are secreted into the blood stream by the ductless glands. Experiments on animals and observations of thyroid diseases in humans have shown that the thyroid influences the metabolism of the body. In cases where the thyroid has degenerated or is removed, a very marked and truly terrible change comes over the organism. The individual becomes listless and idiotic, the skin dries and thickens, the hair falls out, the general metabolism is

"slowed down." This condition is known as myxoedema, in adults. In children it is called cretinism. Chemistry has presented to medicine the synthetic hormone, thyroxin. When injected into the blood stream, in regulated amounts, it will cure victims of hypothyroidism.

* * * *

It is a mistaken notion, however, to imagine that a person fed on quantitative amounts of pure fats, proteins, and carbohydrates will continue very long to live in health, or in fact to live at all. Experiments have clearly demonstrated that animals fed on pure substances fail to develop normally. Death regularly ensues. The remarkable results obtained in experiments have been proved by chemists to be due to a lack of certain "vital principles," the vitamins. The vast amount of research done on them is justified by the tremendous role they play in the metabolism of the body. When the vitamin A is missing from the diet, the animal loses weight, its resistance to disease is lowered. It develops a typical ophthalmia; and atrophy of the thymus, spleen, pancreas, and heart follow. Paralysis and at last atrophy of the heart and other organs follow the omission from the diet of the vitamin B. Rickets is a "deficiency disease" caused by a lack of vitamin X. Scurvy follows an omission of vitamin C. Remarkable recovery follows the administration of the vitamin even in extremely small doses. Mendel very truly makes the following statement: "Bearing in mind that the pathological phenomena described are among the more obvious and unmistakable signs of disturbance, one cannot avoid the suspicion that numerous less obvious, but equally detrimental defects or deteriorations as yet undetected and undetermined may also occur in so-called avitaminosis." "Recent advances have failed entirely to disclose the nature of vitamins or the mode of their operation in the organism."³

Of intense interest to every chemist is the work being carried on now at Johns Hopkins University. A Japanese investigator, who

³ L. B. Mendel, "Nutrition, the Chemistry of Life," Yale University Press, New Haven, 1923.

recently died, claimed to have isolated one of the vitamins. His papers do not make it clear whether it was vitamin A or B. These papers on the investigation have been obtained by Dr. McCollum, who is now repeating the work with the hope of verifying the determinations and of actually isolating a vitamin.

The sick or convalescent individual requires vitamins to "stimulate metabolic processes." The difficulty we now face is in supplying the sick with known amounts of vitamins. Concerning the feeding of vitamins to patients Emmett says, "In short, recovery should then be more rapid and convalescence shortened by this procedure, all of which shows the relation of the vitamins—the infinitely little—to health and disease."⁴

Professor Louis Kahlenberg, in a recent address, pointed out in what a tantalizing way the plants carry on their functions. Their adjustments are so fine and they work so quietly. Yet we humans go at things in our "hammer and tongs" style and expect results. A close analogy may be drawn between the plant and the organism. If we knew how these "infinitely little" principles, the vitamins and hormones, acted we could control the body in a wonderful way. There would be no need to drug the patient. Nature would be quietly and gently helped by the means she herself uses.

There has not been an attempt in this essay to cover the entire field of medicine, but in every branch chemistry is always the leader, the forerunner, the torchbearer. In an address entitled "First Get the Facts," Secretary Redfield said, "The mind of science is one of high ideals. It is a modest mind, for it recognizes that there are many things it does not know. . . . It is a practical mind, for it aims to find the hidden things of nature and put them to use. . . . The scientific mind, if it be true to itself, knows no passion, nor prejudice nor predilection, unless it be the passion for the truth that is not yet known."

This is the mind of Chemistry.

⁴ A. D. Emmett, "The Vitamins and Their Relation to Health and Disease," Detroit, 1922.



BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

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Officers of the Alumni Association—President, John F. Mitchell, Jr., '06; First Vice-President, Shelley D. Watts, '00; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Louise Ragsdale, '17; Treasurer and Business Manager, George A. Schumacher, '25; appointees, Howard C. Caldwell, '15 and George A. Schumacher, '25.

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

BEAUTIFUL GIVING

*The beauty of giving like the beauty of holiness
is a worship of the Lord.*

The latest benefaction to the College, that of Mrs. A. M. Robertson in her gift of real estate valued at \$80,000, recalls gifts of other women—women who have long been residents of Indianapolis and have done much to make the city safe and fair and good. Each has carried on the traditions of early days, when in the midst of meagre surroundings they lived and wrought—superior women of intelligence and cultivation and spirituality. Of similar character are those who have recently remembered in fine form our growing institution.

The College is to be congratulated in such beneficence, and these friends are to be congratulated in possessing the ability to make real that which many a woman's heart has visualized.

To give to the College a chapel is a wonderful gift. It will breathe in stone of Mrs. Robertson's spirit of loyalty to high endeavors, interest in education, in the arts, especially music, in the development of Indianapolis along lines of beauty.

Some of us who are women are hoping the day is not far distant when there may appear upon the campus a much-needed WOMAN'S BUILDING dedicated to the womanhood of the College, the memory of which womanhood is one of the enriching possessions of the Alma Mater. Or, as the College was pioneer in the world of education, would it be better to dedicate such a structure to the womanhood of early Indiana?

COMMENCEMENT

The program of Commencement week-end was ushered in by the Phi Kappa Phi dinner given on the evening of June 11, at the University Club. About sixty members were present and the occasion was most enjoyable, especially the post-prandial feature. Professor Henry M. Gelston as toastmaster introduced the following speakers:

What Phi Kappa Phi Means to the Undergraduate, Mr. Lewis Wilson, 1926.

Scholarship versus Campuistry, Miss Emily M. Helming, 1899.

Scholarship for Its Own Sake, Dean Frederick D. Kershner.

Our Educational Business, Miss Bertha Thormeyer, 1892.

A Fairview of Scholars, President Robert J. Aley.

CLASS AND ALUMNI DAY

On Saturday, the 12th, youth and maturity met and mingled and joined hands in spirit and fellowship. It was a memorable day for two classes in particular. For the class of '26, it marked the close of undergraduate life; for the class of '90, it meant the renewal of college associations thirty-six years after graduation. One was departing, the other was returning. They passed on the way, and in their greeting there was both pleasure and pathos.

Class Day exercises took place in the chapel in the afternoon. The program, which was under the general direction of Justine Halliday, carried out an unusual note of seriousness which was impressive not only for the members of the senior class but also for the many alumni who were present. Virginia Curtis presented a carefully prepared class history, recalling the many contributions of '26 to scholarship, athletics, oratory, dramatics, journalism, and other phases of school life. The class prophet, Lewis Wilson, looking at the future through the glass of the past, predicted that high ideals would be the animating motive behind the deeds and achievements of class members. The class will, read by J. Douglas

Perry, among other bequests, left to the faculty the trust of building and shaping the university of the future, and devised to the men of the college the old spirit of fighting on until the last whistle blows. The class poem, also serious in its appeal, was given by Rebecca Pitts.

Sarah Frances Downs, giftorian, provided the comic relief and gave the program balance with her clever presentations to individuals in the class. The class stunt, a take-off on various phases of college life during the past year, was also uproariously funny. Thus it was that the seniors' mingled feeling of sorrow and pleasure at the prospect of graduation found fitting expression in the well-blended program of sentiment and mirth.

David Konold, senior president, brought the afternoon to a close by announcing that the class would present as a gift to the school \$180 to be applied to the fund being raised for the purchase of a new piano for the chapel.

In the meantime, tables were being arranged on the front lawn in the shadow of the administration building, and in the cool of the evening, the old grads and the young grads, laden with lunch boxes and baskets of food, came streaming back upon the campus for the alumni supper. Old acquaintances were renewed across the tables and reminiscences of college days were exchanged until well nigh dusk when the company adjourned to the chapel for the business session of the Alumni Association.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

June 12, 1926

The leading activity for the year now ending of the Alumni Association as an association has been the raising of two scholarships of the value of tuition (\$150 each) for worthy and appreciative students who find the struggle of earning their way almost heavier than can be met—a Sophomore girl and a Senior boy. The association has through its class secretaries voted to continue its work and will again give for next year two scholarships.

The prime purpose of this activity on the part of the Alumni Association is two-fold, not more to lighten the burden certain young people are bravely and silently carrying than it is to have the Association *as an association* unite in giving some worth-while expression to the College—something which in the aggregate is good, yet taxes heavily no one. There are two things the Association asks of its members—a contribution of one dollar or more to the Alumni Scholarship Fund and a payment of the dues of two dollars, this covering the subscription of *THE QUARTERLY*.

The necrology of the year has been heavy, removing from our midst some on whom we thought to lean, whose loyalty and whose lives adorned our alumni record: William T. Sellers, '75, Miles L. Clifford, '79, Lora C. Hoss, '81, Miss Blanche A. Ryker, '10, Miss Lucile Sherritt, '16.

This evening the Association is to admit the class of '26, one hundred ninety-two 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 fine activity as alumni which has characterized them as under-graduates throughout their four years.

It is a great pleasure to have in our midst for this occasion so many of the out-of-town alumni. The Association values your return and welcomes you of the long-ago, and you of the more recent times. Thrice welcome are you! Of the class of 1890 gathered from the four corners of the country, returned fourteen out of its eighteen members. Let mention be made for its splendid spirit of loyalty which years have not in any wise lessened. Its reunion of three days starting last evening with a dinner is memorable in the history of the College. A spirit of love and gratitude to the Old School is reaching high-water mark in our midst just now. May there be many such expressions to follow!

There has never been an alumni reunion, so far as the secretary recalls, when Demarchus C. Brown, '79, if in the city, has not been present. Detained from attendance this evening on account of illness, we may feel assured his thoughts are of and with us.

To this beloved alumnus and former teacher of many gathered here may not our greetings be sent?

And to another alumnus, also absent because of illness, may not an expression of our remembrance be sent to the dear teacher and loyal friend of the College, the gracious and true Corinne Welling of the class of 1912?

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE M. GRAYDON.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

President, John F. Mitchell, Jr., '06; First Vice-President, Shelley D. Watts, '00; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Louise Ragsdale, '17; Treasurer, George A. Schumacher, '25; Secretary, Katharine M. Graydon, '78.

TREASURER'S REPORT

June 12, 1926

Balance on hand July 1, 1925-----		\$ 1.73	
Received during the year:			
Membership dues and Quarterly subscriptions--	632.00		
Advertising in Quarterly-----	200.00	832.00	
			<u>\$833.73</u>
Expenditures:			
To postage and mailing Quarterly-----		11.36	
To printing Alumnal Quarterly-----		750.00	
			<u>761.36</u>
Balance on hand -----			<u>\$72.37</u>
Liabilities:			
Unpaid account for printing Quarterly-----		\$302.39	
Less cash on hand -----		72.37	
			<u>230.02</u>
Outstanding accounts to reduce deficit:			
225 unpaid subscriptions at \$2.00 each-----	\$450.00		

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. WILSON, Treasurer.

One of the features of the evening program was the awarding of blankets to the senior athletes, a custom of long standing at Butler. Hilton U. Brown, chairman of the board of directors, made the presentations, introducing each recipient of honor with remarks in a happy and characteristic vein. But the athletes of the present were not permitted to share the limelight alone. Out in the audience was Henry Mann of the class of '90, and captain of the champion football team of '89, and there, too, were his teammates, Thomas Hall, Frank D. Muse, John Nichols, and Ray Meeker—all reminders of the time when football players wore sideburns

and mustaches and when sheer brawn was much more important than science and skill. These men were presented to the audience, and thus it was that even in the realm of sport the class of '90 vied for honors with the youth of '26.

The climax of the evening came when the class of '26 was officially voted into the alumni body. Appropriately enough, a member of '90, Miss India Martz, brought the greeting of the Association to its youngest group. David Konold, senior president, responded. Honor having then been done to both the present and the past, alumni turned their attention to the future when John W. Atherton, financial secretary of the University, presented to them plans for immediate building operations at Fairview. At the conclusion of Mr. Atherton's address, members of the Association, with freshened memories of the past and clearer visions for the future, brought Alumni Day to a close as they sang together Auld Lang Syne.

BACCALAUREATE

On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock occurred in the Chapel the Baccalaureate service. The Reverend Pearl H. Welshimer of Canton, Ohio, preached the sermon. The invocation was pronounced by the Reverend J. N. Jessup, '90, of Lafayette, and the benediction by the Reverend Frank D. Muse, '90, of Spokane, Washington. Miss Ocie Higgins, '28, of Lebanon was soloist, singing "Love Never Faileth." The processional and recessional were played by a College trio consisting of Miss Marcia Clapp, violin; Miss Marcina Campbell, 'cello; Miss Dorothy Berger, piano.

GRADUATION

At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the long processional consisting of Senior Class, Honored Guests and Alumni, Faculty, Trustees, Speaker of the Day, wound its way to the music of the Butler University Band, to seats under the trees in front of the

Residence. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. W. A. Shullenger. Following orchestral music the address of the occasion was made by Reverend Raphael H. Miller of Kansas City and is given elsewhere in this issue.

In the conferral of degrees, the President of the University said :

Most college students are familiar with debts. Doubtless the usual percent of this, the largest class in Butler's history, have been or are now in debt. Nevertheless, trite as it may seem, I wish to speak to you briefly on the subject "Debtors."

Many centuries ago, St. Paul, the organizer of Christianity, said, "I am debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise, and to the unwise."

You are debtors to the community in which you live. That community has given you protection, opportunity, and encouragement. Through its local government it was made possible for you to secure a common and high school education.

You are debtors to your parents. Their love and prayerful solicitation for your welfare together with their material contributions to your support make a debt so large that you can hardly hope ever to pay it in full.

You are debtors to your country. The labors and sacrifices of the patriots of the past made it possible for you to live in a republic with all the opportunities and advantages that free government implies.

You are debtors to science. The conveniences, comforts and luxuries that you enjoy, from a modern compact or shaving kit to an airplane or dirigible, are all the results of science. Wipe out science and the race would be back to primitive conditions in a decade.

You are debtors to literature and art. You are able to enjoy a story, a poem, a painting, a statue, a cathedral because the artist lived and worked and gave the product of his skill to the world. Destroy literature and art and barbarism comes rushing back.

You are debtors to your friends. They have believed in you,

condoned your faults, picked you up where you stumbled, and encouraged you to new efforts. Without friends your life would not only be lonely but it would also be absolutely fruitless.

You are debtors to the church. From your earliest childhood the church has constantly pointed the way to higher and better things and urged you to enter the kingdom of heaven. Without the influence of the church your life would indeed be sterile and unhappy.

Debt is often thought of as a liability, and therefore as something to be avoided. It is a liability if it is incurred for trivial, temporary or unnecessary things. When incurred rationally and for valuable, permanent and necessary things, debt becomes a most valuable asset.

Your indebtedness is for the most valuable and permanent things the world has to give. Your four years here have greatly increased your debt, and we trust have made you more sensitive to the value of the things for which you owe.

The question which confronts you today and which will be present with you tomorrow is, "How shall I pay the debt?" or perhaps even more searching than that, "How shall I keep my credit good?" We believe you are the men and women who will face these questions with courage and answer them with confidence.

Possibly these suggestions may help you:—Try to vision the magnitude of what you owe and then acknowledge the debt with humble gratitude. Be sure to use properly and constantly the great gifts with which you are charged. Be the kind of citizen that your community and country need, and give a full measure of unselfish service to both. Help others to use science, enjoy literature and appreciate art. Make real in your lives the dreams of your parents and determine to be the men and women that in your moments of highest exaltation you wish to be. Anchor yourselves to the principles of righteousness taught by seers and prophets and exemplified by the Great Teacher.

The following students were presented as candidates for degrees by Dean James W. Putnam :

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

	<i>Major Subject</i>	
Dora Oma Atkins	Botany	Indianapolis
Frank C. Atkins	English	Indianapolis
Joy Julian Bailey	History	Heltonville
Mary Irwin Bainum	English	Indianapolis
Shailer Linwood Bass	Chemistry	Indianapolis
*Margaret Ann Bell	English	Rushville
Wilma Bennett	English	Indianapolis
Mary Elizabeth Biggerstaff	English	Wabash
Berenice Billman	English	Fairland
Julia Atherton Brown	English	Indianapolis
Joseph H. Bruns	English	Indianapolis
Robert Holton Bull	English	Indianapolis
*Katherine Lacey Borgan	Spanish	Indianapolis
Madeliene Byrket	English	Indianapolis
Theta May Byrket	English	Indianapolis
*Dorothy Carey	Mathematics	Indianapolis
Evelyn Carpenter	English and Latin	Indianapolis
Charlotte Tyler Carter	English	Indianapolis
Neal Duncan Carter	English	Indianapolis
Merel Emmet Carver	Sociology-Philosophy	La Porte
Helen Joan Chandler	History	Indianapolis
Dorotha Marjorie Chiles	English	Indianapolis
Mary Miles Coate	English	Indianapolis
Gladys Ruth Collins	English	Knightstown
Ruth Valeria Combs	Botany	Indianapolis
Elizabeth Jane Cotton	Latin	Indianapolis
*Jocelyn Perry Courtright	Education	Indianapolis
*Joseph R. Crow	English	Eaton
Virginia Delmont Curtis	English	Indianapolis
Kathleen Reeves Dabney	English	Indianapolis
Lillian Lott David	History	Indianapolis
Arnold Gerard Davis	English	Indianapolis
Mary Leonora Davis	History	Indianapolis
Alfred T. DeGroot	Biblical Literature	Washington, D. C.
Catharine Dodson	Mathematics	Indianapolis
Sarah Frances Downs	English	Indianapolis
*Kathleen Allison Dyer	English	Indianapolis

*Burge O. Emmert	History	Indianapolis
Helen Marie Erber	Spanish and English	Indianapolis
Katharine Jane Fillmore	English and French	Indianapolis
Ernest Paul Fink	Latin and Greek	Indianapolis
Iness Leighton Frey	English	Indianapolis
Florence E. Fritts	Latin	Indianapolis
Rlou Fern Gochenour	English	Whitestown
Caroline Godley	English and Journalism	Indianapolis
W. H. Brewer Graham	History and Economics	Indianapolis
*Vivian Raye Greatbatch	English	Indianapolis
Nell V. Green	Education	Indianapolis
*William Edwin Grubbs	Education	Indianapolis
Margaret Elizabeth Haldy	Romance Languages	Indianapolis
Hildreth Hall	English	Lucerne
Sarah Marie Hall	English	Newcastle
Justine Halliday	English	Indianapolis
*Albert L Harker	History	Frankfort
Ada B. Harris	Education	Indianapolis
Mildred L. Hasely	Home Economics	Indianapolis
*Wanda Marie Haverkamp	Mathematics	Indianapolis
*Frank F. Hiatt	Physics and Mathematics	Cicero
Myron Taggart Hopper	Sociology and Philosophy	Indianapolis
Harry T. Ice	English	Indianapolis
*Alice Pauline Ingalls	English	Indianapolis
Hazel Mae Jackson	Mathematics	Indianapolis
Mildred Lucyl Johns	English and Greek	Indianapolis
*Wanda Inez Johnson	English	Indianapolis
David Byron Kilgore	Chemistry	Indianapolis
*Leona Borum Knight	History	Indianapolis
Grace Louise Koehne	English	Indianapolis
David William Konold	History	Winona Lake
LaDonna F. Lamb	English	Indianapolis
*Vesta Violet Leach	English	Indianapolis
John David Leslie	English	Greenfield
*Irene Warren Lewis	English	Greenfield
*Thomas Blair Lindley	History	Westfield
*Marguerite Lloyd	English	Indianapolis
*Ruth Blythe Marshall	English	Shoals
John Brown Mason	History and German	Indianapolis
Bruce King Matlock	Economics	Denver, Colo.
Eleanor Elizabeth McCollum	English and History	Indianapolis
Mary Anna McFarland	English and French	Newcastle
M. Alice McGinnis	Mathematics	Martinsville

Virginia Mae McIntire	English	Cambridge City
Mary McMeans	History	Indianapolis
Maida Melchior	English and Public Speaking	Evansville
Bessie Vernal Minor	English and History	Indianapolis
George K. Morlan	English	Indianapolis
George E. Mulholland	English	Indianapolis
Elizabeth Virginia Neal	English	Whitestown
Robert L. Nipper	English	Indianapolis
Grace Noble	Latin and English	Indianapolis
Beulah Hattie Nonweiler	English, Botany	Boonville
Mary Reuss Nussbaum	Romance Languages	Marion
Marjorie Okes	English	Indianapolis
Dorothy Marie Patterson	Spanish and English	Indianapolis
*Gordon E. Paul	English	Selkirk, N. Y.
Helen Claire Payne	French	Indianapolis
J. Douglas Perry	English	Indianapolis
Margaret Cogswell Pihl	Latin and Mathematics	Indianapolis
Rebecca E. Pitts	English and Classics	Indianapolis
Dorothy P. Poindexter	English	Indianapolis
Helen Miller Porter	English	Indianapolis
*Donald Meredith Ream	English	Indianapolis
Louis J. Reichel	English and History	Indianapolis
Kathleen Marie Reidy	English	Indianapolis
Alice Lucille Reynolds	History	Indianapolis
Dorothy Louise Rinehart	English	Indianapolis
Georgiana G. Rockwell	English	Indianapolis
Sarah Phelps Rodecker	English	Indianapolis
Thomas Perrette Rogers	Chemistry and Zoology	Indianapolis
*John Thomas Rohm	Economics	Indianapolis
Paul Menzies Ross	History	Indianapolis
*William H. Rowlands	Philosophy	Indianapolis
Dorothy Laura Sandefur	English	Indianapolis
Emma Esther Schlender	Botany	Indianapolis
Edna B. Schulz	Sociology	Indianapolis
Glen Juanita Schwenk	English	Indianapolis
*Allen M. Sells	Economics	Indianapolis
Elsie M. Shepherd	English	Indianapolis
Albert Shumaker	English	Indianapolis
*Bernice Sinclair	English	Indianapolis
Frank T. Sisson	English	Indianapolis
*Lenora Eugenia Skaggs	English	Indianapolis
Mabelle Browning Slater	Bible	LaHarpe, Ill.

A. Ivin Smith	History	Indianapolis
Lillie Florence Smith	History	Rushville
Renee Baron Smith	French	Indianapolis
Thomas Franklin Smith	Journalism	Indianapolis
*Rosalee Baker Spong	English	Indianapolis
*Louis Jacob Steinmetz	Spanish	Indianapolis
Clarence Jerome Stembel	History	Thorntown
Dorothy Alice Stephenson	French and Journalism	Indianapolis
Helen Louise Stevens	English	Indianapolis
Lucile Stokes	Sociology	Indianapolis
Horace Elbert Storer	English	Indianapolis
*Gerald W. Strole	History	Kentland
*Verna Lucile Sutton	Latin	Indianapolis
Marie Louise Tacoma	French and Spanish	Indianapolis
*Thelma Hope Taylor	Bible	Charlottesville, Va.
Edna-Mae Thomas	History and Latin	Indianapolis
Charlotte Thomas	English	Indianapolis
Mary Juanita Thompson	English and Spanish	Indianapolis
Juliana Thorman	German	Indianapolis
Avanelle Thorp	English	Indianapolis
*Edna Rachel Todd	Romance Languages	Indianapolis
*John C. Troyer	English	Indianapolis
Wilna E. Tully	English	Indianapolis
Irma Elizabeth Ulrich	English	Indianapolis
Jackson White Wales	History	Indianapolis
Margaret Ruth Walters	Spanish and English	Indianapolis
*W. Herman Wheat	Chemistry	Beech Grove
*Louise A. Wheeler	Education	Indianapolis
Lorene Winifred Whitham	English	Indianapolis
Eva Young Wiles	Education	Indianapolis
Alice Amelia Wilmanns	English	Indianapolis
*Irene Elizabeth Wilson	English	Shelbyville
Lewis Wilson	History	Indianapolis
Mary Lester Winter	English	Indianapolis
Dorothea L. Wolfe	English	Wolcott
Jabez Hall Wood	English	Indianapolis
Mary Lou Wright	French	Sarasota, Fla.
Earl J. Wynn	History	Indianapolis
Alice Templer Young	English	Indianapolis

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN SCIENCE

Major Subject

Dorothea A. Duncan	Chemistry	Greenfield
Florence Everett Hooper	Botany and Chemistry	Indianapolis
Thomas C. Jaleski	Chemistry	Indianapolis
*E. R. Leach	Zoology and Chemistry	Indianapolis
*Houston Harry Meyer	Zoology-Botany	Indianapolis
Lowell A. Mullen	Botany and Chemistry	Sheridan
Janet Rioch	Chemistry	
Edward A. Troy	Chemistry	Indianapolis

IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Major Subject—Economics

Harold Frederick Barnes	Indianapolis
Carl O. Cecil	Indianapolis
James R. Davis	Indianapolis
Rollin Murray Davis	North Salem
Russell J. Ferree	Indianapolis
Carter Benson Helton	Indianapolis
Hiram M. Hensel	Logansport
Ruth Pratt Johnson	Indianapolis
Damien J. Lyman	Indianapolis
Vallorous B. McLeay	Indianapolis
*Richard Lyon Mills	Indianapolis
*William Rowe Neukom	Indianapolis
Lester LeRoy Nicewander	Indianapolis
Virgil V. Roby	Wabash
Harry W. Ruth	Indianapolis
Robert L. Wolfe	Indianapolis
*Homer E. Woodling	Logansport
Joe William York	Indianapolis

IN EDUCATION

Adelaide G. Smith	Indianapolis
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FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC

Mildred Morey Casey Indianapolis

FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SACRED LITERATURE

Frank Webster Sumner Indianapolis

William H. Rowlands Indianapolis

FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

IN EDUCATION

*Oscar Christian Ries Indianapolis

Robert Grover VanDuyn Greenfield

*Mrs. Elizabeth Rippetoe Witt Indianapolis

*These students have not completed all the requirements for graduation. They expect to complete their work during the Summer Session. The degree and diploma will be awarded when the requirements are met, provided this is done before the opening of the Fall Semester, and these students will be graduated as of the Class of June, 1926.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED BY PRESIDENT
ALEY

Henry Mills Gelston, graduate of Michigan University, student in the American School of Classical studies at Rome, Classical Fellow at Michigan University, teacher of Latin in Bay City High School, for the past sixteen years Professor of Latin in Butler University, student, scholar, teacher, sane and safe athletic guide, beloved friend of all—by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors I am authorized to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, with all the honors, rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

Elijah Newton Johnson, graduate of Drake and Kansas Universities, graduate student in Kansas and Chicago Universities, since 1904 Professor of Mathematics in Butler University, inspiring teacher, wise student adviser, safe faculty counselor, keen wit, genial friend, Christian gentleman—by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors I am authorized to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Science with all the honors, rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

Pearl H. Welshimer, graduate of Millersville State Normal of Ohio Northern University and of Hiram College, ordained minister since 1897, pastor at Millersburg, Ohio, for the past twenty-four years in charge of the First Christian Church of Canton, Ohio, one of the greatest churches in America, lecturer, author, member of many boards, inspiring leader of men—by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of Butler University I am authorized to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, with all the honors, rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

Raphael Harwood Miller, graduate of Hiram College and of Auburn Theological Seminary, an ordained minister since 1902, pastor in Buffalo and in Kansas City, secretary of the Men and Millions Movement, member of the Board of Managers of United Christian Missionary Society, preacher of righteousness, active exemplar of Christian virtues—by unanimous vote of the Board of

Directors of Butler University I am authorized to confer on you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, with all the honors, rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

Demarchus Clariton Brown, A. B. and A. M. Butler University; student University of Tubingen, American School of Classical Studies, Athens; British, French, German Museums; for twenty-four years professor of Greek in Butler University; since 1906 state librarian of Indiana; profound scholar, able administrator, genial friend, Christian gentleman—by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of Butler University I am authorized to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, privileges and honors belonging thereto.

HONORS

MAGNA CUM LAUDE—Shailer Linwood Bass, in Chemistry
 Ernest Paul Fink, in Latin
 Florence Everett Hooper, in Botany
 Thomas C. Jaleski, in Chemistry & Zoology
 Margaret Cogswell Pihl, in Mathematics
 Rebecca E. Pitts, in English
 Paul Menzies Ross, in History
 Edna-Mae Thomas, in History

CUM LAUDE—Virginia Delmont Curtis
 Florence E. Fritts
 J. Douglas Perry
 Janet Rioch
 Lucile Stokes
 Edna Rachel Todd
 Irma Elizabeth Ulrich

HIGHEST STANDING FOR SENIORS who have made as many as ninety semester hours in Butler University: Janet Rioch, Edna-Mae Thomas, Shailer Linwood Bass.

PHI KAPPA PHI

Joy Julian Bailey	J. Douglas Perry
Shailer Linwood Bass	Margaret Cogswell Pihl
Dorothy Carey	Rebecca E. Pitts
Evelyn Lucerne Carpenter	Paul Menzies Ross
Helen Joan Chandler	Lucile Stokes
Dorotha Marjorie Chiles	Marie L. Tacoma
Virginia Delmont Curtis	Edna-Mae Thomas
Ernest Paul Fink	Edna Rachel Todd
Florence Ernestine Fritts	Irma Elizabeth Ulrich
W. H. Brewer Graham	Margaret Ruth Waters
Wanda Marie Haverkamp	Lewis Wilson
Florence Everett Hooper	Mary Lester Winter
Thomas C. Jaleski	Dorothea L. Wolfe

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS—Full Tuition : Ferdinand Mehrlich
 Half Tuition : Lester Earl Budd, Helen
 Marjorie Pascoe

ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIPS—Full Tuition : Pauline Faye Peirce
 Full Tuition : Anna Louise Hall

CLASS REUNIONS

1917

The class of 1917 held its annual gathering on Sunday evening following the Baccalaureate service at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Myron M. Hughel on Central Avenue. Supper was enjoyed in their garden pervaded by a cordial spirit of friendliness. The past was rehearsed and the future was discussed. Next year will occur the tenth anniversary of the graduation of this loyal class and already plans are in formation for fireworks such as the alumni have never seen. There were present: Mr. and Mrs. William Book (Margaret Moore), Mr. and Mrs. Leland Carter (Charlotte Bachmann), Mr. and Mrs. Austin V. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Earl T. Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. John L. H. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gill (Urith Dailey), Mr. and Mrs. Leroy C. Hanby, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hughel, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kautz, Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Ragsdale (Mary Louise Rumpler), Miss Hazel Stanley, and Miss Graydon.

1914

The annual luncheon of the class of 1914 was held as usual at the Hotel Lincoln. The numbers were few, but the spirit of fellowship was fine. There were present Elvin E. Daniels, Ellen Graham George, Karl Means and Mrs. Means, Paul W. Ward, Pearl Wolf Whitlock and Miss Graydon. Professor Ward is connected with the department of philosophy of the University of Syracuse, New York. Dr. Means was en route to his new home, where he will be in charge of the department of chemistry in Milligan College, Tennessee.

1908

Perhaps the class of 1908 has uninterruptedly held an annual meeting longer than any other class. Their breakfast, usually enjoyed in Ellenberger Woods, was, because of rain held on Tuesday, June 15, at the home of Gretchen Scotten in Irvington. Ten were present, including children. The membership of this class is widely scattered over the face of the country, yet the local representation never fails in gathering at alumni time.

1890

On June 12, 1890, there graduated from Butler twelve men and six women. This class has the unique distinction of having passed thirty-six years without the loss of a single member.

On the evening of June 11, fourteen of this class, together with accumulated wives and husbands, met at the home of Julia Graydon Jameson to begin a three-day reunion. Twenty-four sat down to a beautiful and generous dinner and to renew old friendships. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Jessup of Lafayette; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Nichols of Mooseheart, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Mann of Mannville, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Findley of Longmont, Col.; Frank D. Muse of Spokane, Washington.; Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Davis of Oxford, Ohio; Mrs. Tace Meeker Stearns of Chicago, Ill.; Miss India Martz of Kokomo, Ind.; Otis Green of Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Fillmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Schell, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Cottman, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jameson, of Indianapolis. Miss Katharine M. Graydon and Miss Mildred Jessup were also guests. Those not able to be present were: A. C. Smithers, Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank Marshall, Enid, Okla.; Augusta L. Stevenson, Indianapolis, and Laz Noble, Warrenton, Va.

After the dinner, letters and telegrams from absent members were read and those present were asked to tell something of their lives and experiences through the years. There was much mention and perhaps a little boasting of children and grandchildren, their numbers, height and general superiority. John Nichols claimed the largest number of children and told of his life at Mooseheart where he is father to hundreds of orphans. Frank Muse and Frank Findley related some of their experiences in pioneer preaching and teaching. Henry Mann could not refrain from singing the praises of his adopted state, Florida. Otis Green, who is in the drug business, said that future years were bringing old age to all of us when we might need the wherewithal to repair the ravages of time and bring us comfort and solace, so he was presenting to each woman a box of powder and to each man a

cigar. Then Charlie Fillmore told of his anti-tobacco crusade and nobody offered to light a cigar. Charlie needn't have worried, however, for Otis' cigars were like his powder, for looks only. They were made of rubber.

There was much of reminiscence in the talks, all harking back to the happy days of college life, expressing appreciation of our Alma Mater and acknowledging our indebtedness to the teachers of our day. One after another they were mentioned, and all with affection and feeling. Only four of these are still living—Scot Butler, D. C. Brown, O. P. Hay and T. M. Iden.

On Saturday morning the class motored to Fairview to inspect the new site for Butler. At noon they returned to the home of Stewart and Romaine Schell where a delightful luncheon was served. The program of our 1890 commencement was interesting to all, as were the graduating photographs. Later, in the yard, new group pictures were taken, in which one fears it will be hard to recognize the boys and girls of thirty-six years ago.

After attending 1926's class performance in the afternoon, the veterans of 1890 gathered round a long table on the college lawn for the alumni supper. India Martz represented the class in the talks that were made later in the college chapel. The football heroes, of which our class boasted several, were called on, and John Nichols and Henry Mann told of the days of real sport.

Perhaps the climax of the reunion was reached on Sunday morning when 1890 had charge of the services at the Downey Avenue Christian Church. J. F. Findley read the scriptures, Frank Muse offered the prayer, J. N. Jessup preached the sermon and H. S. Schell and Charles M. Fillmore presided at the communion table. The class attended in a body, seats having been reserved for them.

Sunday dinner was enjoyed together at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jameson and during the afternoon a number of old college friends called. At four o'clock all adjourned to the college chapel for the Baccalaureate service, after which the class repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Cottman for supper. A number of old

programs and college papers afforded much amusement and we were all transported back thirty-six years when India Martz read from the Collegian of June, 1890, a full account of our Commencement week, with all its "Spring Exhibitions" of literary societies, class day, receptions and comments on the graduates' essays and orations. The class will, which had been carefully prepared for the class day of 1890, was read by its author, H. S. Schell. This important document had been stolen by mischievous under classmen at that time, and it now had an audience for the first time. After much solicitation Charlie Fillmore gave the history of and sang his famous song, "Tell Mother I'll Be There." This led to a singing of old time songs by everyone with Mr. Fillmore at the piano.

On Monday morning the class was honored by being included in the processional, following the caps and gowns of '26. Our last hour together was at the home of Julia Jameson where we lunched and said our farewells. It was decided to hold another reunion in 1930 and we all promised to be on hand for the fiftieth celebration in 1940. Charles M. Fillmore, in a few words of prayer, voiced the gratitude of all for the joys of our reunion, for the richness of our lives, for the hope of many happy years to come. "Auld Lang Syne," "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," and "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" were sung heartily but tearfully as we realized that the days of our companionship were over and we must part to our widely separated homes.

The class of 1890 has held three reunions, in 1915, 1920 and 1926. At the first there was surprise and delight. The old ties meant so much more than we had realized and it was so good to see the classmates of twenty-five years ago. In 1920, because of various reasons, there were few present, but it was a meeting of deep feeling. The present reunion has been the best of all. The May time of life has gone but the fruition period has arrived. There has been no death, there has been no failure in our number. All are reaping the joys of the harvest—"honor, obedience, troops of friends" and contentment in the durable satisfactions of life.

VIDA TIBBOTT COTTMAN, *Class Secretary.*

FROM THE CITY OFFICE

Present indications point to the completion of the boulevard around the new Fairview park site within a very short time.

At the annual May Day ceremonies, which were held for the first time this year in Fairview park, ground was broken to indicate the lines that will be followed in erecting the first buildings. Hilton U. Brown, chairman of the board of directors of the university, spoke briefly of the significance of the occasion and held the plow handles when the first furrow was turned. The entire celebration at Fairview was replete with unusual features and marked another definite step in the direction of moving the university to the new location.

Dr. Frederick D. Kershner, dean of the Butler College of Religion, and John W. Atherton, executive secretary of the university, represented the school at the annual meeting of the Christian churches of Indiana, in Bloomington. Both were speakers on the program. Dean Kershner explained the plan and program for the College of Religion. Mr. Atherton also dwelt upon the plan to make the College of Religion the dominant graduate school of the brotherhood. During Mr. Atherton's remarks he gave a detailed accounting of the work done thus far in raising funds for additional endowment, new buildings and the school of religion.

A recent gift of importance to the university was the donation of \$80,000 made by Mrs. Carrie Frances Robertson, widow of Alexander M. Robertson, who died three years ago. This sum is to be applied toward the erection of a chapel building on the new Butler site. The gift was made by Mrs. Robertson in memory of her husband, who was much interested in the educational advancement of Indianapolis and who hoped to see established in Indianapolis a university that would be in keeping with the city's development along other lines. Before his death he and Mrs. Robertson mutually agreed that Butler University should be the chief recipient of their estate when they were through with it.

"The gift made by Mrs. Robertson," said Arthur V. Brown, a member of the City Committee, "is additional evidence of the

appeal being made by the Butler expansion program. Not only was it generous and magnificent on the part of Mrs. Robertson, but it was assurance to us that our plea is not falling on deaf ears and that, eventually, whatever is needed to complete the new Butler program will be forthcoming."

A gift of \$50,000, to be applied to the building funds, has been made by an anonymous donor, Mr. Atherton has announced. The friend of the university, who gave this money, also made a substantial contribution to the endowment fund in the early stages of the financial campaign.

"Our only regret about the \$50,000 gift", said William G. Irwin, "is our inability to give proper credit to the donor. We are compelled, however, to respect the wishes of the person who made this bountiful donation. It is another indication of the interest being taken in our campaign for a great educational institution."

The fiscal year ending July 1 was the most successful in the history of Butler University, according to the financial report of John W. Atherton, which was submitted to the board of directors at a meeting July 14.

The report of Mr. Atherton showed that in the year just closed the university made large financial gain. New gifts were in excess of \$660,000. During the same period, the city office's cash collections were more than \$700,000. Interest from the donations amounted to more than the entire promotional charges.

Every dollar contributed to the university funds, in the campaign to obtain money to build a new institution at Fairview park, will be used for the purposes the donors intended. William G. Irwin, chairman of the general campaign committee, explained that in practically every campaign of this nature a part of the money raised must be taken to defray promotional expenses.

"Our work has been extremely unusual in that respect," said Mr. Irwin. "The interest from our contributions has been such that we have a comfortable balance in the interest fund and at the same time this interest has paid all of the promotion expenses. In short, every contributor will be glad to know that every cent

he gave to the endowment or building funds will be used and that no part of these contributions has been needed to pay what commonly is called overhead. We are confident that the same showing will be made in the future."

C. W. Wilson, secretary of Butler, reported that all of the university expenses for the year had been met and there is a balance in the treasury.

The three new directors chosen are R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.; Crate Bowen, of Miami, Fla., and Arthur Jordan, Indianapolis capitalist. They take the places of the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, L. C. Hoss and Lex Kirkpatrick, who died in the last year. Another vacancy on the board of directors will be filled later.

Some necessary changes in the architectural plans for the first buildings to be erected at Fairview have delayed approval of the drawings and the letting of contracts. Mr. Atherton expresses disappointment over this delay but points out that corrections should be made now, while changes are possible. It is the hope of the university authorities to start actual construction some time this summer.

HONOR DAY

Honor Day was observed on May 7 as the occasion when in the mad rush of school activities time was taken to recognize those who have accomplished feats and upheld Butler's academic standing. Honor Day is no longer an annual custom. It has become a tradition backed by the respect that students have for academic achievement.

President Aley presented in chapel the awards to students who won money prizes in academic contests, those who received appointments at other universities, and seniors who had been voted into membership of the Phi Kappa Phi national honor society.

Winners of the contests and their money prizes are: Oratorical contest, first, Lewis Wilson, \$30; second, Parker Wheatley, \$15; extemporaneous contest: First, J. Douglas Perry, \$10; second, John Love, \$5; peace oratorical contest: Local winner, John Love; third place in state meet, John Love; debating contest: Affirmative team composed of Robert Hutchinson, Frank Furstenberg and Lester Budd and negative team composed of Rudolph Baker, Lewis Wilson, Horace Storer, winners of seven decisions out of eight debates; and literary contest: First, Ferdinand Mehrlich, \$50; second, Louise Eleanor Rose, \$25. Honor was given the women's debating squads composed of Alice Kepner, Elizabeth Moschenross, Louise Frisbie, affirmative, and Billie Mae Kreider, Mary Frances Ogle, Alice Reynolds, negative.

The recognition given to students receiving appointments in other institutions went to John Mason, offered scholarships in history at Wisconsin, Illinois, Chicago universities; Florence Hooper, appointed an assistant in Plant Chemistry at Iowa State College; Lowell Mullen, a teaching fellowship in botany at Washington State college; Thomas C. Jaleski, a graduate assistantship in chemistry at Yale University; Shailer Bass, a graduate assistantship in chemistry at Yale.

The Scarlet Quill Scholarship was awarded to Jane Ogborn. The names of the ten junior girls taken into the Scarlet Quill, the national honorary society for senior women, were read: Eleanor

Dunn, Billie Mae Kreider, Martha Zoercher, Helen Pascoe, Dorothy Knisely, Kathryn Bowlby, Lucy Ashjian, Frances Woolery, Ione Agnew, Jeanne Bouslog.

The names of the senior class elected to membership in the Phi Kappa Phi society, the national scholastic honorary society, were read. Dr. Aley then presented to Janet Rioch a check for \$1,000 as the prize won by her for the essay in the American Chemical Society contest.

The address of the Day was given by Dr. F. R. Moulton, head of department of astronomy in the University of Chicago, dealing with science and its effect upon living organisms. In part, the speaker said: "No where in the world is there such a favored place for the youth of the world to live than in our country. The advantages we inherit are due to the toil of our predecessors, and this fact imposes upon you young men and women a tremendous responsibility. We owe it to those who have gone before to cultivate our higher faculties. In three ways may we and our successors follow: first, to obtain a more perfect control over the inanimate world; second, to work out human relations on a practical basis that will cast off the inequalities that hamper us, such as wrong economic and social relationships; and, third, to look forward to the evolution of the human race.

"The effect that science has had upon us as thinking creatures—as those with highly organized central nervous systems—is great. There are 600,000 young men and women who are now devoting time to education in universities. Science has made this possible for with its combinations it has reduced the hours of labor and allowed more time in which men may educate their higher faculties. It is from science we have the opportunity to study great men."

In conclusion the speaker remarked that he envied the students their youth and opportunities and congratulated them on having an institution in which they could look toward great minds. The plan of Honor Day, he said, was a novel one, and he hoped the students would not forget that for which it stood.

MAY DAY

PROGRAM

Athletic events.....	9:00
Breakfast	11:00
Band concert	1:00
Pageant	2:30
Ground Breaking	4:00
College sing	4:15
All-College Dance, Riley Room, Claypool	8:30

To Butler's all-too-meager list of traditions a splendid addition has been made, a splendid precedent has been set for posterity.

The College has had a May Day worthy of the name. The success of so large a venture as was planned was at first a little doubtful. People wondered whether it would be worth while—all this business of having a holiday for the whole school and making a public day of the affair—but now there is no doubt in anyone's mind that the project proved its own worth.

The administration of the college declared a holiday for Friday, May 21, thus showing its belief and confidence in the ability of the student body to make the most of its opportunities. May Day started out, as all May Days had done before, under the direct supervision of the Woman's League. Through the excellent organization of Virginia Curtis, the president of the League, the day's activities began to assume the mammoth proportions for which it had been conceived.

And when the men of the school organized a group designed to function in the same manner as the League, the women realized the need for their help and called upon them accordingly. After some hesitancy, natural because of the newness of the idea to co-operate with the girls in anything, the men responded nobly to the call for their aid, and the result was:

A May Day larger in scope, more inclusive in its proportions

than has ever been known before at Butler; a series of celebrations on a larger and more stupendous scale than has ever been presented at Butler; an audience of townspeople not connected with Butler larger than has ever attended any Butler function, and a recognition by the city papers to a greater extent than has ever before been accorded to the college.

Butler is now recognized as an integral part of the city of Indianapolis. It has been placed before the eyes of the Indianapolis public by the tireless activities of certain of its students. Can we not continue this tradition so excellently established? Can not May Day in the future be set down in the school calendar as a regular school holiday—as a tribute to the splendid efforts of those individuals, Virginia Curtis, Clarence Jaleski, Irma Ulrich, Dorothy Knisely and Elizabeth Anderson, who have made possible the establishment of a precedent such as has been set this year?

—*The Butler Collegian.*

MEMORIAL STONE

The great gray boulder which students of many college generations have known on the campus near the gymnasium now stands on the Brown Triangle, corner of Washington street and Emerson avenue, and is the base of a bronze tablet memorial to Hilton U. Brown, Jr. This familiar landmark came from the field upon which young Brown played as a college athlete and it goes to rest upon the plot of ground where he romped in sport as a child. As long as it stands there it will be a reminder of the close bond that existed between the honored young soldier and Butler College.

The tablet is stamped at each of the upper corners with a Maltese cross on crossed swords. On each cross is a head with a wreath of victory on the brow. Below is inscribed, "In memory of Hilton U. Brown, Jr., who played at mimic warfare on these grounds and who November 3, 1918 in the language of Petain, Marshal of France, 'Died gloriously in the Argonne while serving his battery under concentrated enemy fire' Seventh Division, F. A."

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The dedicatory program was presented on the afternoon of May 30 in presence of a large gathering of friends representing the city, the state, the army, the navy, the marines, the Legion, Butler College, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and Downey Avenue Church.

The program in charge of the Hilton U. Brown, Jr., Post and the Irvington Posts of the American Legion, consisted of speeches made by Thomas C. Howe, Emsley W. Johnson, Colonel Grosvenor W. Townsend, Lester Heath, Governor Ed. Jackson. The Reverend George W. Allison read the Legion Memorial Prayer and the Reverend Michael W. Lyons pronounced the benediction. Hilton Brown Atherton unveiled the tablet. The service was closed with taps sounded by army buglers.

RESIGNATION OF D. C. BROWN

The resignation of Demarchus C. Brown, '79, effective September 1, has been announced. The press of July 1 in commenting upon this action says: In his letter to the board Dr. Brown referred to his inability to carry the burden of direction, owing to recent impairment of his health and the advice of his physician to conserve his physical resources. It appears probable that as he regains his strength the library will again have the benefit of his counsel and help, and the state will continue to benefit by the application of his scholarly talents to its cultural growth.

Dr. Brown's record of twenty years of uninterrupted service to the state in a position which is subject to many vagaries is a notable page in the history of Indiana government. He brought to the position the best the state had to offer in the way of training, augmented by study abroad, and he shaped his habits of study to meet the expanding purpose of the library. Indiana has been fortunate in its libraries. Dr. Brown has expanded and developed the library's best traditions. He will leave its direction next September with credit for having perfected it as a librarians' library and through the mail book—lending service, a state library in fact, serving every community in the state on almost instant notice. He

was especially successful in surrounding himself with a staff of varied talents and fine sense of loyalty.

In his letter of resignation, Dr. Brown repeats his frequent allusions to the need for a state library building. The state might well take up this matter as a tribute to his service. The fact that the library work claimed twenty years of the life of a man of Dr. Brown's superior qualities as a scholar, librarian and citizen, and that his retention under several administrations was universally acclaimed, should exercise a stimulating influence upon the generous impulses of the next legislature. The state will always feel grateful to Dr. Brown for his work, not only as a librarian, but as a member of its board of charities, as an indefatigable advocate of the preservation of sources of state history, and as a man whose linguistic sense elevated its cultural standards. It is gratifying to know that Dr. Brown will continue to serve the library in some capacity.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Alumni Association, through its organization of Class Secretaries, voted to continue through the year 1926-'27 two scholarships known as Alumni Scholarships, of the value of one year's tuition. These honors were bestowed upon Pauline Pierce, '27, and Anna Louise Hall, '30.

The University Commerce club of Butler will annually award a scholarship to the man majoring in economics or business administration who maintains the highest scholastic average during the school year. The award, which is the full tuition for one semester, will be given the first semester of each school year. This scholarship is open only to members of the sophomore and junior classes. In addition, the name of the holder of each scholarship award will be inscribed on a commerce scholastic trophy which will remain the permanent property of the college. The Commerce club is offering these scholarships as a result of an increased interest in the college and for the purpose of "boosting" the institution. The business men of the club wish to see a greater interest

taken in economics and business administration, by the men of the university. The first scholarship award will be made in the fall of 1927 and will be based upon the work done during the school year, 1926-1927.

The Sphinx Club (honorary society) has voted to bestow annually a loving cup upon the graduating senior who makes the highest four-year average. The first cup will be presented upon Honor Day of 1927.

SCHOLASTIC AVERAGES

Miss Sarah E. Cotton, registrar of the college, has made public the averages of various organizations and unorganized students on campus. The following is the official average as it is held in the office:

Woman's Fraternities—

Kappa Kappa Gamma	84.783
Kappa Alpha Theta	83.867
Alpha Chi Omega	83.585
Delta Delta Delta	82.356
Zeta Tau Alpha	82.337
Delta Gamma	82.049
Pi Beta Phi	81.951
Delta Zeta	80.087
Alpha Delta Pi	79.516
Alpha Delta Theta	78.859

Men's Fraternities—

Butler Association	85.001
Delta Tau Delta	75.756
Tau Kappa Tau	75.704
Sigma Chi	74.933
Chi Rho Zeta	73.603
Delta Phi Sigma	71.936
Lambda Chi Alpha	71.540
Alha Rho Delta	71.443
Phi Delta Theta	70.317

Miscellaneous Averages—

Woman's Fraternities	82.373	Average of Men	74.801
Men's Fraternities	74.284	Average of Women	81.722
Organized Groups	78.055	Average of Student	
Unorganized Students	75.593	Body	76.959

DEGREES FOR BUTLER ALUMNI

Upon George A. Schumacher, '25, was conferred by the University of Virginia the degree of Master of Arts for work in English. Mr. Schumacher has been appointed instructor in the department of English of Butler University for next year.

The Indiana University Medical School has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon:

Durbin Day, A. B. Butler, '23. Dr. Day has been appointed to the Naval Hospital, San Diego, California.

James Himler, A. B. Butler, '23. Dr. Himler has been appointed to the Riley Hospital.

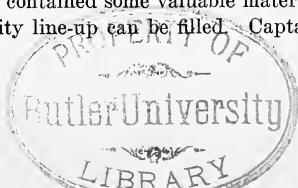
Claire Ingalls, A. B. Butler, '23. Dr. Ingalls has been appointed to the Indianapolis City Hospital.

J. T. C. McCallum, A. B. Butler, '16. Dr. McCallum has been appointed to the Indianapolis City Hospital.

John Melvin Masters, A. B. Butler, '21. Dr. Masters has been appointed to the Indianapolis City Hospital.

ATHLETICS

During the past spring season Butler athletic teams maintained the high standard which has been set during the past few years. The baseball team, under the able coaching of Athletic Director Paul Hinkle, made as good a record as any team in Indiana and, although the championship race was badly muddled, the Bulldog team had a valid claim for premier honors. The feature of the season was the double victory over the strong Wabash nine, in which the excellent pitching of Captain Ewing completely baffled the Cavemen. Captain Ewing, along with Mills, Strole, Nipper, Woodling and Reichel, graduated in June and Coach Hinkle will have to build a new infield next spring around Bob Woolgar, third baseman, who was elected captain for 1927. The Freshman team, under Coach Middlesworth, contained some valuable material from which the holes in the varsity line-up can be filled. Captain Fro-



moth, of the yearling squad, looks like a "find" in the pitcher's box.

Captain Phillips of the track squad proved to be one of the greatest runners in the country. In the State meet he won both the quarter and half mile events, setting a new record in the quarter mile. A week later, he won the same two events at Milwaukee in the Central Inter-Collegiate meet. On June 12, in the National Collegiate meet in Chicago, Phillips rose to national fame by setting a new record for the quarter mile, winning from a field of stars from all over the country. Prospects for a good all-around track squad next spring are fairly bright, as Phillips has another year of competition and the reserve and freshman squads contain some fine material which should develop rapidly next year.

Captain Sagalowsky made another clean sweep of State tennis honors and at the time of writing is making a fine showing in the National Meet at Philadelphia. Freshman tennis brought out some promising players and Butler should be able to maintain her high ranking in this sport, despite the fact that the graduation of Sagalowsky will leave the squad without an experienced star.

THE FUTURE

Football prospects for the coming fall are only fair. The loss of twelve men by graduation leaves Coach Hinkle with only a handful of experienced men from which to build a nucleus for the gridiron machine that will represent Butler next season. It is asking too much to expect Coach Hinkle adequately to fill, in one year, the places left vacant by such stars as Bob Nipper, Lew Reichel, Jerry Strole, Bob Keach, Lefty Woodling, Hi Hensel, Gordon Paul, Carter Helton, Carl Cecil, Dave Kilgore, George Mulholland, and Konold. The freshman squad from last fall contained some fine material, which should, with experience, give Coach Hinkle the necessary men to build a real machine. The schedule for the coming season is the hardest that any Butler team has ever tackled and only the stoutest kind of work on the part of both coaches and players will enable the Bulldogs to carry off a

majority of victories. Coach Strohmeier held a six weeks' session of spring football practice during which the members of last fall's yearling squad were given instruction in the system which Coach Hinkle will employ next fall and the results obtained were highly satisfactory. Practice is scheduled to commence on September 8, which will give the squad a little over two weeks of work before the opening game on September 25. The complete schedule follows:

September 26—Earlham College, "Indianapolis Day"

October 2—Hanover College.

October 9—At the University of Illinois.

October 16—Franklin College.

October 23—DePauw University.

October 30—Lombard College, "Dad's Day."

November 6—Wabash College.

November 13—At the University of Minnesota.

November 20—At Dayton University.

It is with regret that the college announces the departure of Hugh W. Middlesworth, '24, assistant coach, who has accepted a position with the athletic department at Indiana University. Mr. Middlesworth attained much fame for his work on the athletic teams during his four years at Butler.

The athletic department is fortunate indeed in securing as a successor to Mr. Middlesworth another ex-Butler athlete. Robert Nipper, '26, who has been one of the outstanding athletes of the college during the past four years, is the latest addition to the coaching staff.

THE QUARTERLY desires to extend best wishes for success to both Mr. Middlesworth and Mr. Nipper.

THE DRIFT

With the closing of the school year has come another issue of the *Drift*, the annual year book, issued by the Junior class. The volume for 1926 contains the usual sections devoted to the faculty, board of directors and all phases of campus life. The latter part of the book is given separately to the Law Department.

The *Drift* also contains some pleasing and unusual features. The art work is of a very high quality. The cover of dull red and tan with the single letter B in the center makes the book unusually attractive from the exterior. With the exception of the embossed B, the cover is an exact replica of a book in the British Museum. Beautifully colored illustrations accompany the accounts of each of the departments of the college. The foreword and the dedication are unusually noteworthy. Throughout the book there are many pages which contribute to the artistic quality of the book. Four pages comprising the beauty section are devoted to women of Butler.

The *Drift* was edited by Wilson Daily, the business management was handled by Ralph L. Hitch. Four hundred and fifty more copies have been sold this year than any previous issue. The *Drift* of 1926 is an able successor to the *Drift* of 1925, the national prize-winner, and has the hearty congratulations of THE QUARTERLY.

PURCHASE AT FAIRVIEW

The Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity is reported to have made the first purchase of a lot at the Fairview site, 82 by 132 feet.

The lot is situated fifty feet outside the new Butler campus, three squares from the canal. It is an ideal location between the two main thoroughfares of Sunset avenue and 44th street. To the north two blocks is Blue Ridge road, an east and west thoroughfare. To the west three blocks, is the north and south street—Boulevard Place. On the south is the east and west street—Berkeley road.

ENROLLMENT

At the last chapel of the freshman class President Aley gave a brief report of this year. In the two semesters there was a total enrollment of 1,652 students; 443 towns other than Indianapolis were represented; 46 of the original number of students came from 17 different states, and 10 from nine foreign countries.

Five years ago there was a graduating class of fifty-six. This year there is a class three and one-half times as large for one hundred and ninety-two will receive diplomas.

Of the 1,642 students only 105 stated no church affiliations. Four hundred and twenty-nine were members of the Christian church.

"I confidently expect that attendance at Butler will increase greatly next year. We will have in two years one of the best colleges in the world, undoubtedly of the best in America. You members of the freshman class of today will spend your last two years at Fairview. I hope to see you start out next year with the largest sophomore class that Butler has ever known," said Dr. Aley.

SUMMER SCHOOL

The Summer School is in session with 404 students, to date. The faculty consists of:

Robert Judson Aley, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

James William Putnam, Ph. D., Dean and Professor of Economics, Director.

Sarah Hill Baumgartner, A. B., Instructor in German.

A. Dale Beeler, A. M., Assistant Professor in History.

Henry Lane Bruner, Ph. D., Professor of Biology.

Evelyn Butler, '93, A. M., Professor of English.

Marie Cousin, Instructor in French.

Murray A. Dalman, A. M., Director of Research, Indianapolis Public Schools.

- Seth Earl Elliott, M. S., Professor of Physics.
Ray Clarence Friesner, Ph. D., Professor of Botany.
Henry Mills Gelston, A. B., Professor of Latin.
Pleasant R. Hightower, A. M., Assistant Professor of Education.
Paul D. Hinkle, B. S., Director of Athletics.
Elijah Newton Johnson, A. M., M. S., Professor of Mathematics.
Frederick D. Kershner, LL. D., Professor of Christian Doctrine.
Bruce L. Kershner, A. M., Professor of New Testament and Church History.
Martha May Kincaid, '13, A. M., Instructor in French.
Andrew Leitch, '11, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy and Psychology. Bethany College, Professor of Educational Psychology.
Albert Mock, A. M., Assistant Professor of Education.
Charles Mervin Palmer, M. S., Assistant Professor of Botany.
May K. Schaefer, '24, A. B., Instructor in Zoology.
Guy Howard Shadinger, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Irvin T. Shultz, A. M., Assistant Professor of Education.
Claude Sifritt, A. M., Assistant Professor of Public Speaking.
Allegra Stewart, '21, A. M., Instructor in English.
Fay Shover, '00, A. M., Instructor in English.

FAMILY REPRESENTATION IN BUTLER UNIVERSITY

The following excerpt appearing in *The Indianapolis News* of June 15 has called forth several interesting expressions:

Robert Holton Bull, who received his degree at Butler College represented the fourth generation of one family to be identified with Butler. He is the ninth of his family to attend the school and the tenth to be connected with it.

It is the first instance on record of a connection with Butler carried through four generations.

Bull's grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, and four uncles all attended Butler and his maternal great-grandfather, Dr. James Ford, was one of the incorporators of Northwestern Christian University, established under the auspices of the Disciples of Christ in 1850. This institution became Butler College in 1870.

In his "History of the Ford Family," Dr. Ford places affiliation with Butler as the greatest heritage he can bequeath to his posterity in the following paragraph:

"To my children: Butler University is destined to be a great institution of learning in the various departments of human knowledge. It is my desire that the interest on my stock shall be used for the benefit of my family and their descendants, male or female."

Although Dr. Ford did not attend Butler as a student, his daughter, Allena Ford, was a member of the class of 1866. She was married to Benjamin Franklin Williams, who was graduated at the head of the Butler law class in 1859. In the civil war he served as captain of the 8th regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry.

Bull's father, Robert Alexander Bull, of Chicago, was the president of the class of 1897, and is a past president of the Butler Alumni Association. His mother, Mrs. Anna Holton Williams Bull, was a member of the class of 1898, and the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Williams.

Bull's four uncles who attended the college were Jesse Benton Williams, 1895; Edwin Holton Ford, ex-'84; Frank Ford Williams, 1893, and John Sherman Williams, ex-'02.

Edward H. Clifford, '93, of Christopher, Illinois, sends this fine record: John Ellis Clifford; Miles L. Clifford, '79; Vincent G. Clifford, '79; Perry H. Clifford, '89; Edward H. Clifford, '93; Grace J. Clifford, '01 (Mrs. Raymond A. Smith); Jeannette O. Clifford, '12 (Mrs. Ray V. Wickens); Austin V. Clifford, '17; Catherine Clifford; Scot Butler Clifford, '23.

The Brown family adds up well: Demarchus C. Brown, '79; Hilton U. Brown, '80; Louise Brown (Mrs. J. W. Atherton);

Mark Brown; Mary Brown (Mrs. George Stewart); Archibald A. Brown; Jean Brown, '19; Hilton U. Brown, Jr.; Paul V. Brown, '24; Jessica M. Brown, '24; Julia A. Brown, '26; Philip C. Brown, '23.

Of the Jameson family the following representation may be given: Alexander C. Jameson; Sarah Jameson (Mrs. William Wallace); Ada Jameson; Rebecca Jameson; Emma Jameson; Elizabeth M. Jameson; Lucy M. Jameson; Henry Jameson, '69; Ovid B. Jameson; George L. Jameson; Edward L. Jameson; Thomas J. Jameson; Anna Jameson; Cordelia C. Jameson (Mrs. A. S. Caldwell); Charles T. Jameson; Alexander Jameson; Katharine Merrill Jameson, '16 (Mrs. P. C. Lewis); Henry M. Jameson, '19; Lydia Douglass Jameson.

The Blount family is thus represented in the College catalogues: Cyrus N. Blount, '58; Barzillai M. Blount, '95; Eli V. Blount, '59; Jacob Blount, '66; Barbara P. Blount, '68 (Mrs. Frank C. Cassel); (Alcinda T. Blount, '68 (Mrs. J. A. Canady); Robert S. Blount, '76; May Blount, (Mrs. E. S. Conner); Dora Grace Blount, '87; Friend Blount; Marvin Blount; Homer Blount; Roland Blount; Robley D. Blount; Lena Blount Van Horn; Claude Blount Van Horn; Eunice Blount Wright; Charles Blount Winfield; Ray Blount Winfield; Willis Blount, '97; Effine P. Blount; Mabel Blount Pfaffman; Anna M. Blount, '07 (Mrs. J. W. Curry); Verna Sweetman (Mrs. William Mendenhall); Lola Blunt Conner, '17; Lois B. Blount, '20 (Mrs. Herman J. Sheedy); Katherine Crebs McClure; Barbara Smith Blickenstaff; Carroll Blount.

The Blount family has, therefore, received twelve degrees; the Clifford family, eight; the Brown, seven; the Jameson, three.

THE STUDENTS AND FORESTRY PRESERVATION

Stanley Cain, '25, instructor in the department of botany, talked to the students in chapel upon Forestry Preservation and at the close presented the following resolution, which was accepted by a rising vote and ordered to be forwarded to Ovid M. Butler, '02, secretary of the The American Forestry Association with offices at Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, after twenty years of strenuous effort the preservation of our forests has seemed assured, with large tracts set aside in the West under national guardianship and a growing tendency to establish reserves in the East, and

WHEREAS, "flourishing woodlands", as declared by President Coolidge in his proclamation for National Forestry Week, April 18-24, 1926, "mean more than timber crops, permanent industries, and an adequate supply of wood. They minister to our outdoor recreation, they preserve animal and bird life; protect and beautify our hillsides and feed our streams; they preserve the inspiring national environment which has contributed so much to American character," and

WHEREAS, these areas with their natural resources, which are the property of the people as a whole, and the policies of the United States Forest Service which have been widely approved by scientific and other societies and by the public generally, are now seriously endangered by proposed legislation, namely the Stanfield grazing bill, known officially as S. 2584, and

WHEREAS, this legislation, if passed, or similar legislation, would divest the government of its rightful control and the people of property and rights which are theirs, and would virtually form a series of easements, politically favoring and subsidizing certain individuals, and,

WHEREAS, such a condition would result in practical annulment of present conservation policies and advantages and would result in exploitation of our natural resources more flagrant than that of

the Tea-pot Dome, Alaskan Coal, Timber Rights, etc., which have been national scandals, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the student body of Butler University of Indianapolis earnestly request the people and the Congress of the United States to prevent such legislation.

Upon receipt of the resolution Mr. Butler wrote to Mr. Cain: It is a pleasant moment in our work when a letter like yours arrives. It makes us feel that our work is very much worth while, and then, of course, the fact that my Alma Mater has taken such splendid action in support of forest conservation is particularly gratifying.

Of all the resolutions pertaining to the Stanfield legislation which have come across my desk I can not recall any that show a clearer understanding of the situation or one that is worded more to the point than the one which the students of Butler University adopted. I congratulate you and them.

KINDLY READ

Many letters to the alumni are sent from the secretary's office—perhaps too many; but certain facts are necessary concerning the maintenance of this office evidently not yet understood.

Of every graduate of the College an alumni fee of two dollars due yearly on October 1 is desired. This fee is spent entirely upon the publication of *THE QUARTERLY*—and then does not cover expenses.

The secretary may be at fault in her communications in speaking of the dues under caption of "subscription for *THE QUARTERLY*," because several alumni have replied that one copy of the magazine is enough for their family, though several others have graduated. We realize that a whole family may read one copy, but we feel that no member of a family may assume the alumnal responsibility of another member, that every degree carries with it the obligation and privilege of the payment of personal alumni dues.

In addition to this alumni fee of two dollars is asked a contribution of whatever amount an alumnus cares to make, from one dollar up, for the Alumni Scholarship Fund, this amount to be sent to the Class Secretary. The request for this contribution will come each year, so why not make this as easy as possible for your secretary by promptly—even without notification—paying? Next year will continue the offering by alumni of two scholarships in the form of the payment of a year's tuition each.

If you look into the management of alumni affairs of any academic institution, you will find nowhere so little asked of graduates as by Butler. For instance: In the east is a college we all know with a registration of 500 students. Last year its voluntary alumni contributions were sufficient to pay the running expenses of the alumni office which consisted of the salary of the alumni secretary (equal to a head professor's) and his two assistants, the publication of the alumni magazine, and at the close of the year to hand over to the College treasury a surplus of \$7,000. "You must have rich alumni," remarked an aghast listener. "Not at all, replied the secretary, "but practically every alumnus pays something into the alumni fund." This is by no means an unusual situation.

There has been a reorganization of THE QUARTERLY staff. A business manager has been added for the assistance of the editor, who will at the same time be treasurer of the Association. Therefore, hereafter pay your dues to George A. Schumacher, Butler University. All business communications go to Mr. Schumacher. All literary communications go to Miss Graydon. If for any reason your QUARTERLY fails to reach you, notify either of the above officers.

It is essential that a correct mailing file be kept by the secretary, so kindly notify her of changed address. The last mailing brought back over fifty letters stamped with "address unknown". You will readily see this is trying at the office. We like to know where you are, we are interested in you and all your ways, so please keep us informed.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association is composed,

according to the constitution, of the the officers elected in June to whom are added another member appointed by the president of the university (for next year George A. Schumacher, '25) and one elected by the officers (for next year Howard C. Caldwell, '15). This committee met and organized on the evening of June 29 at the home of Miss Graydon. Plans were discussed and set on foot for next year. With Commencement fresh in mind, the activities suggested bore especially upon the subject of alumni representation at the various alumni occasions of the year—Home-coming in October, Founders' Day in February, Alumni Day in June.

The question of regional Alumni Clubs was discussed with approval, and warmly encouraged.

For any helpful suggestion from any interested alumnus the committee will be grateful.

DIRECTORY OF CLASS SECRETARIES

- 1881—Mrs. Myron R. Williams, 345 N. Audubon, Indianapolis.
 1882—
 1883—Robert L. Dorsey, Tucker & Dorsey, Indianapolis.
 1884—Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, 115 S. Audubon Road, Indianapolis.
 1885—Arthur V. Brown, Union Trust Company, Indianapolis.
 1886—
 1887—Jane Graydon, 303 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.
 1888—
 1889—
 1890—Mrs. Vida T. Cottman, 336 N. Ritter Ave., Indianapolis.
 1891—Mrs. Mary Brouse Schmuck, 5808 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.
 1892—Mrs. John S. Wright, 3730 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.
 1893—Dr. D. W. Layman, Medical Arts Building, Indianapolis.
 1894—Mrs. Willis K. Miller, 312 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.
 1895—Mrs. Mansur Oakes, 2121 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis.
 1896—
 1897—Mabel Tibbott, 336 N. Ritter Ave., 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—
 1903—

- 1904—Katherine Quinn, 722 Fairfield Ave., Indianapolis.
 1905—Mrs. Edith D. Hughes, 1728 Cross Drive, Woodruff Pl., Indianapolis.
 1906—Mrs. Gem Craig Reasoner, 920 Campbell St., Indianapolis.
 1907—Miss Irma Brayton, 2125 Broadway, Indianapolis.
 1908—Mrs. John Wallace, 246 Hampton Drive, Indianapolis.
 1909—Mrs. Elizabeth Bogert Schofield, 2625 E. Washington, Indianapolis.
 1910—Herbert Hyman, 3445 Birchwood Ave., Indianapolis.
 1911—Maud Russell, 60 N. Ritter Ave., Indianapolis.
 1912—Corinne Welling, 5202 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis.
 1913—Mrs. Jessie Breadheft Chalifour, 2131 E. Tenth St., Indianapolis.
 1914—Mrs. Ellen Graham George, 2802 Cornell Ave., Indianapolis.
 1915—Howard C. Caldwell, 32 Bosart Ave., Indianapolis.
 1916—Francis W. Payne, 5345 University Ave., Indianapolis.
 1917—Mrs. Georgie E. Gill, 5841 Julian Ave., Indianapolis.
 1918—Virginia Kingsbury, 317 Downey Ave., Indianapolis.
 1919—Jean Brown, 5087 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.
 1920—Gladys Banes, 1556 Brookside Ave., Indianapolis.
 1921—Margaret Bruner, 324 S. Ritter Ave., Indianapolis.
 1922—Mrs. Dale Hodges, 5345 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.
 1923—Dale R. Hodges, 5345 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.
 1924—Gwendolyn Dorey, 4602 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.
 1925—Katharine M. Lennox, 2413 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis.
 1926—Julia A. Brown, 5087 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.

PERSONAL MENTION

Earl T. Ludlow, '96, is now living in Longmont, Colorado.

Miss Frieda P. Haseltine, '16, is spending the summer in Europe.

Edward Ploenges, '15, was back for Commencement from Parsons, Kansas.

Miss Grace McGavran, '19; spent a few days in Irvington en route to Colorado for the summer.

Arthur A. Johnson, '95, is located in Cuba in connection with The Cuba Railroad Company.

Dr. Paul A. Draper, '21, recent resident physician in the Riley Hospital, has removed to Detroit.

Edward McGavran, '24, has received the Austin Teaching Fellowship in the Harvard Medical School.

Mrs. W. L. Caldwell, formerly Miss Ida Snyder, ex-'97, of Danville, Illinois, made a recent brief visit to the campus.

Paul W. Ward, '14, stopped long enough in Indianapolis on June 12 to say "hello" and take a bite with his class mates.

Earl T. Bonham, '17, is located in Indianapolis, associated with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Mrs. Joseph Ostrander (Guinevere Ham, ex-'16) and little daughter, Nancy, are living in the Audubon Court, Irvington.

Myron M. Hughel, '17, makes announcement of his office for investment securities recently opened in 701 J. F. Wild building, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Pearl Wolf Whitlock, '14, has accepted a position in a school for girls among the mountain people of Kentucky, located at Olive Hill.

Victor C. Twitty, '25, is spending the summer in the Biological Laboratory on Mount Desert, Maine, where he is making a survey of marine worms.

Miss Maurine Watkins, '19, has written a play which will be presented in the autumn at the opening of Professor George P. Baker's theatre at Yale University.

William L. Kiser, '24, is special agent of the International Life Insurance Company with offices at 805-6 Fletcher Savings and Trust Building, Indianapolis.

Edward H. Clifford, '93, and Mrs. Clifford (Lora C. Hadley, '95) began on April 19 their work in the pastorate of the Christian Church of Christopher, Illinois.

Miss Agnes Tilson, '10, has spent the past year at Teachers' College and has also taken courses in the Nursery School Research at the Child Welfare Institute of New York City.

Mrs. E. H. Fishback, wife of the principal of the Junior High School of Anderson, Indiana, has been a recent visitor to the campus. Mrs. Fishback was Miss Beulah Smith, ex-'11.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sharpe, ex-'92, teacher in the religious department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Detroit recently visited Irvington as the guests of Mrs. Walter S. King, '91.

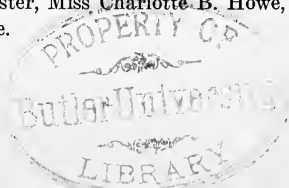
Dr. and Mrs. Kercheval (Elizabeth Stephenson, '15) have motored to Connecticut to visit their brother, John Stephenson, ex-'14, and Mrs. Stephenson, who have a studio in the woods near Stamford.

On the evening of May 19 the faculty of the College entertained at the Propylaeum, Indianapolis, the faculties of the schools affiliated with the University, Teachers' College, John Herron Art Institute and the Metropolitan School of Music.

Miss Martha Oliver, A. B., Wheaton College, A. M., Columbia University, daughter of Dr. John H. Oliver, former student of the University and long-time friend, has been appointed instructor in English for next year in the absence of Miss Mary McBride, '14.

Miss Eleanor A. Hester, secretary of President Aley, is again seen in her office, after a year's study in the University of Minnesota. Miss Hester took vocational psychology, business psychology, public speaking, and, in addition, gave special attention to personal work in that institution.

Thomas Carr Howe, Jr. graduated in June from Harvard, being one of the three in his department taking degrees magna cum laude, and being one of fifty seniors elected from the number of those graduating magna cum laude to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He and his sister, Miss Charlotte B. Howe, have sailed for a summer in Europe.



Announcement is made of the reorganization of the office of Lee Burns, ex-'93, whereby, after June 1, Edward James, ex-'22, will be associated with him in the practice of architecture. After leaving Butler College to enlist in the great war, Mr. James graduated from the College of Architecture of Cornell University and is a junior member of the American Institute of Architecture.

Claris Adams, ex-'10, has been appointed Secretary and Counsellor-at-law for the American Life Convention, an organization of life insurance companies located at St. Louis. This necessitates the removal for residence of Mr. Adams and his family, a loss to Invington and Indianapolis. However, THE QUARTERLY sends it very cordial congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Adams and wishes for them all good things in their new home.

It was pleasant to see on the campus on Alumni Day Robert Mathews and his children, Robert III and Nancy. Professor Mathews will next year be in charge of the department of mathematics in the University of West Virginia. Of his brothers, Murray, '13, is located at the Del Monte hotel, California; William in Tucson, Arizona; Philip practicing law in San Francisco. Mrs. Mathews is making her home with her son Philip.

Phil C. Brown, '23, formerly football star and captain of the Butler eleven in 1922 and son of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Brown, has been appointed football coach and instructor in physical training in Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. This institution is one of the oldest schools of higher education in the east, having been established by George Washington and his associates in 1782. Washington's first subscription was fifty guineas and he was a member of the first board of directors.

Of the faculty Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Richardson are summering in England and France; Dr. and Mrs. Thor G. Wesenberg in Spain, France, Norway; Dr. Baumgartner in Germany; Dr. Jensen in Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Dabuey, in France. Studying in American Universities are: Miss Wilhite, Columbia University; Mr. Slifer, Mr. Graham, Miss McBride, University of Chicago; Miss Banes,

Radcliffe College; Mr. Bridenstine, University of Iowa; Miss Durbin, Ohio State University. Professor Birdsong is teaching in the University of Wisconsin.

It was very pleasant to greet on the campus so many old alumni, among whom were B. F. Kinnick, '71; H. U. Brown, '80; M. O. Naramore, '83; Clarence L. Goodwin, '83; Mrs. May Dailey Morgan, '84; Mrs. A. M. Chamberlain, '84; William C. Smith, '84; Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, '84; Mrs. Corinne Thrasher Carvin, '86; Alex. Jameson, '86; B. F. Dailey, '87; Jane Graydon, '87; E. S. Conner, '87; Arthur Shoemaker, '87; R. F. Kautz, '87; A. M. Hall, '88; W. G. Irwin, '89; Mrs. Clara Shank Levy, '89; the class of '90; Robert Hall, '91; Mrs. Eva J. King, '91; Raymond D. Meeker, '91; Miss Grace Meeker, ex-'91; T. A. Hall, '92; Mrs. Lettie N. Wright, '92; Samuel Shank, '92; Bertha Thormyer, '92, and many others.

Mrs. Anne Butler Thomas has sent the fine Celtic library of her husband, David Owen Thomas, to the National Library of Wales. This library is under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and contains some of the rarest works and manuscripts in existence. The building itself is a beautiful marble structure and stands in a lovely vale near Aberystwith.

Dr. Thomas's favorite research was in the history and significance of the Holy Sacrament and he had a remarkable collection of authoritative works on that subject. His library contained every known work published in that field, together with a really great reference library on Textual Criticism containing all the latest works on the original text of the Sacred Scriptures. To scholars these are extremely valuable works and Mrs. Thomas is having them arranged in one library of two divisions with the expectation of presenting them to the College of Religion of Butler University.

Mrs. Thomas has also previously given funds to the University for a Memorial Reading Room in memory of her brother, Mack Butler, and is planning to place some valuable paintings in this room when the new Butler is achieved.

MARRIAGES

STUHLDTREHER-BROSNAN—On April 28 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Walter Joseph Stuhldreher and Miss Mildred Genevieve Brosnan, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Stuhldreher are at home in Indianapolis.

POHL-POLLITT—On May 14 were married in New York City Mr. Frederick Julius Pohl and Miss Josephine McIlwain Pollitt, '17. Mr. and Mrs. Pohl are at home in Brooklyn, New York.

GODFREY-STRICKLAND—On May 15 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Culver Godfrey, '25, and Miss Louise Strickland. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey are at home in Indianapolis.

GRAY-SNYDER—On May 26 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Glenn Gray, '25, and Miss Dolores Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are at home in Hollywood, Florida.

STOUT-DAY—On June 16 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Richard H. Stout and Miss Dorothy Day, ex-'25. Mr. and Mrs. Stout are at home in Indianapolis.

MORGAN-FOXWORTHY—On June 16 were married in Indianapolis Mr. James Green Morgan, son of Mrs. Dorinda Green Morgan, '95, and Miss Mildred Foxworthy, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are at home at Frankfort, Kentucky.

TRABUE-JAEHNE—On June 19 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Samuel Logan Trabue and Miss Helen Coulter Jaehne, '19. Mr. and Mrs. Trabue are at home in Rushville, Indiana.

MACKEY-DAUGHERTY—On June 22 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Maurice C. Mackey and Miss Rebecca Daugherty, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are at home in Indianapolis.

VAN HOUTEN-FINDLEY—On June 25 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Walter C. Van Houten and Miss Katherine Findley, ex-'16. Mr. and Mrs. Van Houten are at home in Lenox, Iowa.

BADGER-SHOWALTER—On June 26 were married in Danville, Indiana, Mr. Stephen Mills Badger, ex-'26, and Miss Mary Agnes Showalter, instructor in French. Mr. and Mrs. Badger are at home in Bradentown, Florida.

KEACH-KESSLER—On June 30 were married in Seymour, Indiana, Mr. Glen Keach, '23, and Miss Lucile Kessler.

BRYANT-FITZGERALD—On July 3 were married in Indianapolis Mr. George Bryant and Miss Edith Mae Fitzgerald, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are at home in Chicago, Illinois.

ROPKEY-CHILES—On July 10 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Frederick Noble Ropkey and Miss Dorotha Marjorie Chiles, '26. Mr. and Mrs. Ropkey are at home in Indianapolis.

BIRTHS

BEELER—To Professor and Mrs. A. D. Beeler, on June 19, in Indianapolis, a son—James Albert.

HAM—To Mr. Scott Ham, '25, and Mrs. Ham, '24, in Florida—a daughter.

KINGSBURY—To Mr. George H. Kingsbury, ex-'20, and Mrs. Kingsbury, on July 10 in Indianapolis, a son—Edward David.

NEGLEY—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Negley (Alma Hoover, '08) in Indianapolis on March 17, a daughter—Helen Louise.

SCHMALZRIED—To Mr. and Mrs. Schmalzried (Muriel Bruner, '15) on May 31 at Lagro, Indiana, a daughter—Margaret Ann.

SCHUMACHER—To Mr. and Mrs. William Schumacher (Virginia Barney, '22) on April 7 in Indianapolis, a daughter—Joan.

WHEELER—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Wheeler (Ruth Brayton, ex-'18) on May 30 in Swissvale, Pennsylvania, a daughter—Mary Irma.

DEATHS

DUTTENHAVER—THE QUARTERLY sends its sympathy to Mr. Harry Duttonhaver, ex-'24, and Mrs. Duttonhaver in the loss by drowning of their son, Harry, Jr., at the age of two years at Bunnell, Florida.

FELT—THE QUARTERLY extends its sincere sympathy to Mrs. Mable Felt Browder, '15, Mrs. Elsie Felt Caldwell, '17, and Truman Felt, ex-'23, on occasion of the death of their father. The passing on June 5 of Judge Edward W. Felt was a loss not only to his family, but also to the community in which he lived, to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Irvington, to the Bar Association of Indiana. He was the friend of all good things, and his withdrawal from the world deeply in need of such valiant men is bereavement and impoverishment.

GILLMAN—John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Waide Gillman (Helen Findley, '18) died at his home in Irvington on April 12 at the age of three years, and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery on the 14th.

TIBBOTT—Inez Watts, wife of E. F. Tibbott (both former students of the College), died in New Orleans on May 11 and was laid in the cemetery of the Irvington she loved on the 13th.

When the word came that Inez Watts Tibbott had crossed the Great Divide, her many friends were conscious of a yawning gap in life.

Language does not come easily in face of such a loss. Her name conjures visions of her loyalty, her strength of love that defied criticism or fault, that reached out in the dark and across spaces with understanding and sympathy. There comes the memory of her fine, well-trained mind filled with rich store of the literature of every age. She lived so close to Shakespeare, Dickens, Jane Austen, De Morgan, Marshall, Bennett, that she reflected them in the very atmosphere which radiated from her mind.

There was nothing mediocre in her walk through life. She loathed the common-place. She loved greatness in people, in books, in pictures, in song. She gloried in the beauty of bird and flower and all of God's great out-of-doors. She knew and felt deeply the

responsibility of fine birth, yet through her mood of high seriousness was shot a keen sense of humor and the bubbling fun of life. She was tender, she was large, she was human—a staff to lean upon and a light to the path.

J. G. J.

JOSEPH OSTRANDER

1893-1926

Losing a friend is a fearful price to pay for having known him. Yet it is not too great a price for the glory of the friendship he brought us, the inspiration he was, and the pride we have in him.

He is not gone. For just a little while he has passed beyond our ken. In memory and in truth he is deathless and eternal.

We have not known before such courage as was his. We do not ask that we shall ever know a finer spirit.

We saw him grow. We saw him, buoyant, unafraid, triumphant, rise over obstacles and accomplish more in a few short years than four score might have brought him were he less unquenchable of courage.

None need ever have asked what his ideals were. He lived them. The greatest of them was devotion to family and friends, of a depth that passes understanding.

Beautiful in life, dauntless in death, as he loved us, we love him.

A FRIEND.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

Listen, you blessed and fortunate seniors, Butler has filled a rather large place in your lives during the last four years, hasn't it? You know it has. And now that everything is almost over—all except taking an examination or two and reaching out after your diploma—it is high time you were thinking of what your relationship to your college will be after graduation.

Of course, you will be an alumnus. You can't help that. Graduation makes you that, but graduation does not and can not make you the kind of an alumnus that you should wish to be. That is an individual matter of heart and soul. As the years roll by you will develop either into an alumnus that will be one of the College's rich treasures or into one that will be a nonentity, a dead letter on the alumnal roll. The situation rests with you.

A number of the seniors have already made their decision. That is, they have subscribed to the ALUMNAL QUARTERLY, which is the first step toward becoming a true-blue alumnus. Two dollars is sometimes a considerable sum of money around Commencement time, but these seniors know that the campus associations which they have been building up through the years have a value that can not be computed in coin of the realm. When they leave this place to scatter across the land, they can not take their college with them. They can not take their college friends. But the ALUMNAL QUARTERLY will in a fashion bring what they can not take. It will reach out across the miles and across the years, and like a silken cord, will bind heart with heart and old with new in the name of "auld lang syne."
—*The Butler Collegian.*

THE BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

Vol. 15, no. 3



October, 1926

INDIANAPOLIS

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

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Demarchus C. Brown

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

Vol. XV

OCTOBER, 1926

No. 3

ISSUED JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

Published by the Alumni Association of Butler College, Indianapolis.

Subscription price, two dollars per year.

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

Officers of the Alumni Association—President, John F. Mitchell, Jr., '06; First Vice-President, Shelley D. Watts, '00; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Louise Ragsdale, '17; Treasurer and Business Manager, George A. Schumacher, '25; appointees, Howard C. Caldwell, '15 and George A. Schumacher, '26.

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

DEMARCHUS CLARITON BROWN

MEMORIAL TRIBUTES

We have met to do honor to the memory of a man full-orbed and without guile; a teacher of rare power, ever enamoured of the beautiful, the true and the good; a citizen interested in everything human, but especially devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate.

I entered Butler College in the 'eighties, some time after the beginning of the fall term. Arranging my program of studies I came last to the Greek room. There, seated on a platform, class-book and pencil in hand, sat the professor of Greek. One glance and I knew I had met the college professor of my boyish dreams. The stalwart frame, Olympian head, lofty brow, firm jaw, ruddy countenance, kindly voice bound me with "hoops of steel." For five years I was his devoted pupil.

A few characteristics of this wonderful teacher come to me through the mists of time. His dignity, often verging on austerity, but always bounded by courtesy, impressed every student. There were no pranks played in his classroom; no unseemly hilarity; no frivolous chatter. His remarkable patience was always in evidence.

The stupidity of some of us was enough to wreck the patience of a saint, but Brown was always imperturbable and undismayed. His marvelous restraint has always been my envy and alas! my despair. He never scolded, never nagged, never gave vent to sarcasm, yet somehow got things done. His boundless enthusiasm for the classics made the most difficult subject of the curriculum attractive and popular. He would beam gloriously over a choral passage of Aeschylus and chuckle merrily over a witty thrust of Aristophanes—ours not to reason why, but we likewise beamed and chuckled. He possessed the unusual gift of inspiring in his students the will to work. Other lessons they might shirk, but no student of Brown ever ventured to come to recitation without at least an attempt at preparation.

Nor did his interest in education lag after leaving Butler. His universal greeting to friends was, "what do you know?"—not that he expected to hear some wonderful bit of knowledge gleaned or knotty problem solved, but he simply couldn't forget that he was a pedagogue and wanted to know that his friends were alive and growing in knowledge.

Last spring I was wrestling with the Logos of the first Chapter of John's Gospel—"In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." Again late in the evening, I went to my old teacher. For a half hour we discussed the Greek involved, with the old time fervor. And so it always was. When one wanted to know something of the beautiful, the true and the good—the God-like—he went to Brown, and never came away empty handed: for Brown, like the Great Teacher, "Having loved His own, He loved them to the end."

His life has been taken from us; his body will soon be consigned to Mother Earth; but his spirit is our everlasting possession.

H. S. SCHELL, '90.

In days gone by the classical course was a challenge to students of the first order. Its major study was the Greek language. Four years of Greek—the most highly inflected language ever spoken; four years of thumbing Hadley's Greek grammar and Liddell and Scott's lexicon; four years of Greek, under the most exacting professor ever in Butler College, who marked his class book in red

ink, and on a scale of ten, shaded the grades to fractions of one-fourth.

Only students of high ambition elected this course. To their great delight they found the professor of Greek not only exacting but also much given to kindness and patience. He got from his students the greatest amount of work with the least amount of friction. He was enthusiastic, stimulating, inspiring. This ideal college professor was Demarchus C. Brown.

He was the embodiment of the threefold manhood—physical, intellectual and spiritual. He had the body of an athlete; it was good to see him crossing the campus with long strides and uplifted face. His mind was at home in many fields of knowledge. Among the ten most scholarly men in Indiana there was a place for Demarchus C. Brown. His religion was of the Spirit and left its benediction on all who came in touch with him.

It was a joy to be present when he conducted chapel exercises. His scripture readings were selected with great care. They were often dramatic passages from the Old Testament and were read with fine effect. The prayer that followed had the simplicity of childhood for he prayed as one who talked with God.

Professor Brown was ever in touch with the times. He carried his years gracefully. In dress, in manner, in alertness, he retained the spirit of youth. He was by instinct a teacher; with him a common form of salutation was "What do you know?" A student of the Bible, he gathered around him a class loyal to his leadership. He was a lover of books; to him a library was a sacred place. Versed in the literature of many languages, he was *par excellence* a man of letters. The soul of refinement, he gave freely of himself for the uplift of the deficient and delinquent. His interests were far-reaching; he served the School, the State, the Church with unselfish devotion. His was a culture charming and changeless; he was always the Christian gentleman.

He was a captain in the fight for truth and for the freedom of mind and spirit and his buoyant, heroic soul goes marching on in the hearts of all his students who recall, with happy memories, the days spent at the feet of Professor Brown.

Those who knew Demarchus C. Brown will, it is believed, agree that he was first of all a gentleman, in the fine sense of the word. Broad-minded, tolerant, charitable, courteous and kindly—such adjectives as these are suggested by the very mention of his name. Loving and cherishing knowledge, he yet recognized the limits beyond which it was impossible for him or any one else to go in acquiring it. So he was always a questioner rather than an asserter, and was accustomed to say "I wonder" rather than "I know." There was in this no pose, but rather the manifestation of the spirit of the true scholar—and a scholar this man was.

It is a favorite theory with some that the classically-minded man, the man who loves the classics, is rather resentful of human contacts, and is indeed shut off from his kind. There could be no more striking refutation of this theory than the man who has just died. He was probably the most widely read scholar in this community, and yet his life was largely devoted to social service, a field in which he was most efficient. Twenty-five years a member of the board of state charities, president of the Indiana Conference of Charities, and member of the board of Children's Guardians—in all these capacities he showed an aptitude for public service that was remarkable.

The truth, of course, is that the classics are feeders of the social instinct, and kindlers of interest, not only in humanity, but in individual men and women. It was a Roman writer who said that because he was "a man, nothing that concerns a man do I deem a matter of indifference to me." That was exactly the feeling of Mr. Brown, the scholar, the lover of poetry, the adorer—one may almost say—of the Greek spirit and the Greek ideals of beauty and wisdom. His life was largely ruled by the admonition of one of the wisest of the Greeks: "Nothing in excess."

Of this man's public services little need be said, for they speak for themselves. The state library, over which he presided for twenty years with distinction, owes much to him. It is due to his intelligent interest and his energy that the library is far richer than it ever was before in historical data, particularly those connected with Indiana history. Many original documents are now the most cherished possessions of the library, which, but for the zeal of Mr. Brown, might have been lost. His social service, as

related to charities, prisons and correctional institutions was of the highest importance and value.

Mr. Brown was a student to the end of his life, and a lover of literature. Of late he had been much interested in New Testament Greek, agreeing with other scholars—and indeed there is no room for difference of opinion—that it was not classic, but rather the Greek of the street and the market place. So his sympathy was wholly with those who would translate the New Testament in the light of that truth. The whole subject was interestingly and exhaustively discussed by Mr. Brown in a paper dealing with the writings of St. Paul before the Indianapolis Literary Club, of which he was a valued member, contributing much to its discussions.

A well-rounded man he was, loving sports (and in his youth participating in them) as well as books—perhaps in this, as much as in anything else, he was a Greek. He was a man of the purest and finest character, transparently honest, loyal to duty, coveting only light and truth. It has been said that the highest praise ever carved on a gravestone was this tribute to a woman: “She was so pleasant.” This may with entire truth be said of Demarchus Brown.

LOUIS HOWLAND,
Editor of The Indianapolis News.

NEW IDEALS IN INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION

BY RALPH EMERSON HEILMAN, PH. D.

Professor of Economics and Dean, School of Commerce
Northwestern University

The most important transformation which in recent years has come about in the spirit and ideals of industry is the increasing emphasis which is coming to be placed upon achievement and accomplishment in the realm of business, as distinguished from mere acquisition. The emphasis in business or industry is coming more and more to be placed upon the winning of economic independence and financial competency through creative achievement and constructive accomplishment of results which are of themselves important and worth while. The opening up of new territory, the development of latent resources, the introduction of time and labor-saving devices, the bringing forth of improved methods of manufacture and production, the planning and instituting of more economical methods of finance, the initiation of more effective and less wasteful methods of marketing and merchandising, the elimination of waste, the reduction of cost, the stoppage of leaks, the more effective utilization of by-products, the more effective mobilization of our plant and human resources, these are the objectives which are coming increasingly to captivate the imagination and appeal to the enthusiasm of men who are engaged in business and industry. It is true the accomplishment of these purposes leads to private gain. But more and more, the emphasis is coming to be placed upon the winning of economic gain and financial competence through the accomplishment of purposes and results of this character. Such purposes, when accomplished, go far to promote social progress and human welfare.

In one of the popular plays last year in New York there was an interesting scene in which a student comes to an elderly scholar, a man of letters, who has devoted his entire life to literature, and asks him "Who is today America's greatest living poet?" This venerable man of letters, instead of mentioning the name of any

well-known poet, replies, "Charles M. Schwab." The young man says, "What do you mean by referring to him as a poet?" The old man makes this reply: "Because he dreams great dreams and makes his dreams come true."

Now I care not what your individual opinion may happen to be of Mr. Schwab—I mention this incident simply because it is indicative of the new spirit of the times. If you will run over in your mind the names of those individuals who are accounted outstanding leaders in America's commerce and industry, not simply those who have succeeded in amassing a fortune, but those who command large public respect, confidence and esteem—you will find that in every case you are mentioning the name of an individual who has achieved his present position in industry through making some significant and notable contribution to business methods of his time, which has resulted in a larger and better life for his fellowmen.

So I say that the new ideal in business, first and foremost, is the increasing emphasis which is coming to be placed upon the productive life, the achieving, constructive, accomplishing life, as distinguished from the merely acquisitive or the possessive life. Business and industry are coming to recognize the truth enunciated by the Great Teacher Himself who taught that a man's life consists not in the abundance of material things which he possesses, but in the higher values which are to be found in service. And business and industry as it is organized today, presents unusual opportunity for service to the one who seeks it.

The second important change which has come about in the spirit and ideals of business is this: An increasing emphasis is coming to be placed upon cooperation in business. Concerted, joint, united action by men of business associated together is becoming more important as distinguished from purely individual action on the part of any one business. Business men are coming to realize that while they may have certain interests which conflict, they nevertheless have certain interests in common, and within the limits of those common interests cooperative or common action may be better than individual or competitive action. Until recently the management of any successful business enterprise was accustomed to conduct its own business regardless of what was being

done by other businesses in the same or allied lives. But today the manager of any successful business enterprise recognizes that an obligation rests upon him to cooperate with the other business organizations in the community. If he fails to do so, not only may he miss his opportunity to make a notable contribution to the community welfare, but some day he may awaken to find himself lagging behind in the race for survival.

This new ideal expresses itself in various ways—through the associations and chambers of commerce—local, state, national and international trade organizations and many similar bodies, all of which exist for the purpose of promoting interests which are larger and broader than the interests of any single firm or any single member, but which are common to the welfare of the industry or the community as a whole. More and more business is coming to realize that “we are all members of one body.”

It is interesting to note that while these newer ideals have come to dominate in business and in industry, similar changes are also coming to dominate our thought in the realm of education.

First, with regard to this newer ideal of achievement. The old ideal of a college, like the old concept of business, was to a considerable extent individualistic and acquisitive. The college was a place where young men went to acquire for themselves a sort of personal culture, an institution intended primarily for those who expected to enter a profession, and for the children of the well-to-do. But today we are coming to see that it is the function of the college and university not only to enable its students to acquire personal culture, but also to train and qualify them for achievement, creative accomplishment, and definite leadership in every single important field of human activity and human endeavor. As a result the old curriculum has been greatly broadened, enriched and extended. Side by side with the older departments which still retain their important place, as they should, there have been established many new departments of instruction. For example, courses have been established in architecture, in engineering, civil, electrical and mechanical, in forestry, in social work, in commerce, finance and industry, and courses for teachers, courses in household science, in agriculture, etc. We are coming to recognize that education is not the function of any single college, but that it is the

function of our system of education as a whole to train young men and women for leadership, accomplishment, and service in every important field of human activity and endeavor which requires a highly trained intelligence, or which can be reduced to a teachable basis, or which is of importance to mankind. This refers not only to those fields which require a high degree of appreciation for the cultural values in life, but also to those which require a high degree of technical and professional training.

True, we recognize the enormity of this problem and the fact that no single institution can cover this entire field. The demand for various types of education would be entirely beyond the resources of any single institution now existing or which can possibly be conceived. The wisest thing which any single institution can do is to select that portion of this field which, by virtue of its location, resources and clientele, it is best qualified to serve. Those who are familiar with the record of achievement of Butler College agree that that portion of the field which Butler College has elected to serve, it has for many years served honorably, nobly and well.

The second ideal above referred to, that of cooperative action, is likewise making itself felt in education. A generation ago the college, very much like the business house, was largely self-centered. It was concerned with itself and its own activities. A college was thought of as an institution apart from the world, a place where people went to live a life of thought and contemplation, but an institution having little concern or interest in the everyday workaday world. Today we are coming to see that a college is not a place set apart *from* the world, that it is a part *of* the world, and that a very large amount of its thought and interest may properly be devoted to those matters which are of vital concern to this everyday, workaday world of ours. Therefore, today, among all of our colleges and higher institutions of learning, both in their institutional capacity and through the activities of the individual faculty members, there is the heartiest cooperation with the various public service agencies of the community. Our colleges and their faculty members today cooperate actively with the various government agencies, with the various professional, trade and industrial organizations of the community, with the

chamber of commerce, the press, the women's clubs, the parent-teacher's associations, the churches, etc. In fact, the colleges are coming to realize that they are primarily public service institutions, with an obligation resting upon them to cooperate effectively with every other public service agency in the community in order that all of them make the largest and best contribution to the public welfare. Today no young man or young woman can attend one of our colleges or universities for a period of four years, and catch the spirit that dominates the institutions, without having become very much better qualified to take his or her place in the community to cooperate, to work with others and to "pull in harness" with others for the purpose of promoting the interests of their trade, industry, profession and community.

Another thing which is to be marked is this: We are coming to recognize the fact that the interests of industry and the interests of education are mutual and interdependent. We are recognizing that business and industry must rely upon our higher institutions of education to perform certain important tasks; and that higher education must lean upon the men of business and affairs to perform certain other important functions. For example, business and industry must rely upon education to conduct the scientific investigation and researches without which modern industry could not be conducted and to train those who are to conduct such work. I call your attention to the results achieved in colleges and universities in the field of chemistry, physics, economics and natural science. The results in these scientific investigations and research are not confined to the ten per cent. or less of our population which attends our colleges and universities, but they ramify through the entire rank and file of our population, going far to promote the comforts, conveniences and safety of human life.

Business and industry must rely upon our colleges and higher institutions of learning to provide, either directly or indirectly, practically all of the formal instruction which is offered not only to the small percentage of the population which attend our colleges, but to that vast majority who leave school at an early age to assume their place as wage earners in industry. For these children are taught by teachers who in their turn have received their train-

ing in our colleges, universities and normal schools. The whole character of the child's outlook on life, and the type of employee, business man or citizen he will make, depends in large part upon the way in which the job of training teachers is performed in our colleges and universities.

Industry must rely on education to promote clarity and sanity of thought, in these days when all of our economic, political and industrial institutions are being subjected to scrutiny, analysis and attack.

Industry "has a stake" in our system of higher education, and in its proper support.

On the other hand, education must rely upon industry, upon men of business and affairs, for the performance of certain other highly important functions. It must rely upon them to provide personal interests, counsel and advice in the conduct of our educational institutions. Our educational institutions must depend upon men of business and affairs for the financial assistance and support which makes possible their existence. In that connection, I want to call your attention to a few extremely interesting facts. In a recent year (the last year for which the Government figures are available) the total expenditure in this country for cosmetics, perfumes and cigarettes amounted to more than \$750,000,000. This amount was fifty per cent. in excess of the total then-existing endowment of all the colleges and universities of the country. In the same year our expenditure for chewing gum alone was a little over \$50,000,000, which was 100 per cent. in excess of the total average annual contributions to all of our educational institutions for the preceding ten years. The expenditure in that year for ice cream was \$600,000,000; cigarettes, \$800,000,000; tobacco, \$850,000 000; jewelry, \$625,000,000. In other words for all of these purposes more was expended in a year than the total accumulated endowment of all of our colleges and universities. Certainly a nation sufficiently wealthy and prosperous to afford such expenditures for purposes of this kind, is sufficiently wealthy and generous to see to it that its system of higher education is properly assisted, maintained and supported.

One of the most hopeful indications today is the fact that successful business men are rallying to the support of our

educational institutions. A new philosophy is coming to prevail among them. It is this: That the man who has been successful in business has a special and peculiar obligation to perform some particular form of public service with at least a portion of the means with which Fortune has favored him, and that the wise business man is the one who does this during his lifetime when he can see his own money at work. Successful men of business, if they are public spirited, have two kinds of investments—first, their private investments; and second, their investments in public service. The business men who make investments of a portion of their means in some agency for public service, are rightly insisting that these investments shall meet the same high standards which they impose with regard to their private investments.

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Business and industrial leaders are coming to realize that colleges and universities present an unparalleled opportunity for investment in public service. The well managed college presents every characteristic of a sound investment in public service.

I congratulate you, and I congratulate Butler College, upon the splendid response which has already been accorded to your magnificent plans for the future, and more particularly upon the splendid gifts which have been announced. But while Butler College is entitled to congratulation, those who are really most entitled to congratulation are the citizens here in your own community, because this institution presents to them an opportunity to make an investment in public service. Without such opportunities, life would indeed be barren for those blessed with personal means.

H. G. Wells has referred to the race between education and catastrophe which is always in progress. How strikingly true is that statement. Today, as always in the history of the human race, education is the most vital and the most important single factor in the promotion of human welfare and social progress. But if our system of education lags behind, if it fails to keep pace with the new times or respond to new needs and new conditions catastrophe for civilization inevitably follows. Happily in this country our system of education has not lagged behind; it has not been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

I have been particularly impressed in looking over the plans of Butler University to find that, in the future development and expansion contemplated, Butler will not lag behind. I am convinced that it will keep abreast of the new requirements, that it will serve as well this new day, as it has in years gone by.

MUSIC AND POETRY: THEIR RELATION TO THE MEDICAL LIFE

BY DR. A. W. BRAYTON, '79

The great interest manifested by the physicians of Indianapolis in the musical events of the past few years shows that medicine is not regarded as entirely prosaic by the local profession, even if the practice of it is not at all times heroic or even idyllic.

For medicine as a biological science includes psychology and stands in very close relation to poetry and music, the highest forms of human expression. All avenues of approach and sympathy should be open to the physician. We agree that he should be trained in the elements of the profession, should have four year courses in the great medical schools of city and state universities, with abundant clinical courses, as is the cry of our profession in Indiana today.

And we agree, too, that it is better for his whole future and that of his patients that the physician should have so broad and liberal an education that he will have the best outcome of culture, and that is, in the long run of years, independence and placidity. For only by culture can the physician achieve intellectual power and independence and full justness of perception. Only by culture, by being in company with the best men and the best books in youth and throughout life, can he achieve alliance with those choice spirits who have conceived an infinite hope for mankind; only by culture can he enlarge the horizon of feeling and emotion.

But a well-trained intellect and a sound, healthy body and a due and just temperance are not yet enough for the qualification of the physician. Nor can he achieve power and intelligence and justness of perception by following a single line of research in medicine.

For even so eminent a scientist and specialist as Darwin did not bring full circle in the sphere of life. He spent ten years on the study of barnacles—a notable lesson in patience and persistence—and he finally rose to the highest concept in biology, that of organic evolution. And yet he had not culture in the sense that an edu-

cated man has it—the man of Arnold, who knows the best that has been said and thought in the world. Late in life he confessed to a friend that he no longer experienced the need of two things, for which most men have a dire necessity; and these two things were, strange as it may seem, religion and poetry. And yet Darwin was one of the most religious of men, for his love of nature and his reasoning upon it had come to be to him a religion and secured to him the ends of right conduct, of solace, of independence, of serenity and beauty.

There are thousands of men—a constantly increasing host—who by their intensity of study and research, notable in nature subjects, as natural history, astronomy, geology—there are many in our profession—who are going on with their work in patience and reverence and yet are enabled to lay aside the shackles of habit, of ancient dreams and traditions. The law of the world ceases for them to be a narrow fanaticism; error is no longer the condition of human morality. But religion is to the physician of this type none the less a reality.

The mind of man has ever stood in perplexity between the demands of intellect and sanctity, now tiring of the saints and again of the philosophers, and no reconciler has as yet appeared answering once and for all the problems of being, whence, why and whither. Literature does not solve this problem; Shakespeare only presents it. Philosophy accounts as well as it can for the constitution of the world, of the mind of man, but still the old question of being comes to each anew and must be solved by his own life and thought, by no book or tradition. The physician, seeing life in all its aspects and motives, is brought early and often against the boundary of science and philosophy, and to a higher and more compelling region, the world of morals and of will. The sense of moral sentiment lays hold of every man at some time with fierce haste, taking precedence of all else, reducing all material and philosophical concepts to chaff and vacuity, and he finds that only along this way lies serenity and safety. He becomes religious without tradition and without system, creed or theology. Even the typical agnostics of our generation conduct themselves as though they believed that God and the soul of man exist and are perpetual.

We may well keep in mind, then, that all the avenues of approach and sympathy should be kept open by the physician. He should not be less cognizant of the spiritual and emotional relations in which he stands or may stand to his patient than of the physical and intellectual.

Men primarily educated in medical science have drawn heavily upon the scientific and religious tolerance of the age. Darwin and Huxley are notable examples. Darwin discovered evolution and Huxley was its greatest English advocate, as was Asa Gray in our country. What a revolution in thought and doctrine! The hypothesis that all the forms of life, the universe itself, the mind of man and all its qualities, emotion, intellect and will, and all the phenomena of their action were once the latent possibilities of a fiery cosmic cloud!

Our profession also knows, or should know, the limits beyond which science ceases to be strong in proof and statement, when it is time to stop affirming and begin wondering. None more than we should feel the humility born of insight and knowledge—that we are only transient actors in the cosmic drama. Like Prospero's fairy creation, we

“Are melted into air, into thin air,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.
And like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.”

So when times of storm and stress have passed and the pause of reflection and emotion comes to us, we are overshadowed by the great awe which was experienced by Emanuel Kant when he declared that two things filled him with wonder and emotion—the contemplation of the starry heavens and the sense of moral responsibility in man. This feeling is inherent, none have escaped it, even if like the Latin poet they have struggled and denied—

“Lucretius, better than his mood,
Dropped his plummet down the broad,
Deep universe and said,
‘There is no God.’

“Finding no bottom, he denied
Divinely the Divine, and died,
Chief poet of the Tiber side,
By grace of God.”

All serious study leads to this cloudland, which lies far beyond the hampering details of science and theology—a realm and a vision we can not analyze by the intellect or comprehend by the sense. It is illumined and made comforting to us by the mystics and idealists, by the poets and musicians.

The writer was speaking to a thoughtful young man walking faithfully the ways of his daily vocation the day following a presentation of the “Walkyrie.” He was explaining to his companions the story of the Niebelungen dramas, describing the Ride of the Walkyries as far, that is, as it is possible to describe music in words or play the ten commandments on a violin. He said, in his enthusiasm: “If the whole range of modern literature were lost and only the works of Shakespeare and Wagner remained to us, the world would have lost but little.”

This, I suppose, is the common feeling of those who are worshippers at the shrine of Wagner, master of the drama of thought and sound, the very “Shakespeare of music.”

The opera before Wagner bore little relation to the thought and life of the people, as it did not spring from their native thought and tradition. Wagner’s aim was to make the opera to the Germans what the Greek drama was to the Athenians. The tragedies of Sophocles and Aeschylus embodied human types and elemental emotions. They were the celebration of the great religious festivals and were presented twice each year for three days in succession in open-air theaters to the whole adult male population. Their influence upon the life and thought of the people was tremendous, and those few preserved to us are, after two thousand years have passed away, among the most precious remains of the world’s early literature.

Wagner, then, followed the Greek, seizing upon the national myths, pagan and Christian, for myths are universal and free from the limitations of time and place. And so he wrote the dramas, the librettos, which in themselves are powerful dramatic poems.

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But what shall we say of the mighty genius which could do all that the old dramatists attempted on the scenic stage and to this added the vocal and instrumental music, making all contributory to his purpose? We leave this question to those who have studied the Wagnerian operas, and they have a voluminous literature in every modern language.

Those of our profession who have heard "Tannhauser," the story of love and redemption through suffering, and the "Wal-kyrie" will know wherein lay their pleasure and what stirred their emotion; whether it was the art form of the Greek drama, the tracing of the pagan or Christian myths used as the groundwork of the drama, the dramatic action and declamation of the text, the simple scenery employed, or the independence and illustrative agency of the orchestra, which in Wagner's operas is one of the chief elements in the development of the plot.

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After all "the play's the thing," and not the study or the criticism of it. Wagner was an original genius in music. He could not express himself in existing forms and so produced an absolutely new operatic form. Classicism always resists new movements. Classicism in music means devotion to pure beauty of form and matter as we have it in ritual music, in the devotional contemplative spirit withdrawn from the world. It is intellectual; it is profound; it is simple, serene and cloistered—not the life among men. Classical music found its expressive field in religion just as did the Gothic architecture, with its heaven-seeking and earth-despising spires, the cathedrals which were "frozen music."

Wagner could not express himself in these forms, for they do not contain the note of earthly passion, the fierce dominance of love and hate, the cry for intellectual liberty, the destructive analysis of old theologies, the passage of feudalism.

The passion for liberty, the demolition of pagan theology and the substitution of Christian traditions were the themes of Wag-

ner, and the old vessels would not serve his purpose, and so he devised a new operatic mold. And the music-loving world seems to have accepted it. Few were his friends; the insane King of Bavaria was the most helpful and appreciative. He was derided as an iconoclast. France, England and Italy, the latter the home of the opera, refused his works, but they were received in this country from the outset. It was sixty-seven years ago that "Tannhauser" was written and it was sung in English in our city the first time the 11th of April, 1906. It is not to be wondered at that our physicians very generally seized the opportunity to hear it sung in English.

Physicists and physicians have done much to develop the history of the evolution of music, notably Helmholtz and Bilroth. The latter was by nature and desire a musician, although greatest of the German surgeons and pathologists. The twenty-five years he spent in Vienna were divided between surgery and music. He wrote a great work on music, the substance of which has been made available to American physicians through an extensive and sympathetic essay by Dr. Hemmeter, of Baltimore, in the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin several years ago. Bilroth shows how the earliest music was intonation, the rhythm simply that of the text, as in the Gregorian chants, which emphasized to the people the church liturgy.

Even now the most civilized nations can not escape the tyranny of rhythm, the law of periodicity which rules the stars in their courses and also exercises power over all living things. Rhythm is the "dance of sound" just as dancing is the rhythm of movement. Melody grew out of an intonation and rhythm appeared in music as soon as it did in the measured verses to which music was set. To children and savages rhythm is the most agreeable form of music and in primeval humanity must have been the only music known and was interwoven with language itself. Language expresses thoughts, moods and emotion in but a crude manner even now—

"In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,

* * * * *

For words, like Nature, half reveal
And half conceal the soul within."

Much can be conveyed by music when language fails utterly. Music and poetry are the highest reaches of human expression and the closest allies of the heart and mind of man. They serve to spur up the emotions on which action depends and they nourish indirectly the intellect and the will.

“What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties! The beauty of the world, the paragon of animals,” and yet he can never know himself any more than he can know the flower in the crannied wall, nor can he ever reveal himself fully to others by his act or by his speech.

His best life is the life of thought of introspection, and in the last analysis every one must find his solace and his consolation within himself. The contemplation of the universe of which he is the highest expression and in which he is supreme, may baffle his intellect, but it should elevate his heart.

In 1833 Emerson “found the house of Carlyle amid the desolate, heathery hills of Craigenputtock, where the lonely scholar nourished his mighty heart,” no one to speak to within sixteen miles save the minister of Dunscore. Emerson and Carlyle walked over the long hills and looked down into Wordsworth’s country and naturally reverted to the immortality of the soul. Emerson tells us that it was not by Carlyle’s wish that they talked upon this topic, for Carlyle “had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls and did not like to place himself where no step could be taken.” “But he was cognizant of the subtle links which bind the ages together, and how every event affects the future. Christ died on the tree; that built Dunscore Kirk yonder and brought you and me together. Time has only a relative existence.” The point of this conversation between Carlyle and Emerson on immortality is that Carlyle did not want to talk about it—and what talk of immortality is there that is positive and assuring? Not that of Socrates in the *Phaedo* of Plato; not in Cicero; not in the several annual essays by Fiske, by James, by Osler and others on the Ingersoll Foundation at Harvard; not in Weissman or Metchnikoff do we find proof, for there is no proof; there is only hope and desire, and we express these best by poetry and by music, by looking into the eyes of love.

And then we turn to the poets and the musicians, who in the

past have been the great comforters of mankind, and have yet a greater part to play in the future of the world. Poetry and music have filled many shores which the recession of the theologic and scientific tides have left exposed and lifeless in the past century, and to poetry and music we may look for our greatest joy and happiness in the future.

IS THE QUARTERLY WORTH WHILE?

The BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY has passed its fifteenth birthday. In these fifteen years of its existence it has sought to please and to serve the alumni of Butler University. That it has not entirely failed in this effort is evidenced by the slowly increasing subscription list and the occasional letter of approbation which is received by the editor. And yet, the QUARTERLY has not been able to awaken sufficient interest among the alumni to make the publication self-supporting. Each year, save one in John Kautz's treasurership, since the QUARTERLY was born in April, 1911, it has been obliged to carry over a deficit on its books. The cost of publishing the QUARTERLY above the income from it, for the fiscal year ending June 12, 1926, was \$230.02. Added the cost of the July issue, \$381.70, the deficit which stares us in the face is \$611.72. There are for last year two hundred and twenty-five unpaid subscriptions.

This is a state of affairs which can not be continued indefinitely. The alumni officers can not carry this burden much longer. The college administration can not—ought not—carry it, though much help has come from that source in the past. If the QUARTERLY is worth while, the alumni should shoulder the burden of keeping it going.

Perhaps there has existed too high an ideal in the hope that a large percentage of the alumni might care to hear from the old college home at least four times a year, might care enough to assume the responsibility of a payment of annual alumni dues of two dollars. About twenty per cent. of living alumni are paid up recipients of the periodical.

If the QUARTERLY can be placed upon a self-supporting basis, there is much to be accomplished. There should be at least several hundred new subscribers. It should also have business cards from many alumni who would find it decidedly advantageous to them to keep their friends and others of the large family of Butler men and women informed as to where they can be reached. The business cards are inexpensive, and are a perpetual reminder to former classmates and friends of one's address and business.

There are now more than 1,500 living graduates of Butler University. Less than 350 are paying readers of the QUARTERLY. Out of the 1,150 who are not paying their alumni dues and thus receiving the QUARTERLY, ought there not to be at least 900 who desire to keep in touch with affairs at the college and with their college friends now very much scattered? There is no better way to do this than through the QUARTERLY.

IS THE QUARTERLY WORTH WHILE? If you think it is, send in now your two dollars for the new year; also use your influence in increasing the subscription list.

FROM THE CITY OFFICE

Actual work on the construction of the buildings that will form the first unit of the Butler University plant in Fairview Park has been started. Work on the basement of the Arthur Jordan Memorial Hall was begun September 27. Gravel was found at a depth of five feet, making it possible to utilize this in facilitating the construction of concrete basement walls.

Contracts for the basements, foundations, the stadium, sewers, sidewalks, drives, etc., have been let to William C. Smith, president of the Marion County Construction Company. He was graduated from Butler with the class of 1884 and was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity while in the university.

"We have been particularly fortunate in having for the school such a friend as William C. Smith," said John W. Atherton, executive secretary of Butler. "When we were so badly in need of money to help along the endowment and building funds he gave us \$25,000. He has taken the contracts for the new Butler units at Fairview without the hope or expectation of one cent of profit. All the institution is to pay is the actual cost of the labor and material, as he will make no charge for the use of his machinery. When we take into consideration what a fair profit for a contractor would be on as large a job as this, we may as well say that Mr. Smith has doubled his \$25,000 contribution to his alma mater. He shows not only generosity but a willingness to do himself what will be necessary before the actual work of placing brick and stone for the new buildings can be undertaken. We have in Mr. Smith a Butler man who can be trusted to do his part of the work with a degree of pride that will be a guarantee of its worth."

"We are happy to have a typical Butler man, such as Mr. Smith, responsible for the important preliminary work that has to be done on the first three buildings at Fairview," said Arthur V. Brown, a member of the building committee. "Mr. Smith probably has built more roads and streets than any man in Marion county. I recall having heard it said that he paved the first street ever given a permanent surface in Irvington and it stood the test of time. That work was done when Irvington was still a town of



William C. Smith



its own. Having Mr. Smith do this work is not like entrusting it to the ordinary contractor. We have here not only an experienced contractor but a graduate of Butler who has made a substantial donation in cash and who now will give perhaps an equal amount in time and labor. Now that construction of the basement of the Jordan Hall has been started we anticipate there will be no delays and that work on the new plant will progress continuously until it is in shape to be occupied."

COLLEGE OF RELIGION NEWS NOTES

The Butler College of Religion opened for its second annual session on September 16, 1926. The enrollment on that date was 74, as against 38 at the same time last year. The student body includes matriculates from Australia, Japan, Canada, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific slopes. Two additional classrooms have been secured in the College of Missions Building and the chapel exercises of the College of Religion are being held regularly in the College of Missions Chapel.

Dr. Hugh McLellan, of Winchester, Ky., delivered the Convocation address at the first chapel service of the College of Religion on September 17. His subject was "The Wisdom of Jesus." The address was an eloquent and scholarly message. Dr. McLellan also preached the Convocation sermon at the Downey Avenue Christian Church Sunday morning, September 19. He took as his subject "Fishers of Men," and in dignified but straightforward fashion he laid upon his hearers the obligations and responsibilities of the ministry.

Mr. H. H. Halley, of Chicago, is giving his Scripture Recitals at the Chapel exercises of the college, and will continue to do so until the close of October. Rev. John R. Golden is scheduled to give four addresses on problems of the Orient, October 26-29, and Mr. Frederick J. Libby, of Washington, D. C., will speak on November 2 and 3. September 21-24 was Faculty Week. Professor F. D. Kershner spoke on "The Minister as Student," Professor Hoover on "The Minister as a Preacher," President C. T. Paul, of the College of Missions, on "The Minister and Missions," and Professor B. L. Kershner on "The Minister as a Man." These messages were practical in their character, and were intended to acquaint the student body at the beginning of the school year with certain specific information which it was believed would be helpful to them in their student life.

Rabbi Morris Feuerlicht, of Indianapolis, is giving instruction in Historical Hebrew in the college this year. Rabbi Feuerlicht is

one of the best known students of Semitics in the Middle West, and is a recognized authority in his field. Professor Wm. F. Bacon, a graduate of McCormick Seminary and post-graduate student of the University of Chicago, is teaching Elementary Hebrew and certain classes in the Old Testament.

Dean Kershner's speaking schedule for the last month included two addresses at the Carroll County meeting at Delphi, September 12; two addresses at the Western Pennsylvania State Convention, Wilkinsburg, Pa., September 24, with dates at Burlington for October 3, and Marion, October 10. His schedule for October 17 is at Hartford City. He was also on the program of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, October 6, for an address on "The Church as a Character Building Agency."

AROUND THE CAMPUS

The total registration of the semester to date is 1,556, the number being about equally divided between men and women.

The freshman class numbers 520.

Sixty-six per cent. of the enrollment comes from Indianapolis.

To contribute to the democratic spirit of the college many fraternity receptions, freshman mixers, and "open houses" are being held.

President Aley, forehanded as usual, has established himself in the vicinity of the new campus, having purchased a residence at the corner of Capitol Avenue and Berkeley Road. Those who think it absolutely necessary to have an automobile in order to reach eight o'clock classes might cast a glance at Dr. Aley.

Alumni generosity continues, as evidenced by the latest gift of William C. Smith, '84. Mr. Smith is doing the general contracting work for the foundations, sewers and roadways at cost as his added contribution to the greater Butler.

The first meeting of the Faculty Club of Butler College was held on the evening of September 18 at The Residence. Greeting to the new members was extended by Dr. Aley. The new president of the Club, Professor Harrison, presided and gave a talk upon "Scholarship and Its Relation to the Club," following which a social hour was enjoyed.

The program for the year is:

	October 2
Contemporaneous France and Italy.....	Professor Gino A. Ratti
	November 6
Excavations in Greece and Crete.....	Professor Anna F. Weaver
	December 4
Some Impressions of My Trip in Germany	
.....	Professor Milton D. Baumgartner

	January 8	
Church and State in Mexico.....		Professor Howard E. Jensen
	February 12	
The Stars in Poetry.....		Professor Elijah N. Johnson
	March 5	
The Modern Buddhist Revival.....		President Charles T. Paul
	April 9	
Collegiate Schools of Business.....		Dean James W. Putnam
	May 14	
Picnic		

The 1926 *Drift*, under editorship of Wilson Daily, '27, following the custom set by its predecessor, took first place in the National Art Craft Guild contest. The award for winning first place is a large silver cup which made its advent on the campus last year.

While the winning of the cup is an important item in the pleasure derived from the place won by the *Drift*, the greatest honor is the recognition of Butler University's own work by eminent men.

The general makeup and plan of the book pays credit to the staff as elected from the college, but credit for the execution of the staff's ideas goes to the John Herron School art students who did their work faithfully and well.

This is the second consecutive year that the honor has been brought to Butler by its *Drift* and as winning the cup two years in succession makes it a school's permanent possession the silver cup is ours.

The outstanding success of the last two annuals must be an incentive to the coming staff to put all they have into the book that is to bear their name. College annuals have come and gone. Some have been remembered and many have been forgotten but the *Drift* has been placed upon a plane below which no other *Drift* will dare fall, but which to go above will take decided industry.

The scholastic standing of the last semester presents the unusual picture of the men leading the women.

The statistics as kept in the registrar's office are as follows:

Butler Association.....	86.736
Lambda Chi Alpha.....	78.474
Sigma Chi.....	76.542
Tau Kappa Tau.....	76.263
Delta Tau Delta.....	76.141
Phi Delta Theta.....	75.491
Sigma Nu.....	74.188
Chi Rho Zeta.....	72.612
Alpha Rho Delta.....	69.187

Sororities

Kappa Alpha Theta.....	84.779
Kappa Phi.....	84.436
Delta Gamma.....	84.261
Alpha Chi Omega.....	84.047
Kappa Kappa Gamma.....	83.837
Pi Beta Phi.....	83.222
Delta Delta Delta.....	83.031
Zeta Tau Alpha.....	82.438
Alpha Delta Pi.....	81.455
Delta Zeta.....	80.895
Alpha Delta Theta.....	80.444

The fraternity average is 76.575, and the sorority total 83.152. The organized average, this includes fraternities and sororities, is 80.34. The unorganized are close with the figures 78.925.

Unorganized women are ahead of the unorganized men with an average of 81.961 to the men's 75.476. The women of the school are credited with 82.566, the men with 75.872.

The freshman women have an average all their own, and they run true to form in that, they too, lead the frosh men to the tune of 81.345, the other end of the score being 72.108. The freshman average was 77.213.

Many changes are seen in the faculty. Miss Corinne Welling, '12, associate professor of English, will not return this semester on account of illness. Her presence is greatly missed, but it is hoped she will soon resume her accustomed place.

Of those absent on leave last year there has returned Professor Gino A. Ratti, head of department of Romance Languages, who, with his family, spent the year in France, Italy and Switzerland.

Professor Anna F. Weaver, of the Greek department, is back from European travel, having spent nine months in Greece.

Miss Hazel Whisenand, instructor in Spanish, spent her year studying in Indiana University.

Miss Eleanor Hester, secretary of the president, in the University of Minnesota.

For the current year there are off on leave Miss Emily Helming, '99, who is working in English at Yale University; Miss Esther Renfrew, '21, in Romance Languages at University of Chicago; Mr. Joseph Fucilla in Spanish at the University of Chicago; Shultz, in Education, at the University of Pennsylvania; Allen, in Economics at Columbia.

Miss Mary McBride, '14, is teaching in the department of English at Hiram College.

But there are "new faces at the door." In the Department of Education are seen A. B. Carlisle of the Kansas State Teachers' College, and Lee O. Garber, of Illinois Wesleyan University.

In English are Miss Martha Oliver, of Columbia; Mr. George A. Schumacher, '25, of University of Virginia; Mr. Nathan G. Carder, of Ohio State; Miss Sarah T. Sisson, '24.

In Zoology is Dr. Nathan E. Pearson, of Columbia. In History is Mr. R. W. Keahey, of Wisconsin. In Romance Languages are Mr. John E. Frazier, of Indiana University, and Mr. Talbert Reavis, also of Indiana University.

The faculty was well represented in foreign travel during vacation. Dr. and Mrs. Wesenberg visited Spain and France. Dr. Richardson toured Britain and France. Dr. Baumgartner was in Germany and France. Mr. Dabney in France. Dean Putnam and Dr. Jensen in Mexico.

ATHLETICS

The beginning of the present football season marks a new era in the athletic history of Butler College. The graduation of twelve seniors last spring with the passing of Pat Page ended the old regime which had played such an important part in the phenomenal climb of Blue and White varsity teams. This dozen athletes who had played a major part in Butler successes for four years was a costly loss to Paul Hinkle who took the reins of a greatly weakened department.

Nine varsity letter men greeted the new coach on September 8, six of this group being seniors. Twelve numeral men of last year's strong freshman varsity returned with a host of reserves of last year's varsity team, making a squad of about thirty-five men; this squad being smaller than any Butler football squad of recent years.

With the hardest schedule in the history of the school facing the Bulldogs, athletic officials and supporters are not overly optimistic as to the future. Wabash, Franklin and DePauw are all represented by stronger teams than those of the past while Illinois, Minnesota, Lombard and Dayton will all have strong line-ups to send against the Blue and White warriors.

Captain Black at end; Hitch and Fletcher, tackles; Puett, center; Northam, halfback, and Miller, fullback, are the senior lettermen who are making bids for places in the Blue and White team. Collyer, halfback; Thaung and Southern, guards, are the junior letter men on the Bulldog roster. Sophomore numeral men who are sure to see service in this year's line-up are: Fromuth, Cochrane, Royce, Meeker and Leichty, backfield men; and Hedden, Bugg, Anderegg, Geisert, Maney, Malone, Fately and McGaughey.

The opening clash of the season with Earlham indicated that the Bulldogs are well supplied with backfield men, while the line is more or less an uncertainty. The Bulldogs ran up a 38 to 0 score against the Quakers in the first half, and then set back on their haunches and failed to score during the remainder of the contest. "Red" Fromuth, flash sophomore quarterback of Ft. Wayne, startled the side-lines by his brilliant return of punts. The

sorrell-headed lad shows promise of being one of the cleverest ball carriers that ever donned a blue and white uniform.

Royce, Miller, Northam and Collyer are backfield men of a high caliber that will carry the brunt of the Blue and White offensive this season. Northam led the state in scoring last year, and bids to be among the topnotchers again this year. Miller, Leichty and Meeker are all good line buckers, while Royce, Collier and Summers can skirt the ends and slip through the tackles in fine fashion.

Captain Black, a born leader, a hard fighter and a clever ball player is an ideal man to govern the destinies of the Bulldogs on the gridiron. Art will hold down one of the end positions this season. Geisert, a sophomore of Marshall, Ill., will probably be on the other wing. Bugg, Hitch, Fletcher and Anderegg are all making strong bids for the tackle jobs. Thaug and Hedden will probably have the call over Fately and Malone at the guard positions while Walter Floyd, former Manual Training High School star, will hold down the center position with Puett ready for relief duty.

RALPH HITCH, '27.

SCHEDULE 1926

- September 25—Earlham College, score 38 to 0.
 - October 2—Hanover College, score 70 to 0.
 - October 9—At the University of Illinois, score 38 to 7.
 - October 16—Franklin College, score 7 to 0.
 - October 23—DePauw University, score 10 to 21.
 - October 30—Lombard College.
 - November 6—Wabash College.
 - November 6—Freshmen at Culver.
 - November 13—At the University of Minnesota.
 - November 13—Kentucky State Freshmen.
 - November 20—At Dayton University.
- All games on Irwin Field unless otherwise indicated.

ALUMNAE CLUBS

The Year Book of the BUTLER ALUMNAE LITERARY CLUB and of the KATHARINE MERRILL GRAYDON CLUB have appeared, each attractive in its way. The former discusses recent books of travel, fiction, drama. The latter makes study in eighteenth century life and literature, centering in the period of Samuel Johnson and his contemporaries.

The opening day of the Literary Club was held on September 25 with Mrs. Edith Dockweiler Hughes, '05, as hostess. After luncheon Miss Gretchen Scotten, '08, discussed "Far Harbors Around the World"; Mrs. Edith Gwartney Butler, '19, "With a Ford in the Garden of Eden."

The first meeting of the GRAYDON CLUB was held on October 5 at the residence of Mrs. Marjorie Hall Montgomery, '15, the incoming president. Following luncheon the program consisted of: Introduction of New President.....Mrs. Nell Reed Offutt, '11
The Program.....Mrs. Irma Weyerbacher Van Tassel, '16
The Historical Setting (1714-1784)..Miss Virginia Kingsbury, '18
Literature At the Opening of the Eighteenth Century
.....Mrs. Dorothy Kautz Hamp, '14

That about twenty-five young women in each group intensely occupied in the home or in occupations of the world, graduates of the college, should care to meet once a month in pleasant fellowship to follow along a line of reading and discussion, a love for which was instilled by their Alma Mater, is one of the encouraging features of alumni expression. The QUARTERLY commends and congratulates these endeavors, knowing "Spirits are not finely touched but to fine issues."

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE BUTLER ALUMNI

Not Including Former Students

IN THE UNITED STATES

Alabama	2
Arizona	3
Arkansas	1
California	43
Colorado	12
Connecticut	11
Florida	15
Illinois	60
Indiana	1113
Iowa	10
Kansas	11
Kentucky	7
Louisiana	2
Maryland	6
Massachusetts	11
Michigan	16
Minnesota	8
Mississippi	1
Maine	1
Nebraska	1
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	8
New Mexico	4
New York	23
Missouri	20
North Carolina	3
Ohio	33
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	8
Tennessee	4

Texas	6
Utah	1
Vermont	1
Virginia	4
South Carolina	1
Washington	9
West Virginia	10
Washington, D. C.	9
Wisconsin	8

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Argentina, South America	1
Alaska	1
Australia	2
Africa	4
Canada	2
China	4
India	8
Germany	1
Japan	4
Mexico	5
Porto Rico	1

INFORMATION WANTED

The Alumni Office is without knowledge of the following graduates of the college. Definite information regarding them, whether living or deceased, will be gratefully received by the alumni secretary, Butler University:

John Kimmons, '56; T. C. Elliott, '57; W. G. Hastings, '57; Ora Knowlton, '58; Levi Hanson, '59; Charles F. Lockwood, '61; Wickliffe A. Cotton, '64; Alexander C. Easter, '64; Henry H. Black, '66; David Utter, '67; John W. Tucker, '69; Samuel E. Young, '71; Willard R. Lowe, '72; Ernest R. Copeland, '78; W. Henry Grove, '81; Mary Paddock, '88; Bertha Belle Ward, '93; Edwin W. Brickert, '94; George W. Hoke, '95; Willis J. Burner, '01; Mrs. Netta Campbell Brown, '02; Mary Baldwin, '03; Paul L. Vogt, '03; Guy E. Killie, '04; Bert Markham, '05; Mrs. Bertha Empey Hoagland, '06; Maud Taylor, '06; Roscoe C. Thomas, '06; Mrs. Ethel Woody Horton, '07; Anna H. Burt, '08; Elmo Scott Wood, '08; Joseph H. Jackson, '11; Estall A. Roberts, '11.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Hazel Warren, '17, has returned to Indianapolis for residence.

Shelley D. Watts, '00, is engaged in Red Cross work in Florida.

Gordon Paul, '26, is teaching in the Shattuck Military School of Faribault, Minnesota.

Harry F. Lett, '13, has charge of the Christian Church in Washington, Indiana.

Miss Vera Morgan, '19, has recently returned from a trip around the world.

Mrs. Jessie Christian Brown, '97, has returned from a brief trip to Central America.

Ralph V. Austin, '20, has become pastor of the Christian Church in Richland Centre, Wisconsin.

Miss Dorothy Perkins, '24, is teaching history in the Manual Training High School of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Carl Harris (Lois Brown, '09) of Des Moines, Iowa, visited friends in Indianapolis in the summer.

Gilbert Horney Fern, '12, has been appointed president of the Missouri Christian College, at Camden, Missouri.

Ferris J. Stephens, '15, Ph. D. Yale, is professor of Old Testament in the Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri.

Herman J. Sheedy, '20, entered in September the brokerage firm of George W. Cook and Company of Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Keiser (Helen M. Reed, '12) now of Washington, D. C., have recently visited Indianapolis.

Jabez Hall Wood, '26, and Horace Storer, '26, have entered the School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

Karl S. Means, '14, has assumed his new duties as head of the chemistry department of Millikan College, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Ralph E. Stephenson (Mildred Hill, '18), of Longview, Washington, is visiting, with her children, her parents in Irvington.

Arnold G. Davis, '26, has taken a position in the real estate department of the Washington Bank and Trust Company, Indianapolis.

Lester C. Nagley, former student, is secretary-manager of the Advertising Club of Indianapolis, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Miss Irene Seuel, '25, has gone for the year to Baltimore, where in the School of Social Economics of Johns Hopkins University she will take courses.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bowman (Margaret Barr, '11) with two sons, have spent August at Chama, New Mexico, with Kenneth Barr, '16.

Miss Frances Weaver, '21, and Miss Mary Fugate, '21, were attendants at the recent wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Sines in Indianapolis.

Captain Herbert W. Schmidt, '11, is located at Lexington, where he is connected with the Military Department of the University of Kentucky.

Mrs. Walter B. Hilton (Kathryn Karns, '19), now living in Elyria, Ohio, spent with her two sons the month of August in Irvington with her parents.

Robert Keach, ex-'25, visited old friends on Homecoming Day. He was en route to Minneapolis where he is connected with the Firestone Rubber Company.

Mrs. William Miller (Marie Hamilton, '20) formerly of Rensselaer, Indiana, now living in Redlands, California, visited old friends in Indianapolis in the summer.

Miss Leora Carver, of Salem, Oregon, spent the summer in Irvington, called by the death of her brother, Mr. James E. Carver, father of Miss Mary Patia Carver, '25.

The Butler University Alumni Scholarships have been awarded for scholastic promise and attainment to Miss Pauline Pierce, a senior, and to Joy J. Bailey, '26, a graduate student.

Maurice B. Judd, ex-'13, received the LL.B. degree from the National University of Washington, D. C. Mr. Judd will practice law in Washington and continue his work as correspondent of the New York Sun.

Miss Helen Payne, '26, has entered the graduate department of the University of Iowa, where she is devoting herself to vocal music. Mrs. Payne will spend the winter in Iowa City with her two daughters.

Raymond D. Meeker, '91, of Sullivan, Illinois, was on the campus at the opening of college for the purpose of registering in the freshman class his nephew, Robert Stearns, of Chicago, son of Mrs. Tace Meeker Stearns, '90.

Dr. and Mrs. John E. Stevens (Margaret Davis, '14), with their little family sailed from San Francisco on July 17 for their home in Miraj, India. They are in charge of a great work which the QUARTERLY follows with sincere interest.

Miss Pearl Forsythe, '08, has returned from a year's leave of absence spent chiefly in Japan, where she made study of conditions of the Young Woman's Christian Association. She is enthusiastic over her experiences in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Six scholarships have been conferred by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce through its educational department, of which number two came to students of Butler University: Harold H. Bredell, a sophomore, and Harold E. Ross, a freshman.

Announcement has been made by Professor and Mrs. Edward Martin Greene, of the University of South Dakota, formerly of Butler University, of the marriage of their sister, Miss Alice Carter, to the Reverend Augustus Inglesbe Nasmith, of Shaohsing, China.

Ralph C. Minton, '22, has entered Drew Theological Seminary, where he is taking a three years' course preparatory to entering the ministry. Mr. and Mrs. Minton (Henrietta Cochrane, ex-'19) and five children are living on Long Island, fifty miles out of New York City.

Miss Penelope V. Kern, '00, is studying in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, where she has elected as major The Teaching of English, and as minor Social Ethics. Miss Kern's interest in the college and loyalty to alumni activities never fails wherever she may be.

When a teacher of the public schools of Indianapolis and a principal, too, is able to earn the degree of Master of Arts from Butler University the feat is worthy of mention and of praise. This is due Mrs. Elizabeth R. Witt, who with the class of 1926, received her advanced degree.

Miss Virginia Young, '21, is sending a generous check for the ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND, writes: "It is a pleasure to make return in this way for the help I received at Butler in my student days. I am looking forward eagerly to the coming of the next number of the QUARTERLY for the latest news of the Butler family. I read it from cover to cover as soon as it arrives.

"My home is across the road from that of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McGavran. We share with each other the news from America, especially that from Indianapolis."

Hilton U. Brown, '80, president of the board of directors, has made an extended tour through Russia, where he observed social and political conditions. He studied, also, the educational institutions in that and other countries which he visited. Letters received from Berlin, Moscow and Leningrad conveyed impressions of the interest and enjoyment he found. He returned on the Leviathan October 18.

Mrs. Mary Ohaver Owsley, '19, gladdened her friends with her week's visit in Irvington at the time of the Wagoner-Brown wedding. Among the out-of-town Butler friends who enjoyed the beautiful lawn wedding at four o'clock of the afternoon of August 7, were Mrs. Lora C. Hoss, Mrs. Donald Elliott (Pauline Hoss, '14), Mr. Clarence L. Goodwin, '80; Miss Mary Brown, '19, and David Konold, '26.

After a year's furlough Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Hill (Elma Alexander, '16), and their two little daughters have sailed for their foreign field of service. Their address will be Jhansi, U. P., India, where they will have charge of a boy's school and a church. It is pleasant to know they are to have a Ford car for their relief, assistance and pleasure. The best wishes of the QUARTERLY go out to them in their good work.

Dr. Richard Bishop Moore, formerly head of department of chemistry in Butler University, recently general manager of the Dorr Company, industrial chemists and chemical engineers of New York, has been appointed dean of the school of science and head of the department of chemistry at Purdue University. The office of the dean of science was made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Stanley Coulter on July 1.

Dr. Moore comes to Purdue with experience in educational, commercial and research fields, and his appointment is a valuable addition to the University. The QUARTERLY congratulates both the university and Dr. Moore.

MARRIAGES

DEMING-SCHULER—On July 24 were married in Anderson, Indiana, Mr. Arthur Deming and Miss Ruth Lucille Schuler, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Deming are at home in Indianapolis.

DOUGLAS-FRAZEE—On August 1 were married in Rushville, Indiana, Reverend Charles Harold Douglas and Miss Dorothy Frazee, '20. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are at home in Dayton, Ohio.

WAGONER-BROWN—On August 7 were married in Irvington Mr. Clifford E. Wagoner and Miss Jean Elizabeth Brown, '19. Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner are at home in Irvington.

LA FUZE-WOLFARD—On August 11 were married in Irvington Mr. Donald F. La Fuze and Miss Margaret Alice Wolfard, '23. Mr. and Mrs. La Fuze are at home in Irvington.

HAWKINS-TUNIS—On August 12 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Laurence F. Hawkins, '22, and Miss Mabel Tunis. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are at home in Fayetteville, Arkansas, the seat of the University of Arkansas.

WOODLING-PINNELL—On August 19 were married in Osborn, Ohio, Mr. Homer E. Woodling, '26, and Miss Frances R. Pinnell, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Woodling are at home in Bloomfield, Indiana.

MOOR-WRENTMORE—On August 21 were married in Irvington Mr. H. C. Moor and Miss Marjorie Wrentmore, '22. Mr. and Mrs. Moor are at home in Aledo, Illinois.

KEHM-EARLY—On September 2 were married in Irvington Lieutenant Harold David Kehm and Miss Mary Early, '24. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kehm are at home in Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

AVELS-SANDEFUR—On September 11 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Robert Eugene Avels and Miss Dorothy Laura Sandefur, '26. Mr. and Mrs. Avels are at home in Indianapolis.

WITHERSPOON-FITZGERALD—On September 11 were married in Irvington Mr. Frederick Randolph Witherspoon, ex-'18, and

Miss Marie Fitzgerald, ex-'19. Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon are at home in Indianapolis.

INGALLS-WHITHAM—On September 15 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Allin Kibben Ingalls and Miss Lorene Winifred Whitham, '26. Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls are at home in Chicago, Illinois.

THOMSON-GENTRY—On September 18 were married in Noblesville, Indiana, Mr. Malcolm E. Thomson and Miss Velma Gentry, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson are at home in Vincennes, Indiana.

EHLERT-ERBER—On September 18 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Kurt F. Ehlert and Miss Helen M. Erber, '26. Mr. and Mrs. Ehlert are at home in Indianapolis.

VAN ARSDALE-HODGES—On October 6 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Sanford Buoyer Van Arsdale and Miss Lucele Hodges, '24. Mr. and Mrs. Van Arsdale are at home in Danville, Illinois.

PATTISON-WILSON—On October 9 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Edgar Young Pattison and Miss Ione Wilson, '19. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison are at home in Indianapolis.

McROBERTS-LAHR—On October 9 were married in Irvington Dr. Earl S. McRoberts, '17, and Miss Margaret C. Lahr, '19. Dr. and Mrs. McRoberts are at home in Chicago.

PALMER-MEAD—On October 12 were married in Indianapolis Mr. W. Irving Palmer and Miss Kathryn Marcia Mead, '21.

PORTTEUS-SWEET—On October 13 were married in Martinsville, Indiana, Dr. Walter Leroy Portteus, ex-'21, and Miss Harriet Sweet. Dr. and Mrs. Portteus are at home in Indianapolis.

HARRISON-HASELY—On October 16 were married in Indianapolis Dr. C. E. Harrison and Miss Mildred Hasely, '26. Dr. and Mrs. Harrison are at home in Greenwood, Indiana.

ALBERSHARDT-WATKINS—On October 20 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Frederick Conrad Albershardt and Miss Dorothy Watkins, ex-'25. Mr. and Mrs. Albershardt are at home in Indianapolis.

BIRTHS

BRINKMANN—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brinkmann (Ruth Bates, '25) on August 19, in Indianapolis, a son—Frank, Jr.

BURKHARDT—To Mr. Carl Burkhardt, '11, and Mrs. Burkhardt (Haidee Forsythe, ex-'13) on July 15, in Kansas City, Missouri, a daughter—Reba Pearl.

FARSON—To Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Farson (Rachel Campbell, '24) on October 3, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Martha Jean.

GRIGGS—To Mr. Haldane A. Griggs, '25, and Mrs. Griggs (Lydia Bates, ex-'27) on August 27, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Dorothy Anne.

MCGAVRAN—To Mr. Donald A. McGavran, '20, and Mrs. McGavran (Mary Elizabeth Howard, '22) on June 9, in India, a daughter—Helen Frances.

PEARSON—To Dr. and Mrs. Pearson (Evelyn Utter, '17) on February 7, in Mondombe, Africa, a daughter—Barbara Viley.

PERKINS—To Mr. Harry B. Perkins, '20, and Mrs. Perkins on July 13, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Patricia Catherine.

SNYDER—To Mr. Ralph W. Snyder, '25, and Mrs. Snyder (Freda Parr, ex-'25) on April 12, in Indianapolis, a son—John Parr.

WHITAKER—To Mr. Edwin S. Whitaker, ex-'20, and Mrs. Whitaker on September 5, in Indianapolis, a daughter—Carol Jane.

DEATHS

BRAYTON—Dr. Alembert W. Brayton, '79, died in Indianapolis at the age of seventy-eight years, on September 22, and was buried from his home on the 24th in Memorial Park cemetery, Irvington.

Dr. Brayton was a loyal friend of Butler University, showing his interest in many ways, not the least being that he chose to take

his bachelor's degree from Butler, but elected that eight of his children should attend the college, the names of five standing upon the Alumni Register—May, Nelson, James, Irma, Elizabeth.

A friend has written with appreciation of his fine qualities thus:

Dr. Brayton was a man of strong personality, noted perhaps for his intellectual independence as much as for any other quality that he possessed. A lover of truth, an uncompromising truth-teller and a fearless investigator in the intellectual as well as the physical realm, he shrank from no result to which his inquiries seemed to lead. Genial and kindly as he was, he yet could be, and sometimes was, relentless in debate. Dr. Brayton had read widely, and he had the good reader's love for literature—literature as such. Scientifically trained, he yet had a passion for the humanities. Who were his favorite authors it would be hard to say, but it is certain that he had a great admiration for Arnold and Emerson, with the writings of both of whom he was admiringly familiar. The poets, too, were his friends—as were the philosophers.

Dr. Brayton was an exceedingly interesting man, as one with so well-stored a mind could hardly help being. His humor at its best was delightful, none the less so for sometimes being tinged with sarcasm, a sarcasm which was directed only against sham and humbug, and which is likely to mark both the thought and speech of all who love reality and honesty. A curious combination Dr. Brayton was of outdoor man and student. Of the former there was no suggestion in his physical frame, which always gave the impression of delicacy. But he was both a lover and investigator of nature, and he certainly "had an eye" for her beauties.

Of his professional ability it is not necessary to say more than that he stood high in the ranks of scientists and physicians, and was loyal to their best standards and traditions. The respect of his associates he enjoyed in fullest measure, and he richly merited it. Perhaps, outside his immediate circle, Dr. Brayton was best known to the members of the Indianapolis Literary Clubs. No one enjoyed more than he did the meetings of that club, and no one was more loyally devoted to it. For it he wrote many interesting papers and to its discussions he contributed much that was valuable.

It was in that association that he revealed himself most fully and unreservedly, and perhaps in no other group did he feel more completely at home, and in none other will he be more keenly missed. Dr. Brayton was, finally—though this might be taken for granted, and so, left unsaid—a man of the strictest integrity, both morally and intellectually.

BROWN—Demarchus C. Brown died in Indianapolis August 22, and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery on the 24th. The final services were held in the Downey Avenue Christian Church where tribute was borne by Reverend J. B. Armistead, Henry S. Schell (his words are given above), Amos W. Butler and Rabbi M. M. Feuerlicht. The pallbearers were, representing the college faculty: Dean J. W. Putnam and Professor E. N. Johnson; Alumni: F. R. Kautz, '87, and Robert Hall, '91; the church: W. A. Sweetman and A. B. Tharp.

Demarchus C. Brown, '79, was born in Indianapolis June 24, 1857. He attended the public schools and on completing the grammar grades went to preparatory school, then conducted by the Northwestern Christian University, and later took the college course proper at Irvington, when the Northwestern Christian University moved to the suburb and was changed in name to Butler College.

At Butler he fell under the influence of Professor John O. Hopkins, a noted Greek scholar of the day, and took all the Greek that was offered in the courses, as well as the Latin under Professor Scot Butler, now the sole survivor of the faculty of that day. He was graduated in 1879 and immediately became a tutor in the Greek language.

After taking his master's degree he went abroad and studied at the University of Tubingen, in Germany, and followed with research work at the British Museum in London. While away he was elected secretary of the college and instructor in Greek. In 1884 he was elected full professor of Greek, occupying the Jeremy Anderson chair of Greek. This chair he occupied for twenty years, serving for nearly two years as acting president of the college as well. In the meantime also he added a course in Greek art and made several extensive trips to Europe for further study. He

particularly became interested in archæology and the Schliemen excavations that were then attracting attention of classical students. In 1892-93 he was with the American School at Athens. He spent several months also in Paris. On a return trip he engaged in research work in Athens, Rome and Munich, and with his wife traveled extensively and studied in the museums.

In the early part of the twentieth century there were great changes in the curricula of colleges. A revival set in afterward, but along in 1906 and 1907 comparatively few students were registering for the classical languages.

In 1906 Governor James A. Mount and the state board of education invited Professor Brown to become state librarian. He accepted, and had occupied that office ever since becoming in 1926, under a new law, the director of Indiana library work. Previously to that appointment he had been named as a member of the board of state charities, and was for twenty-five years in active service on that board. He was president of the Indiana Conference of Charities in 1904, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of Children's Guardians.

In all these years he had been party to all the agencies that promoted the work in which he was interested and commissioned. He was a member of the Archæological Institute of America, the American Philological Association, the American Library Association (whose meetings in many cities he annually attended), the Classical Association of the Middle West, the Indiana Historical Society, etc. He was long a member of the Indianapolis Library Society, in which he found much pleasure.

His one excursion into business was in the organization of the Irvington State Bank. He had a local pride in the development of his community and went into the bank largely on that account, and for a period served as president.

In 1896 Mr. Brown published, as translator, "Selections From Lucian." The volume has been used in many colleges and libraries for reference purposes. This was followed by "American Criminology," from the work of Freudenthal. He edited also the Indiana Legislature and State Manual for the years 1907 and 1909. From the time he entered the library he became zealous in the search for original manuscripts and historical Indiana data, and

through his own efforts and the help of the agents of the library, to whom he always gave the credit, he was successful in adding extensively to the original documents now in the possession of the state. These particularly include many letters and state papers of the early period and rare documents that have been all but forgotten in closets and trunks. Among the collections that came to the library that he particularly prized was a gift from John H. Holliday of Civil War books, letters and pamphlets forming probably the most complete in the West, as Mr. Holliday saved everything of value during the period of the great rebellion. The priceless documents in this and other collections that have come to the state were regarded by Mr. Brown as of rarest consequence to future historians.

In 1881 Mr. Brown married his college classmate, Miss Anna Rudy, of Paris, Ill. She died in 1891. In 1897 Mr. Brown married Jessie Lanier Christian, who, with their son Philip, survives him.

Mr. Brown was a great athlete. In his college days baseball was practically the only collegiate sport, and at this he was what would be called in these days a star of the first magnitude. On the Butler team at that time were Dr. Frank A. Morrison, Dr. John Oliver, Clarence Forsythe and Henry Kahn. They were all great players, and all have testified many times to Demarchus Brown's great "arm." It was said that in contest in that day he could throw a ball farther than any of his contemporaries. There is a giant wild cherry tree near the line of Emerson avenue in what was left-field, in the first playing ground that was laid out in Irvington after the college removed to that suburb. Old-timers remember a homerun hit that he made over that cherry tree. It would seem an almost impossible feat to this day. In later years Mr. Brown's recreation was in tennis. And the best players were hard put to it in defeating him.

Three years ago he suffered a severe attack of influenza, from which in reality he never recovered. It affected his heart and kidneys and he was obliged to suspend all athletic exercises. This grieved him sorely, for he loved sports both as a participant and as a spectator. When football came in as the premier college sport, Mr. Brown became a real student of that game, but he did

not lose interest in baseball which he knew technically and historically.

It was fitting that Mr. Brown's last public utterance should have been in the college chapel, and readers of the QUARTERLY will not forget the tender loyalty of the man and delightful culture of the scholar in that Founders' Day talk. Upon Commencement Day the directors conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, but he was not present to accept the honor.

CALE—David H. Cale, student of the late eighties and son of Howard Cale, '66, died on October 5 in Denver, Colorado, and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery.

Mr. Cale was born, reared and educated in Indianapolis, but for many years had lived in the West, where he was a well-known lumberman. His mother, Mrs. E. S. Crull, lives in Indianapolis, and his brother, Harrison Cale, in Cleveland.

HUESMANN—Louis C. Huesmann, director of Butler University and chairman of the City Endowment committee, died suddenly in Indianapolis on September 30, and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery on October 3.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors, Mr. William G. Irwin, '89, paid the following tribute:

"In the death of Louis C. Huesmann, Butler University lost a friend, supporter and leader whose place cannot be filled. We may not expect to find another who will measure up to his stature, but we may at least say something of the qualities that so endeared him to us, his close associates, and that made him so invaluable in the particular work he had chosen to do.

"For many years Mr. Huesmann had been a member of the Butler University board of directors. He had made a substantial contribution to the endowment fund early in the financial campaign and he became actively identified with the new Butler movement, not in a perfunctory manner, but as an enthusiastic leader. He served as city chairman of the endowment and building fund committee and subsequently became chairman of the special Fairview building committee. Also he was a member of the executive and athletic committees. On the morning of the day

he died, Mr. Huesmann discussed Butler affairs with members of the board and had called a meeting of his building committee for the afternoon. The two things that were nearest his mind at the time he was so suddenly taken from us were the Indianapolis First movement and the new Butler program. These he linked together and often said that one of the city's greatest immediate needs was an institution for the higher education of boys and girls, so well endowed, so adequately equipped and so wisely planned that it would serve the community, not only for the present, but for years to come.

“Not long ago Mr. Huesmann made a statement relative to Butler in which he said ‘This winning of financial support of all Indianapolis is the work of the committee of which I am chairman. For a long time Butler has enjoyed the moral support of the entire city. It is now time that this support be translated into assistance as well.’”

“Mr. Huesmann was familiar with every phase of the new Butler work. He was broad minded, free from prejudice and greatly tolerant of the opinions of others, but he had his firm convictions as to policy and he was unwilling at any time to compromise his principles. He believed in the teaching of sound government and sound religion and he never forsook his position at any time during his long connection with the Butler program.

“As a man of large business affairs, experienced in many lines and at heart a firm believer in every good effort for Indianapolis, Mr. Huesmann was of particular value to the Butler building program. He brought an enlarged vision to aid the architects in planning the buildings that will comprise the first unit to be erected and he had direct charge of the contracts whereby these buildings will become a reality. He believed that Butler deserved the best and he did his utmost to that end. There is no method by which we, his friends and associates, may gauge the value of the work that Mr. Huesmann did for Butler. It was and is beyond our power to estimate. We feel a deep sense of loss, not only to a cause with which he was so closely identified, but a personal bereavement as well for he was to all of us a friend, a guide and an adviser. We may not fill his place but we can and will carry on

the work he so wisely started and to which he was giving his best personal efforts even at the time of his death.”

STEARNS—To Mrs. Tace Meeker Stearns, '90, and her family the QUARTERLY extends its sincere sympathy in their sorrow. Mr. Stearns died in Chicago on October 17.

Recently the College folk have been saddened by five deaths:

MRS. JOCELYN PERRY COURTRIGHT, '26, died in Irvington on September 12. She had long taught in the Indianapolis public schools, having been for the last eight years principal of Number 62. Completing her college course while carrying very insistent teaching work proved too much for her aspiring spirit, and her weariness yielded to eternal sleep.

PAUL KNIGHT, member of the junior class, was accidentally killed on the early morning of August 8, while motoring from Irvington to northern Indianapolis. The loss of a promising son at twenty-two years of age, with no other child, who can express the sorrow of those parents? To them the QUARTERLY sends very tender sympathy.

MISS PEARLE E. MARLEY, member of the class of '26, teacher in the Indianapolis public schools, died on June 30. Miss Marley was to have completed her course in the summer school and to have then received her degree.

JAMES G. MORGAN, former student, only son and only child of Mrs. Dorinda Greene Morgan, '95, died in Indianapolis on August 16, at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan (Mildred Foxworthy, '25) had been married two months previously, and were at home on a visit prior to taking up residence in Wheeling, West Virginia.

STOUT—On October 3 died at Fort Benjamin Harrison, from injuries received in an aeroplane accident, Lieutenant Richard H. Stout. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stout (Dorothy Day, ex-'25) had been married on June 16, 1926.

STEWART—Dr. Jonas Stewart, former student of the old university, died on August 5 in Anderson, Indiana, at the age of eighty-three years.

Just one year ago the editor received a letter from Dr. Stewart in reply to inquiry concerning his studentship from which she makes the following excerpt:

“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 reenlisted 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 baptistry 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.”

Dr. Stewart was born near Daleville, Delaware county, and lived at Anderson since 1870. He retired from practice of medicine fifteen years ago. He was vice-president of the Indiana Medical Society in 1897, when it was reorganized and its name changed to Indiana State Medical Association, and Dr. Stewart was the first president of the association. He has served in various offices in the Central Christian church and in Major May Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Anderson.

1927

1927

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THE BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

Vol. 15, no. 4



January, 1927

INDIANAPOLIS

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Just how close he is to Eden
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Than he has right here at home,
Where there's sunshine in th' clover
An' there's honey in th' comb;
Where th' ripples on th' river
Kind o' chuckle as they flow—
Ain't God good to Indiana?
Ain't He, fellows? Ain't He, though?

—WILLIAM HERSCHELL.

. . . .

We speak of patience as a worthy trait,
So few of us have calm to watch and wait,
But I believe that, on the Other Shore,
Our dogs will be there—waiting—at the door!

—WILLIAM HERSCHELL.

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

Vol. XV

January, 1927

No. 4

—JUST BILL

BY B. WALLACE LEWIS, '15

A long white road in France, ankle deep with the chalky dust of Champagne—July, 1918. And a long olive-drab column, sweating, toiling, pounding down the road, hands swollen from the constant swing, swing, swing in cadence with the step; shoulders aching cruelly from the dragging weight of heavy packs, eyes filmed with sweat and fatigue. Thirty kilometers since dawn! Company B, 168th United States Infantry, going up, up where the lion of England and the flower of France have failed before them. Pound, pound, pound. Sometimes a man drops out, dizzy with fatigue, reeling from exhaustion, body and will can stand no more.

“Hey, sergeant, give us a song!”

Throats are dry and burning with dust and voices quaver a little at the start, but they gather strength as they swing along. Company B is roaring its challenge, faster, faster, shoulders squared, heads up, fatigue forgotten in the stirring, deep-throated, defiant chant of the song—

“Good-bye, Ma! Good-bye, Pa!

Good-bye, mule, with your ole hee-haw!

* * * *

I'll get you a Turk, an' th' Kaiser, too—

An' that's about all one feller kin do!”

Not once, but ten thousand times, in those brave, bitter months of blood and battle, “Long Boy” turned blank despair into fighting courage. Tommy Atkins had “Tipperary” and “Keep the Home Fires Burning”—the Blue Devils had “Madelon”—the Doughboy had “The Long, Long Trail” and “Long Boy.”

Who wrote “Long Boy”? Bill Herschell—just Bill.

Strange, yet natural, too, that this man whose profound delight is in being a "pal to all the kids of Indianapolis" should have had no childhood of his own. For William Herschell's childhood ended forever on the day they buried his mother in Evansville, when he was nine; brave in his first suit with long trousers and fiercely determined to be the man his father expected him to be, so he could care for his two sisters and brother, all younger, while father worked in the railroad shop.

Maybe it is the phantom dreams of that lost childhood that have made him the man he is. For William Herschell—no, Bill Herschell—can look straight into the heart of a child, and understand. He is the kind of man that "kids" tell their troubles to. That invisible, yet granite barrier of restraint and inability to understand that separates us grownups from children, and them from us, does not exist for Bill Herschell. Children call him "Bill." They understand him and he them.

* * * *

John Herschell was born in Scotland. He worked with his hands and took honest pride in his work. He was a blacksmith. On the day he completed his apprenticeship and graduated to his full status as a master blacksmith, he set off for America. It was a terrible passage, for the old ship, the *St. James*, took fire at sea, and passengers and crew battled the flames heroically for eight days until port could be made in Nova Scotia. From the old Scotland to the new! Soon afterward came his Scottish sweetheart, Martha Leitch. They were married in Buffalo and moved into the West.

John Herschell and his bride found a home in Spencer, Indiana, where they lived for seven years. There, on November 17, 1873, came William, a man-child, sturdy from his Scotch inheritance, yet heir, too, to the traditions of this new world where his father and mother had found their home.

William Herschell's first recollections are of his father, sitting of an evening in the lamplight, his day's work done, reciting Robert Burns to his family. "The Cotter's Saturday Night" was

their favorite, and his father read those matchless lines with the fervor of an expatriate Scotsman. William Herschell grew up with the lilting music of Robert Burns bred into his soul, and it is to the vivid impressions of these early days that he owes today the sincere music and facile rhythm of his lines.

The Herschell family lived in Spencer, Rockport, Evansville, Huntingburg, Princeton and Vincennes—all in that romantic and historic "pocket" of southwestern Indiana. John Herschell, after a brief service as blacksmith for the Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad, became foreman of the tool-making shop of the State-house quarry, near Spencer, where McCormick's Canyon Park is now, during the seven years the family lived in Spencer. He was foreman blacksmith for the old Evansville, Rockport and Eastern railroad, now a unit of the Southern Railroad, in the shops that were successively located in Rockport, Evansville, Huntingburg and Princeton. In the late years of John Herschell's life the family lived in Vincennes.

School was always a desultory affair for young William, with all his family responsibilities. He was not a good student. Several years after Martha Herschell's death and before the family left Evansville, his father married again. William had reached the seventh grade in common school, old for his years, a man in mind and almost in stature at a time he should have been playing at boyhood's wonderful make-believe. One day he played truant to take part in a political parade, a parade that angered his teacher, who was of the opposite political faith and took his politics seriously, and the teacher unceremoniously and with complete finality expelled the truant.

There was nothing for William to do but go to work. With the assistance of his father he apprenticed himself as a machinist in the railroad shops.

William was a lad of spirit. He was elected secretary of his local union, and in the great American Railway Union strike in 1894, his activities in behalf of justice for the downtrodden, capital-ridden workmen (as he believed) became so intensely unpleasant to the employing "capitalists" that when the strike broke up and the

beaten men went back to work, young Herschell was out of a job.

Then followed an interim of wandering. No longer needed at home, independent, footloose, young William went in search of adventure. He went to Canada. He came back to work in electric light plants in western New York. He worked as a night machinist in the Monon shops at Monon. He returned to Princeton to visit the family, and there he met James McCormick, editor of the Princeton Daily News. McCormick needed a reporter.

Herschell was only an indifferent machinist, violating a tradition centuries old in the Herschell family, for the Herschell men could all work well with their hands. And this indifferent machinist went to work as a reporter on this small town newspaper! He found his life work.

After his first day, he went back to his room and threw his overalls and tools out of the window into the creek!

"I'll give you nine dollars a week, if you can get it," McCormick had said. That meant nine dollars a week as a reporter if Herschell could bring in enough advertising to pay his salary.

Those were happy, hopeful days for Bill Herschell. His wandering machinist past slipped from him. He was doing work he loved. McCormick was more than a boss. He was a friend, counsellor, inspiration. He took deep interest and concern in this strapping youth, who was perhaps ill-equipped for his work, but who put his whole soul into the difficult task of learning the art of stringing words together to make hearts respond to them.

In 1898 the call of a larger field of endeavor won William away from McCormick and the Princeton Daily News. He went to the Evansville Journal. There was a sorrowful parting between McCormick and Herschell, for each had discovered the other, and the watch Bill Herschell carries today was McCormick's parting gift.

In 1899 John H. Holliday and Major W. J. Richards founded the Indianapolis Press, which lived for sixteen months. During those sixteen months, Bill Herschell covered "police" and learned about life as only a police reporter on a city newspaper can learn it. When the Press gave up the ghost, Herschell moved over to the Terre Haute Tribune. In 1902 he came back to Indianapolis

to the old Journal. In April, 1902, he joined the staff of The Indianapolis News. And here at The News he is today.

In 1904 Herschell was graduated from reporter to feature writer. In 1911, his editor, observing his facility at versification, urged him to write a series of poems, one for each Saturday. He wrote the series, "Songs of the Streets." "Ballads of the Byways," another series, followed. Poems selected from these made up his first book, "Songs of the Streets and Byways." Later books chosen from poems first appearing in The News are "The Kid Has Gone to the Colors," "The Smile-bringer," "Howdy All" and "Meet the Folks."

In 1908 William Herschell and Josephine Pugh were married. They live in Tecumseh Place, a quiet little street near Woodruff Place in Indianapolis.

This twenty-four year connection between William Herschell and The Indianapolis News has been a happy one for both. The News has given his simple, sincere genius a chance to flower by assigning him work he likes to do, writing about these plain, honest Hoosier folk he knows so well. The News gave him the audience that has grappled him to its heart. And he has helped, as all men have done who have "hung their copy on The News hook," to build the institution that has held for so many years such profound influence on our Indiana people and our times.

Prepare for a mild shock when you first meet Bill Herschell. He looks more like the manager of a successful retail store than a poet. He is big, with the kind of bigness that goes clear through. A round head, hair trimmed close, joins to a massive trunk with a powerful neck. The hands that once wielded a machinist's hammer are strong and grip yours as if they meant it. At fifty-two, his hair is only tinged with gray, for his is the spirit of everlasting youth. Pale blue eyes that twinkle kindly and with deep and gentle understanding will charm you in spite of yourself. You want to call him "Bill" at once. He isn't William Herschell, poet and feature writer of The Indianapolis News, with his share of what the world calls fame. He's Bill Herschell, human being.

The War was an amazing interlude for Bill Herschell. It

stirred him to the depths of his soul. Uncle Sam had little use for near-sighted, middle-aged fat men. He couldn't go. But he did go to all the training camps where Indiana men trained. He met them, he talked with them, he ate out of a mess-kit with them, he lived with them, he loved them. And he wrote "Long Boy"—about that green Hoosier rookie, who confidently, if a little bombastically, promised to bring the Kaiser, and a Turk, too, back to his sweetheart. Barclay Walker, of Indianapolis, composed the swinging melody for Herschell's verses. It took a million copies of "Long Boy" to teach the words of its lilting defiance to the armies of the nation. There was a lot of bravado in this leaving home to go to War—bravado to cloak the pang and pain of it. There was a lot of bravado on the Other Side, in the mud, and grief and horror of it all, to keep at bay the deadening weakness of homesickness. Bill Herschell knew this. And he gave us "Long Boy." It was worth an extra division of fighting men, or an extra ship in that bridge of ships that carried men and food to the Front.

There was a proud, sad void at home, too, for the men who had gone away. Bill Herschell knew this, too. He gave the folks at home "The Service Flag" and "The Kid Has Gone to the Colors"—and they loved him for it.

Wabash College conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on William—no, Bill—Herschell, for having written these war poems.

On Bill Herschell's office wall, up on the tenth floor of The News, there hangs a letter from Joaquin Miller, that strange, erratic and gifted "poet of the Sierras." "You can write—you can see and understand. You are a seer in the true old Biblical sense," it says.

James Whitcomb Riley, uncrowned poet laureate, yet crowned with everlasting glory in the hearts of men, was a tried and staunch friend of Bill Herschell. There is something fine and touching in the friendship of these two men—Riley, who had painted signs, and Herschell, who had worked in a machine shop,

both of them climbing to the heights on the plain, simple, sincere verses they wrote of, by and for these Hoosiers they loved so well.

Bill Herschell doesn't write books. He writes for *The News*. Yet five books have been made from his verses and a sixth is coming, because they are the kind of verses that people like to keep and read again and again.

By *highbrow* standards, Bill Herschell is not a great poet. He writes for those common people whom Lincoln knew the Lord must have loved. In these days of free and futuristic verse with neither rhyme nor reason, Bill Herschell is writing poetry that rhymes, poetry that has music in it, poetry that sings its way into your heart. He writes of ordinary people like you and me, with sympathy and in the light of the great understanding that we are all the same under this thin veneer we wear. He writes of the children he loves, and he makes us love the ragged little street urchin, too. He writes of simple and eternal things—home, neighbors, children and mothers—and he makes our heart strings sing.

What a world of joy this world would be
If the grownup eyes of you and me
Saw only the things that children see—
Just "woses!"

—From "Woses" in "Meet the Folks."

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

BY HON. MERRILL MOORES, ex-'76

As long ago as 1779 the members of the Continental Congress were discussing the question of locating the Nation's capital at Princeton, New Jersey; and four years later Kingston, on the west bank of the Hudson, about 90 miles north of Manhattan Island, and fifty or so north of West Point, where the Revolutionary troops were holding back the British, memorialized the New York Legislature asking that it be set apart as a Federal district, a memorial which two months later was granted by the New York General Assembly. A little later Annapolis asked to be selected, with an offer from the state to turn over the state buildings and spend \$150,000 in the erection of thirteen residences for the members of the Congress from the thirteen colonies. New Jersey offered a township ten miles square at the head of navigation in the Delaware River, and Virginia offered her old capital, Williamsburg. New Jersey offered \$150,000 and Virginia \$500,000. Finally Virginia and Maryland combined in an offer of \$200,000 in case the capital should be located on the Maryland side of the Potomac River.

Following these offers came the mutiny of the Colonial troops which drove Congress out of Philadelphia, and it was forced to meet successively at Trenton, York, Lancaster and Baltimore. The new Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789, and contained the following provision: "The Congress shall have power . . . to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States."

The site on the Potomac was selected by means of a trade arranged between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson; but the location of the exact site was left to President Washington, who

had to select the site on the north bank of the Potomac somewhere on a line running sixty-seven miles up the river from the mouth of the Anacosta River which empties into the Potomac near the War College, in the east part of Washington. The President went over the whole territory and finally selected the present site.

Of this site, Lord Bryce, who knew Washington as well or better than he knew London, said :

“The site has a great deal that is admirable and charming. There is rising ground inclosing on all sides a level space, and so making an admirable amphitheater, between hills that are rich with woods, which in many places, thanks to the hard ancient rocks of this region, show bold faces and give much more striking effects than we can have in the soft, chalky or sandy hills which surround London. Underneath these hills and running like a silver thread through the middle of the valley is your admirable river.

“The Potomac has two kinds of beauty—the beauty of the upper stream, murmuring over a rocky bed between bold heights crowned with wood, and the beauty of the wide expanse, spread out like a lake below the city into a vast sheet of silver.

“Besides all this you have behind Washington a charming country. On the north, east and west sides of Washington, and to some extent on the south, or Virginia side, . . . the country is singularly charming, quite as beautiful as that which adjoins any of the great capital cities of Europe, except, of course, Constantinople, with its wonderful Bosphorus.”

Washington himself was responsible for the ten miles square of the district and he early wrote that Philadelphia occupied an area of six square miles and that the capital of a Nation should be large enough to accommodate future growth. He took the greatest interest in the building and development of the new city. He selected Pierre Charles L’Enfant to draw the plans; but he participated in drafting them; and we owe as much to Washington as to L’Enfant for their general excellence.

L'Enfant was the son of a French artist, and was educated as an army engineer. He left France at the age of twenty-two, a few months before LaFayette, and came as a volunteer to the American army. His first work after volunteering was the construction of Fort Mifflin, and Washington selected him as Chief of Engineers in the American army with the modest rank of major, and entrusted him with almost all of the engineering and fortification of the Revolution. He was an artist as well as a great engineer, but was cursed with a most temperamental disposition, and was sadly opinionated and obstinate.

The men in charge of laying out the new capital were Washington, Jefferson and L'Enfant. Only Washington and L'Enfant could visualize the great city Washington was to become. All Jefferson was capable of imagining was a country village with straight and rather narrow streets, something like those in Philadelphia. In this notion he was fortunately outvoted; and he became most useful in the carrying out of the project. Washington had never been outside the colonies except to accompany his sick brother Lawrence to Barbadoes. L'Enfant was not widely traveled; but Jefferson had seen much of the world and at once gave L'Enfant large maps and plans of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Carlsruhe, Amsterdam, Strasburg, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux, Lyons, Montpelier, Marseilles, Turin and Milan, which were of the greatest service to L'Enfant and Washington in preparing their plan of the city; and when L'Enfant's plan was finally approved by Washington, Jefferson cordially acquiesced and was of great assistance.

Washington himself selected the site of the Capitol and of the White House. The plans have met bitter opposition in Congress; but, on the whole have been followed to this day, the changes made by Congress having all of them been detrimental but few in number. During the administration of President Polk, Congress having taxed the portion of the District in Virginia, some three or more square miles, and having made no roads or other improvements there, and it appearing likely that an act might pass to abolish slavery in the District, Virginia demanded its retrocession

and Congress weakly gave it back to Virginia and it ceased to be a portion of the District. The part given back includes Arlington, of course, and the city of Alexandria and everything across the Potomac, although the government owns Arlington, Fort Myer, and a great government farm used by the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes.

The economy or parsimony of Congress was so great that, when the District was taken over by the government, the land was not paid for outright; but the farms throughout that portion of the District included in L'Enfant's plan of the city were platted into avenues, streets, parks and lots, and something like alternate lots were returned to the farmer owners as part compensation for the taking.

At that time the greater part of the city between the White House and the Capitol along Pennsylvania avenue and south of the avenue, and practically all of the present beautiful Potomac Park in the rear of the White House was dismal swamp; and for many years after the Capitol was occupied ague and other forms of malaria were almost universal. The Washington monument was started in the marsh without any adequate foundation and when Congress was compelled to finish it, nothing could be done until the stump standing in the water had been jacked up, a concrete foundation placed under it, and the surrounding land raised some thirty feet by filling in. The land where the beautiful Lincoln Memorial stands was a part of the bed of the Potomac; and had to be filled in. Much of the earth used for filling was excavation in the construction of the tidal basin, the attractive artificial lake drained every day by tidal gates built with valves so that the water comes in from the Potomac to the west of the White House and escapes through tidal gates not far south of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The Tiber, a muddy stream which flowed down Second street, N. W., a little west of the Capitol, and had a bridge where Pennsylvania avenue crosses Second street, has been covered over and is now only a sewer passing under the Botanic Gardens.

The Battle of Blandensburg would make a fine motive for comic

opera. Although a British fleet was known to be in the Chesapeake, and the capital was threatened by the fleet, Washington was unprotected except by about 1,000 regulars, two or three thousand Maryland militia, and some 600 sailors under the command of Captain Joshua Barney, who had charge of a fleet of small gun-boats, wholly inadequate for the defense of the Chesapeake, and who turned his 600 men into soldiers by the simple expedient of burning his gun-boats. The sailors did all the fighting which was at all creditable to our arms. Blandensburg is on the District line, and when the first advance of the British drove the Marylanders back to the District line, they at once disbanded and returned to their homes. The regulars were already scattered through the incompetency of the general in command, and Barney's six hundred fought with the courage of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and with much the same result.

Dolly Madison managed to get away with the pictures in the White House and took them and her feeble husband over into Virginia. The one hundred regulars in charge of the White House drank up all the wine and disappeared; and the roof was burned off by the British. At the Capitol the British troops had the excellent taste to burn off the wooden dome, which had been badly designed by an amateur architect, and gave place to the superb dome which now surmounts the building. It seems to me that the best results of the War of 1812 were the victory of General Jackson at New Orleans, the Battle of Lake Erie and the burning of the ramshackle old wooden dome. Since then the two great wings have been built and have added much to the beauty of the Capitol; and in more recent years the office buildings designed by Daniel H. Burnham, but constructed under the supervision of an Indianapolis architect, Elliott Woods

* * * *

Washington is richer in its parks than any other city in the world. Pursuant to L'Enfant's design, it possesses no less than 400 parks, nearly all of them scattered here and there through the populous parts of the city. Two of them are of really great size,

Potomac Park, made largely on reclaimed river bottom, and Rock Creek Park, made from a natural ravine, which follows the creek and runs from almost Chevy Chase south-south-west through the best part of the city and divides Washington proper from the historic village of Georgetown. Everybody knows Potomac Park, which needs not be described; but comparatively few know of the extent and beauty of Rock Creek Park, which besides bridle and foot-paths has some fifty miles of improved roads within its limits, any of them as good as the best streets in Washington. Let me give you the description of it by Lord Bryce.

“To Rock Creek there is nothing comparable in any capital city of Europe. What city in the world is there where a man living in a house like that in which we are meeting in Eighteenth street can within less than ten minutes by car and within a quarter of an hour on his own feet get in a beautiful rocky glen, such as you would find in the woods of Maine or Scotland—a winding rocky glen, with a broad stream foaming over its stony bed and wild leafy woods looking down on each side, where you not only have a carriage road at the bottom, but an inexhaustible variety of foot-paths, where you can force your way through thickets and test your physical ability in climbing up and down steep slopes, and in places scaling the faces of bold cliffs?

“Along one part of the stream there are places where the creek is deep and stagnant, with sandy pools: at other places the water runs swiftly and there are ripples in the stream and many tiny cascades where water splashes over ridges of rock and twists round huge boulders. You will find an endless variety of beauty. . . .

“All along the creek one may see a great many water-loving birds—king-fishers and ouzels and others too numerous to mention. All along the slopes and in the meadows by the stream one can find a great many beautiful wild flowers. I have found some quite uncommon and most lovely wild flowers growing there in the spring.

“There are leafy glades where a man can go and lie down on a bed of leaves and listen for hours to the birds singing; and forget

there is such a place as Washington and such a thing as politics within eight miles of him.”

Expression is frequently made of the resemblance Indianapolis bears to the city of Washington, and I frankly admit that in some respects it does. Yet I must confess that in my opinion the pioneers who laid out the city of Indianapolis, among whom was my grandfather and the grandfathers of many of you, were men lacking in vision, who neglected opportunities and made many mistakes which through the century that has passed since the laying out of our city their descendants have been trying to correct, with a success commendable but by no means complete.

The site for the State Capital was fixed June 7, 1820, by a most able commission of pioneers, ten in number, who were given the duty of laying out the city. Most of them knew of and admired the plans drawn by L'Enfant and approved by Washington and Jefferson for the Nation's Capital. Washington was dead: he had had to remove Major L'Enfant from the execution of his admirable plan because he was so unconciliatory in disposition that it was impossible for the District Commissioners to co-operate with him, and in 1792 Washington made him Commandant at West Point, and appointed Andrew Ellicott, a man wonderfully qualified for the development of L'Enfant's plans, and who, after Ellicott had completed his work of laying out Washington, was L'Enfant's successor at West Point Academy. He died in 1820. L'Enfant was old and feeble and unpopular with the members of Congress, who had never compensated him decently for his great work in Washington and with whom he had quarreled bitterly. Jefferson was over eighty and in retirement at Monticello. The Indiana commissioners wished to get the services of one who had been actively engaged in laying out Washington, and the best they could do was to employ an old Scotch surveyor, Alexander Ralston, who was not an engineer; but had run the lines for Washington's streets through the primeval forest.

Ralston was ignorant of city planning and of many other things a simple surveyor ought to know. He was as stubborn as L'Enfant, had a great admiration for Thomas Jefferson, was opinionated and

probably dishonest, as the first case tried in this county was one in which a man he had swindled with wildecat money recovered judgment against Ralston for fraud. From Jefferson he had the idea that a state capital not located on a navigable stream could never grow.

Imbued with Washington's idea that the site for a state capital should provide for the future growth of the capital, Congress in a burst of generosity had granted to Indiana four square miles of land to be laid out for the future city. Ralston convinced the commissioners that the city would never cover more than one square mile, and laid out the land between North, South, East and West streets as the site, and sold the other three square miles for small farms and suburban residences, if the pioneer residents knew of such things. He made no plans for expansion beyond the one square mile and modified Washington's ideas as to streets and avenues by Jefferson's checkerboard plan. With true Scotch thrift, he made no provision for parks, except the small circle in which the monument stands, and put four avenues running diagonally, as we all know. He was compelled by the commissioners to leave University Square not as a park but for the site of a future university, and he provided for a drill-ground, which we now call Military Park. He made the streets narrower than Washington approved but wider than Jefferson would have made them. Knowing that the congressional survey had been made several years before and that its lines had been run on the true meridian, he laid out our streets with a pocket compass, although he knew the roads of the state were to be made according to the true meridian according to the congressional survey, with the result that when the streets within the original one-mile square are extended beyond it, they are compelled to change direction more or less or have jogs in them. He made other mistakes, which I have not time to enumerate; and his plan was simply execrable in that it made no provision for the extension of the streets he had laid out.

I wish to close with Lord Bryce's comparison of Washington with the other great capitals of the world:

"Perhaps you would like to hear a few remarks on some of the

other great capitals of the world. Take Berlin. It stands in a sandy waste, perfectly flat, with here and there a swampy pond or lake, and a sluggish stream meanders through it. Part of the environs have, however, been well planted with trees, and this redeems the city to some extent. The streets are now stately, adorned by many a noble building. It has become, through the efforts of the government and its own citizens, an imposing city; but the environs can never be beautiful, because nature has been very ungracious.

“Take St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg has a splendid waterfront facing its grand river, the Neva, with its vast rush of cold green water, covered with ice in winter and chilling the air, and seeming to chill the landscape in summer. That, however, is the only beauty St. Petersburg has. The country is flat and in many places water-logged, owing to numerous pools and swamps. It has no natural attraction either in its immediate or more distant environs, except the stream of Neva.

“Paris again has some agreeable landscapes within reach, but nothing at all striking, nothing nearly so fine in the lines of its scenery as the hills that enclose the valley in which Washington lies, and no such charm as a still wild forest as Washington affords. The Seine, too, is a stream not to be compared to your Potomac.

“The same thing can be said of Madrid. It stands on a level, and the mountains are too distant to come effectively into the landscape, and its only water is a wretched little brooklet called the Manzanares. They tell a story there about a remark attributed to Alexandre Dumas when he visited Madrid. He was taken to the lofty bridge which spans the ravine, at the bottom of which the rivulet flows. The day was hot and being thirsty, he asked for a glass of water. They brought him the water, and he was about to drink, when looking down and catching sight of the streamlet, he said: ‘No, take it away: give it to that poor river: it needs a drink more than I do.’

“Then, there is our English London, which stands in a rather tame country. It is true that there are some charming bits of quiet and pretty rural scenery in Surrey and Essex, within a

distance of from 20 to 30 miles, and there are pleasing beech woods covering the chalky hills of Bucks. Yet Nature has done nothing for London comparable to what she has done for Washington. The Thames, though it fills up pretty well at high tide, is nowise comparable for volume and beauty of surroundings to your own Potomac.''

I have said little or nothing of the architecture of Washington and its great monuments. They are almost without exception fine; and as to the future the prospects are along the line of even better buildings and monuments and statues. In 1911 Congress created a Fine Arts Commission in whose charge was placed all the art and architecture of the future. Its membership of seven includes the greatest artists, sculptors and architects in the country and no President can be expected to let the membership deteriorate.

A QUEEN'S VISIT

Indianapolis was stirred in November by a visit of a few hours of members of the reigning family of Roumania, Queen Marie—the womanly woman, the queenly queen—and her children, Princess Ileana and Prince Nicholas. For the stay, Hilton U. Brown, '80, was appointed official escort of the royal party. At the dinner given at the Columbia Club Mr. Brown spoke briefly in presenting the Queen a souvenir of her visit, a miniature golden replica of the World War Memorial, fashioned by Charles B. Dyer, a former student. Mr. Brown said:

“We are not used to royalty, but we are not strangers to good company. Friendships do not depend on title or rank. General Grant once said to an acclaiming multitude that he well understood that the applause was not so much personal to him as to the office and the dignity of the government behind him. The combination is happy when the world can pay tribute both to the office and its occupant. Indianapolis recognizes that these are in conjunction on this occasion.

“Our guests are a long way from that part of the earth that they call home, but the hand of American friendship extends across the seas. We remember when Roumanian citizens sojourning in Indianapolis went forth to the aid of their mother country. Some of them are buried on Roumanian battlefields. We remember the struggles of Roumania, and its emergence from wracking war to its present promising and ambitious state. We remember its royal rulers not because they were royal, but because of the unselfish spirit that they displayed when their lands were desolated.

“We know something of the queen of Roumania. In the gloom of disaster, in mid-winter, on foot and on horseback, she went from camp to camp, stirring the hearts of freezing and starving soldiers.

“We know from correspondents that, like Florence Nightingale in the Crimean war, the Roumanian queen sacrificed herself in the hospitals and in the wreckage brought by war. And we know that those hospitals were not of the class that the world calls best. They were not immaculate in marble and tile. Nursing facilities were

meager and the surgeons were themselves the victims of plagues and exhaustion. They were the ghastly field hospitals, under shell fire, without bandages and anaesthetics. 'Buzzing night flies,' and crawling creatures did not drive this queen from her work.

In the perfumed chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,

she might have 'steeped her senses in forgetfulness,' but she chose the 'uneasy pallets and the loathsome beds' and ministered to her torn and wasted countrymen. It is such a person that the city of Indianapolis welcomes, and not merely one of royal rank. Any community in any land in any time may well pay tribute to such a one.

"Peace has come and in the security of victory we can not fail to honor those who stood in the bloody breach. Indiana, central in population of the great country that took up your quarrel with the foe, does not glory in war, but does not cower before the oppressor. It not only fills the ranks of the army but it is devoted to the arts of peace. Its men of letters are not unknown to you and to your libraries. You are neither stranger to them nor to the valorous deeds of our soldiers. The state is building here a monument to commemorate the lives of those who died in the great war in which you were so directly interested and in which your participation was so great a credit to womanhood.

"That you may have some memento of your visit and some remembrance of what Indiana is doing for her warrior dead, this replica of the Soldiers' Memorial, now in process of construction, has been made for you. It is a testimonial of the peace and goodwill which the men in arms made possible, an assurance that the arts may continue to prosper.

"This that I now present to you, in behalf of the city of Indianapolis, home of the American Legion, is in appreciation of your devotion which has ennobled both patriotism and peace. As 'friendship is golden' this offering has been wrought in precious metal, by one of our own citizens, befitting the occasion and the queenly attributes of its recipient.

"May it be a monument of peace and good will."

DR. ELIZA A. BLAKER

BY PRESIDENT ALEY

In the passing of Mrs. Blaker the community and the state loses the presence and service of a remarkable woman. For forty-four years she lived and worked in Indianapolis. She came here in 1882 upon the invitation of a committee made up of Hiram Hadley, A. C. Shortridge and Junius Roberts. She was brought here to establish a kindergarten school. Her first work was done at the Hadley and Roberts Academy at Vermont and Meridian streets. Mrs. Blaker had a broad vision of the needs of the underprivileged children of the city. As a result of this vision she led in organizing the Indianapolis Free Kindergarten and Aid Society. This was the beginning of a system that now includes more than forty units. Of this organization Mrs. Blaker was superintendent to the end of her life.

It was not long after her work began in Indianapolis until she realized the need of capable teachers well trained for the work. She organized the Indiana Kindergarten Training School to meet this need. The name of the school was changed in 1893 to Teachers College of Indianapolis. The scope of the school was enlarged and preparation given to both city and rural grade teachers. Something of the influence of this school may be inferred from the fact that three thousand young women have graduated from it and that more than twenty-two thousand have enrolled in it. Students from Teachers College have gone to all parts of the world. They have, however, never gone so far as to lose their touch with the school or with Mrs. Blaker, the head.

Within the last year an affiliation between Teachers College and Butler University was arranged. Mrs. Blaker was very anxious that her life work should be perpetuated. To that end she desired that some connection be made with Butler. Just what details may be worked out in the near future cannot at this time be determined. It is certain that Butler recognizes the worth of the work that has been done and will stand ready in every way to help continue it.

Personally, Mrs. Blaker was very modest and retiring. She did not seek popular applause. Her fine personal qualities, her wonderful powers of leadership, and her winsome manner attracted to her all who came to know her. Her influence was very marked upon the students of the school. She gave herself freely to their service. She also gave herself generously to the needs of the community. She was known either personally or by reputation to all the people of our city and beloved by them. The example and lesson of her life remain with us to inspire and to bless.

“These monuments of manhood strong and high
Do more than forts or battle-ships to keep
Our dear-bought liberty. They fortify
The heart of youth with valour wise and deep;
They build eternal bulwarks, and command
Immortal hosts to guard our native land.”

BUTLER UNIVERSITY RADIO TALKS

BY DEAN JAMES W. PUTNAM

On behalf of Butler University, it is a pleasure to me to greet the radio audience of WFBM. This is only a preface, so to speak, to a series of fifteen minute talks to be broadcasted from Butler University at 7:15 on successive Friday evenings. These talks will be given in conjunction with the various scientific and scholarly clubs or societies connected with the several departments of the university, such as the Chemistry Club, the Biology Club, the Commerce Club, the Classical Club, and the others.

The suggestion has been made that this opening talk of the series might well sketch the history, purpose, and plans of the institution. However, the brief time available will permit only an inadequate statement. Chartered by special act of the Indiana Legislature in 1849, as North Western Christian University, a name subsequently changed to Butler University, the institution opened its doors to students on November 1, 1855, and graduated its first class the following year. The college of liberal arts has had an uninterrupted existence from that time to the present hour.

The purpose and scope of the institution are declared by the charter to be, "To establish, found, and build up, maintain, sustain, and perpetuate at or in the vicinity of Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, an institution of learning of the highest class, for the education of the youth of all parts of the United States, and especially the states of the Northwest; to establish in said institution departments or colleges for the instruction of the students in every branch of liberal and professional education; to educate and prepare suitable teachers for the common schools of the country; to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality as taught in the sacred scriptures, discarding as uninspired and without authority all writings, formulas, creeds, and articles of faith subsequent thereto; and for the promotion of the sciences and arts." The management of the institution has never lost sight of these purposes, and is moving toward their accomplishment as rapidly as conditions permit.

The breadth and liberality of the charter provide an ample legal basis for the development of a great modern university in the years ahead. Free from hampering legal restraints, the future of the institution will depend upon the amplitude of its financial support and the wisdom of its management.

At this time Butler University consists of two constituent colleges, Butler College and the College of Religion. Butler College is the older and larger of the two. It is primarily a college of liberal arts. However, it not only furnishes a general college course, but provides for considerable specialization. The departments of Economics and Business Administration, Education, Journalism, and Home Economics are embryonic schools still organized administratively under the Dean of Butler College. The College of Religion has developed out of a former department of the older college and holds to its task of training ministers and other religious workers. It has its own Dean and Faculty. As is the case with Butler College, it is under the control of the Board of Directors and the President of Butler University. The Teachers College of Indianapolis, the Metropolitan School of Music, and the Art School of John Herron Art Institute are affiliated with the University in the training of teachers and supervisors, and the Indiana Law School and the College of Missions are associated with it.

For twenty years the university has sustained a steady growth in numbers and curriculum. The enrollment for the current semester is 1,560; 1,094 of these students come from Indianapolis and its environs and 398 from other communities in Indiana, 65 from other states, and 3 from foreign countries. They represent 23 different religious bodies. They are as cosmopolitan as the communities from which they come. In addition to these, 410 attended the summer session and more than 500 city school teachers are now carrying part time evening courses with us while teaching.

A faculty of 70 members, trained in 54 of the colleges and universities in this country and abroad, offers instruction in twenty-five departments. These departments cover the lines of training found in the other standard colleges and universities in the Middle

West. The institution endeavors not only to observe the requirements of sound educational tradition but also to keep a forward look and discerningly to accept every real advance in the field of higher education. In method and content the courses are "standard." The work given in the various departments is intended to prepare the student for the graduate or professional school or for business and in a few departments one year of graduate work is offered, usually leading to a Master's Degree.

But not all education is received through formal instruction. Much comes through experience and student activities. Aside from the twenty fraternities on the campus and the Christian associations and literary, debating, oratorical and dramatic organizations, there are eighteen clubs and societies through which students and faculty members carry on special interests centering in their own special fields. These organizations promote and encourage more or less independent study and investigation on the part of their members, in this way familiarizing them with the methods and materials of research in the fields of their special interests. Some of the upper-class students have, through these clubs, made really worth while contributions to the work of their departments and many have gained a grasp of their subjects which insured a greater success in the later graduate or professional career. It is through these clubs that these Friday evening programs are made available.

The rapid and steady growth of Indianapolis and the constantly rising general level of economic well-being of its people resulting in an increasing host of high school graduates demanding admission to college each year, has forced upon Butler University the necessity of making provisions for a larger student body than it can at present accommodate. Plans have therefore been made looking to the immediate future and preparing the way for the generations to come. The first step in the new program was the raising of \$1,000,000.00 additional endowment to aid in carrying on the expanding educational program. That having been accomplished, a new plant in which to carry on this work became the next necessity. For the new grounds and buildings more than

\$1,400,000.00 has been secured. The 240-acre Fairview Park has already become the new campus and three large buildings are now in process of construction there. When completed these buildings will give more than double the space the institution now has at its disposal. To this beginning must soon be added a College of Religion building, a gymnasium and athletic field equipment. At no distant day the main administration building, a library and an ample assembly hall must be provided. And along with the physical plan the endowment must keep pace with the growth of the student body. The fact is becoming increasingly apparent to those responsible for the management of the institution that the \$2,500,000.00 raised thus far on the enlargement program will have to be more than duplicated in the near future if Butler University is to measure up to its responsibility in caring for the higher educational needs of this city and this state. Having demonstrated her worth through seventy-one years of service and by the character of the product which she has given to two generations, there can be no doubt that funds will be forthcoming to enable her to meet her constantly enlarging obligations. With sufficient funds her future will be assured and her services to an enlarged constituency, multiplied. From an honorable past and hopeful present she looks cheerfully to the future.

ADVANTAGES OF A SMALL COLLEGE*

BY H. W. WILEY

I have had a good deal of experience with small and large universities. My first training was in Hanover College, a Presbyterian institution, now approaching its one hundredth year, and the first church college established in Indiana.

The beginning of this institution was in the year 1827. At Hanover I not only knew every member of the faculty but also practically every boy in the college. I feel that by this intimate association with my teachers I received a training which it is impossible to get in a great university. Among those who trained me at Hanover was Doctor John W. Scott, a Presbyterian minister, who taught the sciences, chemistry and physics of the physical sciences, and botany and zoology of the biological sciences. Doctor Scott was a wonderful teacher. He was the father-in-law of President Benjamin Harrison, I had a training in the classics in this small college which I would not have been able to get in a big college or university. And the same is true of my training in mathematics.

I shall always remember with delight my associations with my professors, as well as my fellow students at Hanover in those troublesome days of our history, the days of the Civil War. In fact, nearly the whole student body enlisted early in 1864 in the United States Army, I among them as a private, in Company I, of the 137th Volunteer Infantry of Indiana.

In contrast to this, I may say that I went to Harvard University, at that time the largest institution in the United States. There I had also the good fortune to make the intimate acquaintance of some of my professors, but others whose lectures I attended I never met socially or otherwise. In my career at Harvard I never met the president of the university, Doctor Charles W. Eliot. He was

*As Hanover College celebrates its Centennial in June, 1927, it may not be inappropriate to call attention of readers of *THE QUARTERLY* to the article which appeared in the issue of January, 1914.

then a young man and in the third year of his presidency. I subsequently had the great good fortune to be well acquainted with Doctor Eliot, but not as a student at the institution.

Another great man whose lectures I attended, and whom I did not know personally, was Professor Agassiz. Of the students I knew only those with whom I worked in the laboratories, otherwise, Harvard was an unknown sea to me.

After I graduated at Harvard, I attended the great University of Berlin, which was even a larger university than Harvard. There, the only professor that I knew personally was the professor of chemistry, Doctor Hoffmann. I took lectures, however, from a number of other eminent men, among them Professor Helmholtz whom I never met personally. I was again on an uncharted and unknown sea.

In contrasting the advantages which I had in these two great universities with those that I enjoyed at Hanover, I have always felt that it was my original training at Hanover which was the foundation of all that I ever learned. Perhaps for technical education it is well to go to a great university, but for the foundations of a liberal education, in my opinion, the small colleges give the ideal opportunity.

THE RYKS GALLERY

BY FRIEDA P. HASELTINE, '16

To understand the art of the great Dutch masters one must see the country in which they lived and painted, for their one inspiration has been nature, either within the house or in the out-of-doors; their art has been the glorification of the homely and the exaltation of the commonplace.

It was Sunday afternoon when we came into Holland from Germany and it had been raining. The gloomy landscape and dark-cast sky immediately suggested Van Ruisdael to us and the windmills crooning their song of peace and contentment brought before us his "Mill" picture. Sleek black and white cattle grazing in the meadows reminded us of Cuyp, and the water-front with its boats, cloud effects and distant church spire, of Van Goyen.

Through the canals to the picturesque Zuyderzee villages where we found the Hollanders as we had always pictured them with their wooden shoes, quaint caps, the multi-colored dresses of the women and the wide trousers of the men, we were invited to enter a Volendam home.

The sunlight warming the immaculate room where an old woman was seated by the window suggested DeHoogh whose pictures are characterized by shafts of radiant light.

The largest art gallery in Holland is the Ryks gallery in Amsterdam with its three thousand pictures. Immediately upon entering we were directed to Rembrandt's large canvas, "The Night Watch," his most famous picture. It occupies a room with a painting by Van der Helst, the latter having been painted on order of the persons whose portraits appear in the Rembrandt picture. Because Rembrandt gave some figures more prominent positions on the canvas than others, their jealousy was aroused. The Van der Helst figures appear in a practically straight line, each of equal importance, which satisfied his customers.

Sir Joshua Reynolds is said to have given the title, "The Night Watch." The painting is peculiar and no one seems to understand

it. It is remarkable for its lights and shades and its rich costume colorings.

"The Syndics" by Rembrandt is more understandable, presenting a meeting of merchants. So life-like are the figures one feels an expression of wonderment on their faces at a stranger coming into the same room to interrupt their meeting.

Vermeer of Delft left but few paintings. He was lost sight of for several years and only about twenty-five of his pictures have been found. Invariably they have a blue and yellow color note. "The Cook" is one of his best.

One is always aware in Gerald Dou's paintings of the artist's close attention to detail. He was a pupil of Rembrandt and because his work showed his painstaking care he was liked and prospered. "The Dutch Cook," "The Store-room," "The Dentist," "The Herring Seller" and "The Poultry Shop" show his versatility.

Franz Halz was Holland's first great portrait painter and he was at his best in "The Jester" and "The Jolly Toper." No one could depict so well tavern scenes; he painted what he saw and left nothing out.

Low life in tavern and town—usually hilarious—was painted by Steen. His subjects were the simple people whom he knew best and "The Doctor's Visit" is one of the most striking.

Although some of Paul Potter's paintings are in the Ryks gallery, his best known work, "The Bull," is in the Mauritz House at the Hague which we saw a few days later.

To many Americans making their first trip abroad it comes as something of a surprise and disappointment that every Hollander does not go down the street with wooden shoes clattering along the cobblestones; that every Dutch woman is not wearing a full pleated skirt, bodice and flaring white cap; that every house is not built on stilts and that tulips are not blooming in every yard and field in mid-summer.

It is the small towns of Marken, Volendam and other Zeeland villages that delight the tourist and provide inspiration for the artist. The cities are cosmopolitan and only occasionally does one

see a villager in picturesque costume on the streets. The shops allure with their fascinating stocks and one can scarcely resist the flower stands with their roses and dahlias, lovelier than one ever saw and so surprisingly cheap.

Impressions gained on my recent visit to Holland have prompted me to tell you briefly of this lesser country in the world of Art. Holland must be seen to be understood, then you will know why my decision is that any artist may find a haven there.

ILLUSION

BY MARIE GEORGE, '24.

He thinks I'm dainty—flowerlike—
Ah, he must never know
How accurately I cast a fly,
And climb a tree that towers high;
That I can scale yon garden wall
Is none of his affair at all.
Dolls and dishes—small girls' joys—
Were not for me; I played with boys!
No, I must never let him guess
That I know aught but soft caress—
He thinks I'm dainty—flowerlike.

—Courtesy of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL,
January, 1927.

BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY

ISSUED JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

Published by the Alumni Association of Butler College, Indianapolis.
Subscription price, two dollars per year.

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

Officers of the Alumni Association—President, John F. Mitchell, Jr., '06; First Vice-President, Shelley D. Watts, '00; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Louise Ragsdale, '17; Treasurer and Business Manager, George A. Schumacher, '25; appointees, Howard C. Caldwell, '15 and George A. Schumacher, '26.

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

A CHALLENGE TO ALUMNI

The editorial, "Is The Quarterly Worth While," which appeared in the October issue of THE BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY is one which should challenge every son and daughter of Butler University. THE QUARTERLY has come to be recognized as one of the most valuable assets of Butler. Why it has been so slightly supported, is hard to imagine.

That something should be done is apparent! Graduates and old students should get on the subscription list without delay. Present subscribers ought to urge their friends to support THE QUARTERLY. The administration of Butler should lend aid in some substantial manner.

In order to convince the readers of this letter (for a request accompanied this letter that it be published in the January QUARTERLY) that this be not considered idle talk or insignificant sentiment, the writer wishes to contribute twenty-five dollars to the treasurer of the Alumni Association of Butler University for THE QUARTERLY.

No donations ever seem to be made to THE QUARTERLY and how it has continued as a publication these years with so little support seems very much of a mystery.

It is urgent that the present efficient editor and business manager, both of whom are rendering a most unselfish and apparently unthankful service to their Alma Mater, be encouraged and supported in their important

work. As a challenge to Butler alumni, the writer will give an additional twenty-five dollars to THE QUARTERLY, if in the April issue, four additional gifts of twenty-five dollars or more are reported.

What would a great University on the new campus at Fairview be without THE QUARTERLY? Now is the time for our alumni to show whether or not they have any of the true blue of our sacred blue and white of our institution. Are there not four alumni or ex-students of Butler loyal enough to accept this challenge?

A GRADUATE.

EDITORIAL

A NEW IDEA IN ALUMNI AFFAIRS

Alumni organizations in American colleges have been assuming a new rôle in recent years, the significance of which seems not fully appreciated. Following the developments through the last five years one is astonished at the rising tide of idealism manifested in the highly organized bodies known as alumni associations and the efficiency resulting therefrom.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT, is the present-day slogan! To this end, Yale, Columbia and the University of California have taken purposeful lead. These institutions and many others have conceived the idea of organizing into an ALUMNI FUND ASSOCIATION, thus allowing all contributions to their University to go in through a pledge card system. Such system is business-like and convenient for the alumnus, allowing him to state his desired contribution, relieving him of different and numerous appeals from the alumni office, and at the same time permitting him to withdraw at the close of any year.

This method we wish to see launched into Butler Alumni management. The alumni of our University are asked for very little financial expression of loyalty to their Alma Mater—no college of the country asks of its sons and daughters for less—their annual alumni dues of two dollars and a voluntary contribution for the maintenance of the ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND; the former

for the support of THE QUARTERLY, the latter for the bestowing of a scholarship upon one or more worthy and appreciative students.

The financing of THE BUTLER ALUMNAL QUARTERLY is the perpetual concern of those who have the management in charge. A system of advertisements should meet largely the expense of the publication, but right here lies the difficulty—our small mailing list. We are not a missionary body appealing to business men for a *gift* of their notices, but an independent, self-respecting expression of our Alma Mater—a voice speaking of interests at home to children afar; a quarterly letter from the campus. Were it possible to arrive at the minimum of one thousand paid subscribers, THE QUARTERLY would henceforth be self-supporting. Is it too much to ask each alumnus to lend his assistance in boosting the number of paid readers of the magazine?

THE NEW IDEA of the past year lies in the INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNI HOTEL SCHEME.

Eighty college and university alumni associations of America have cooperated in some forty outstanding centers of America. At these hotels will be found everything planned for the convenience and comfort of the college man. Here the alumnus of each of these colleges will find on file his own alumni magazine and a list of his own college alumni living in the immediate locality served by the hotel. He will find the alumni atmosphere carried throughout. This service will be unusually pleasing, and undoubtedly local alumni spirit will be greatly forwarded by this movement.

In California, where the plan has been in operation for three years, it has been found to be eminently successful. The inter-collegiate alumni hotel idea came into being from a very definite need. The growth of travel by automobile combined with the gigantic growth in numbers of university and college men has brought to light the necessity for some place to which the visiting alumnus may go when in a strange city to find the names and addresses of his fellow alumni living in the community. It was formerly the policy of the University of California Alumni Association, for instance, to have the president or secretary of the local alumni club keep on file these names and addresses. Often, how-

ever, when the list was most desired the local president or secretary could not be found, so by keeping an accurate list on file at a prominent hotel this list became available at all hours of the day and night, and consequently it has resulted that a new means has been found whereby alumni spirit can be engendered and encouraged in centers distant from the immediate influence of the university

In no way does the establishment of an alumni hotel headquarters in the local centers interfere with the local university club. The university club is exclusive in its membership; the Intercollegiate Alumni Hotel is non-exclusive. It forms headquarters for the transient, the man who is in and out of town, and for the man who is in town for only a few hours.

Full and complete data will be given concerning this nationwide movement in a four-page announcement that will appear in each of the participating alumni magazines this month.

In this four-page advertisement lies a financial advantage. The Alumni Secretary is desirous of announcing that the Claypool or some standard hotel of Indianapolis has been added to the list of the eighty INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNI HOTELS, that thereby the two-fold reward may be attained: drawing our alumni closer and receiving the enlarged revenue of the advertisement. But this latter consideration may not be until the paid subscription list has arrived at the minimum mark of one thousand.

FROM THE CITY OFFICE

As the new year opens the City Office is able to report that the basements for the first three buildings to be erected at Fairview Park are finished; the foundations are in for two and work on the third is nearing completion. The first unit includes the Arthur Jordan Memorial Hall, a science building and a general recitation building. These will cost a total of \$1,100,000, all of which is in hand. Provision is being made to house 2,000 students.

The annual report of John W. Atherton, financial secretary of Butler, shows that the assets of the University have been increased

during the last five years from \$780,000 to \$3,750,000. Collections during the year have amounted to \$720,000. Interest on various funds have provided more than enough money to carry on the promotional work and every cent of the original gifts, to endowment or building funds, will be used for the purposes specified by the donors. The interest in excess of overhead costs during the last year has amounted to more than \$20,000.

Butler was represented at the annual international convention of the Disciples of Christ at Memphis. At the banquet given in connection with the convention, Doctor Frederick D. Kershner, dean of the Butler College of Religion, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Atherton was the chief speaker and displayed drawings made by the architects who are planning the new Butler buildings. Mr. Atherton paid a tribute to William G. Irwin, of Columbus, one of the largest donors to the Butler funds and chairman of the general campaign committee. Mr. Irwin was present and the audience stood to cheer him during Mr. Atherton's remarks. Dean Kershner was a member of several of the more important committees that functioned during the convention.

Representatives of Butler at the Memphis meeting were impressed by the manner in which delegates from all over the country recognized Butler as the outstanding school of the church in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark H. Brown, ex-'06, and Mrs. Mary O'Haver Ousley, '19, of Memphis, gave dinners in honor of the Butler representatives at the convention.

In the death of Walter E. Smith, of Indianapolis, Butler lost one of its strongest supporters. It was largely through his efforts that the Butler band was organized and provided with uniforms. Mr. Smith had given financial assistance to Butler students for many years.

During the quarter the reorganized board of directors has been functioning. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, widely known as one of the most influential members of the church, promises to be a most valuable addition to the board. He attended the convention at Memphis, as did Mr. Irwin, Mr. Atherton and C. L. Goodwin, of Greensburg, Pa., all members of the board.

COLLEGE OF RELIGION NEWS NOTES

A gift of \$5,000 to the College of Religion made by W. L. Powell of Lebanon, Indiana, has been announced.

* * * *

The College of Religion was represented at the Memphis Convention by three members of the faculty and twelve students. The faculty representatives were Professor Hoover, Professor Bruce Kershner, and Professor F. D. Kershner. The student representatives were Messrs. E. G. Aubrey, Thomas J. Bennett, O. T. Anderson, Kenneth Parsons, Frank Hopper, Frank Messersmith, A. T. DeGroot, Carlos C. Boaz, Alfred E. Poe, Herschel Reed, Allan Knapp, and Cyrus Herod. Mr. DeGroot represented Butler at the Youth Convention, speaking on "The Indigenous Church," and also spoke before the International Convention at its Saturday evening session. Mr. Frank Hopper led the singing for the Youth Convention throughout. Dean Kerschner acted as a member of the Committee on Recommendations, and was appointed on the Committee of Fifteen to arrange for the observance of Pentecost in 1930.

* * * *

Mr. H. H. Halley completed his "Scripture Readings" the third week in November. He made a profound impression upon the student body and friends of the institution during the six weeks he was here. He is one of the most popular lecturers who have appeared on our platforms. The last week in October Mr. John R. Golden, of Decatur, Ill., gave four addresses on "The Work of the Disciples in the Orient," "Christian Union in the Orient," "The Indigenous Church," and "The Call of the Orient." The speaker was exceedingly frank in his statements, and was listened to with much attention by the audiences which heard him. On November 23 and 24 Guy P. Leavitt, editor of "The Lookout," gave two informing and inspiring addresses on "The Church Paper" and "The Psychology of Advertising." He was followed the week after Thanksgiving by Harry Munro, of the Religious Education Department of the Christian Board of Publication, who gave four

excellent addresses upon the educational problems of the church. Professor Talbert F. Revis, of the Department of Romance Languages of Butler College, spoke during the week of November 2-5 on the general subject of problems of Latin America. He discussed these problems in a thoroughly interesting and penetrating fashion.

* * * *

Beginning on Wednesday, December 8, Dr. W. A. Shullenberger, of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis, instituted his series of lectures on the problems of the city church. This series will be given on Wednesdays of each week throughout the remainder of the school year. Beginning on Thursday, December 9, Dr. Thomas W. Grafton, of the Third Christian Church, Indianapolis, began a similar series on the practical problems of the ministry which will continue each Thursday throughout the present semester and the greater part of the semester which follows.

AROUND THE CAMPUS

Dr. Robert J. Aley represented Butler University at the inauguration on December 3 of the new president of Wabash College, Dr. Louis Bertram Hopkins.

Professor Ray C. Friesner, head of the Department of Botany, was reelected secretary of the Indiana Academy of Science at the annual meeting held in December at the Ball Teachers' College, Muncie.

In mentioning in our last issue the names of new members of the faculty that of Mr. Scott was inadvertently omitted. Mr. R. H. Scott from the University of Chicago is instructor in the Department of Economics.

A. B. Carlisle, associate professor in the Department of Education, received his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Wisconsin during his vacation. His thesis for his degree was "Compulsory Attendance Laws and Their Development in the

United States." Before coming to Butler last September he was an assistant in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Carlisle did his undergraduate work at Emporia (Kans.) State Teachers College.

A series of Butler Radio Talks under auspices of the Chemistry Club has just been broadcast from the WFBM station on successive Friday evenings. The first by Dean Putnam has been given elsewhere in this issue. Others following were by Professor Jordan, Dr. Jensen, Dr. Shadinger, Miss Schulmeyer, and Mr. Stanley Cain.

The portrait of Miss Catharine Merrill, which for three years has graced the College walls, creating an atmosphere in Room 11, was in the loan exhibit during the month of December at the John Herron Art Institute of the work of Theodore C. Steele. In no form of his portraiture did the artist surpass this lovely picture of Miss Merrill in drawing or in color or in spiritual expression. It is gratifying to hear student appreciation of

"The countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet."

One of the older fraternities has decided to do all in its power to improve the scholarship of its men. It proposes to require its freshmen to make an average of "C" or better before being eligible for initiation. If at any time a pledge falls below an average of "C" he is deprived of his pin until he comes up to the required grade. The organization proposes to bring all the pressure possible upon its members mediocre in their work. If the present experiment is successful, other organizations will probably follow. This movement is heartily in accord with the faculty.

There has appeared in the chapel a beautiful new Knabe Grand piano, for which the Women's League has been working since September, 1925.

While credit for originating and agitating plans for a new chapel piano belongs to the Woman's League and its committee in charge of the enterprise, nevertheless, the accomplishment could never have been attained in so short a time, had it not been for the enthusiasm and generosity of friends of the College.

President Aley immediately encouraged the enterprise; the class of 1926 contributed to the fund; Mr. John Atherton became at once an ardent advocate of putting the plans through; Dr. Alexander Jameson took up the good work and arranged for the most liberal terms and prompt delivery; Mr. Arthur Jordan, a liberal benefactor of the College and a member of the board of directors, became interested and generously offered to pay one-half the cost of the instrument. This made it possible to get the piano at once. Mr. Jordan has given much to Butler. His earliest gift was \$25,000, and his later gift of \$350,000 made it possible to start building at Fairview; but this kindly help in a student enterprise makes the name and interest and personality of our friend more real to us than his bigger gifts.

A new organization has appeared on the campus in the form of the University Club. One might feel the College to be surfeited with clubs and sororities of one kind and another; yet there has long been a real need of the gathering of young women not affiliated with the Greek letter societies, and a strong influential activity awaits it. The fact that it has an open membership, a definitely outlined social character and a name, "The University Club," gives evidence of the high ideal of college life for which it stands. Miss Irene Bowers, '28, has been elected president, under whose leadership sixty animated enthusiastic charter members ought to accomplish genuine things. THE QUARTERLY greets with enthusiasm the launching of this new enterprise and wishes it well in all its ways. The Women's Faculty Club entertained on December 1 the new club at dinner in the College Residence.

The Directory and Handbook of the students for 1926-1927, published annually by the Y. W. C. A. and the Student Budget, was distributed before the Christmas recess. The Directory is one of the most complete yet published.

The contents contain a greeting from Dr. Aley, general information for students concerning the administration of the university, the alphabetical list of students and a brief report of every

organization and activity on the campus. Space is provided for the insertion of names of second semester students.

The Directory was edited by Irene Bowers and Louise Frisbie.

The dean of women has appointed a faculty representative as friend or "ally" of each sorority. The appointments are as follows:

Alpha Delta Pi	Mrs. Wesenberg
Alpha Delta Theta	Miss Wilhite
Delta Delta Delta	Mrs. Bruner
Delta Gamma	Mrs. Ratti
Delta Zeta	Mrs. Beeler
Kappa Alpha Theta	Miss Cotton
Kappa Kappa Gamma	Mrs. Shadinger
Kappa Phi	Mrs. Putnam
Pi Beta Phi	Mrs. Richardson
Zeta Tau Alpha	Miss Weaver
Alpha Chi Omega	Miss Graydon

Mrs. Thor. G. Wesenberg of the English Department has been appointed for the current year general chairman of the Indianapolis branch of the American Association of University Women. The scholarship of Mrs. Wesenberg, through her writings and talks, has been recognized. Last January she wrote an article in correspondence of the New Republic protesting the emphasis of a review of Cumming's poetry. Among her other works are: "Solitaire," a poem which appeared in *Voices*, a New York publication; "Amy Lowell's Keats," a sonnet published in the *American Poetry Magazine*, "In Praise of Wakefulness," a sonnet published in the *American Poetry Magazine*; and with Professor Thor. G. Wesenberg she wrote "Times That Have Been," translation from Spanish of Rosalia de Castro, published in the *Gypsy*, and "Anti-Crusade, A Twelfth Century Idyl," translation from the Provençal of Marcabrum, published in the *Stratford Magazine*.

Included in the addresses recently delivered by Mrs. Wesenberg have been "Amy Lowell's Life of Keats," "Some Spanish Women," and "Emily Dickinson."

During the past summer Professor and Mrs. Wesenberg were abroad. Besides visiting the places of interest in connection with the older Spanish literature, the Wesenbergs visited Galicia, the province of Rosalia de Castro, the nineteenth century woman poet of Spain, in whose works Professor and Mrs. Wesenberg are especially interested.

Last year, the Pan-Hellenic Association under auspices of the Women's League, arranged a Melting Pot Bazaar, the proceeds of which were to go toward the building fund for the new Woman's Building at Fairview. The idea was so successful that it was tried again this year with even greater remuneration. It is now the plan to make the event a traditionary one at Butler.

This year the Bazaar was held at the Spink Arms Hotel on December 11. Each woman's organization was given a booth in the arrangement of which it had a central idea and color. The articles were donated, or money was collected and the articles were made by certain girls. The kitchen booth, arranged by Alpha Chi Omega, won the first prize. It was a large loving cup in the shape of a melting pot. Pi Beta Phi, in charge of the candy booth, won second place, and Kappa Alpha Theta, in charge of the boudoir booth, was awarded third place. The judges were the presidents of the Mothers' Clubs of the men's fraternities.

A dance was held Saturday evening in the Palm Room of the Spink Arms Hotel. The proceeds of the dance and the bazaar amounted to about \$550.

Professor Friesner, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Cain, of the Botany Department, and Professor Bruner, Dr. Pearson and Mr. Weber, of the Zoology Department, attended a meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science at Ball Teachers' College, Muncie, Indiana, December 2, 3, and 4. Professor Friesner is Secretary of the Academy.

Mr. Cain read a paper entitled "Air Photography and Ecological Mapping," in which he showed the value of the aeroplane as an aid to botanical study in regions not otherwise easily accessible. "The Cytology of Gynandromorphic Katydid's" was the subject of

an important paper by Dr. Pearson, who has solved the riddle of the gynandromorph by means of the microscope. The paper will be read before the American Society of Zoologists which meets at Philadelphia during the latter part of December.

For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be said that a gynandromorph is an abnormal animal which is male on one side of the body and female on the other.

Blue Key, a national honorary upperclassmen's fraternity, made its appearance on November 9, succeeding the Skulls Club founded in 1920 by H. O. Page. The ideals of this national organization are for promoting on the campus a closer school spirit between the students and supporting any activity which will reflect to the good of the institution. Blue Key selects its members from outstanding upperclassmen.

The national organization was founded five years ago by B. C. Riley at the University of Florida and since that year has established twenty-three chapters throughout the country. Butler has the second chapter in the state, Wabash having the first. Blue Key is commonly known as "The College Man's Rotary Club."

Since its appearance, Blue Key has conducted the annual gridiron banquet in honor of the football team. It supervised the freshman-sophomore game and scrap, and also conducted the annual Butler-Wabash dance. Other activities for the year are on the fraternity's program.

Ralph Hitch, instrumental in establishing the chapter here, has been elected president. President Aley, fifteen alumni members of the Skulls Club and twenty-five active members were present at the installation, which took place at the Sigma Chi House. A banquet followed at the Phi Delta Theta House. The ritualism of the program was conducted by members of the Wabash Chapter of Blue Key.

COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

HORIZONS OF IMMORTALITY

THE CHRISTIAN BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN THOUGHT. By Frederick D. Kershner. 210 pp. St. Louis: The Bethany Press. \$1.50.

From the pen of Professor Frederick D. Kershner, Dean of Religion, Butler University, comes a book bearing the title, "Horizons of Immortality." The author brings to his task not only scholarship and critical insight, but also a human interest that will commend the book to the average reader.

No question has ever so interested and so puzzled the human race as the question of immortality. Religion, philosophy and science have spent their forces trying to unlock the mysteries of the hereafter. Doctor Kershner lays before the reader, in concise form, the attempts that have been made in these fields to solve the problems involved. In this he displays a range of information that leaves nothing to be desired. It seems no authority is left untouched, from the most ancient to the most recent writers. Poets, prophets and philosophers share his attention and their contributions are analyzed and compared with remarkable clearness.

The greater part of the book is given to the historical presentation of the subject. In this the author reaches the following conclusions: 1. The pre-Christian views once adhering to the early Christian concept of immortality must be cast aside and much of the Medieval eschatology is disappearing. 2. The Platonic doctrine of the inherent immortality of the soul appears to be removed from the realm of probability. 3. The present attitude of philosophy is not unfavorable to the doctrine of personal immortality. 4. The testimony of science has neither strengthened nor diminished the argument for at least some form of personal survival. 5. Efforts to revive Oriental philosophy, under western conditions have largely failed. 6. The evidence for spiritualism justifies the verdict of "not proven." 7. The belief in immortality growing out of faith in Jesus Christ, finds nothing in present day thought to discredit it.

In the part in which Doctor Kershner offers his own conclusions, he asserts that the scientific demonstration of immortality would be the greatest discovery in the history of the human race; as it is, the question remains in the realm of faith. Here the eternal hope centers around the following considerations:

1. Both science and philosophy bear witness to the reality and value of personality. This view has also been strengthened by the new science known as the psychology of religion. "If personality is valuable and there is any meaning in the universe, personality must be preserved."

2. Belief in God and immortality go hand in hand. "If there is a moral universe there must be a God and if there is a God there must be a hereafter for the human spirit." This God is a personal God and not a subjective creation. Such a divine personality is nowhere so fully expressed as in the God of the New Testament. Faith in the revelation of God in Jesus Christ was and is the day-spring of the coming morn, for eternal life is the promise of the gospel.

3. The poet is essentially a seer. The poets, with rare exceptions, bear witness to the belief in immortality. Theirs is the authority of inspiration. The truth they offer is first-hand material, while that offered by the logicians is second-hand. "It is the difference between genius and talent." The poet speaks as one having authority and not as the Scribes who are the critics and the dry-as-dust authorities of every kind.

4. The saints are believers in immortality. The author believes that the time will come when personal immortality will be scientifically demonstrated. Then no longer will aspersions be cast on the faithful souls who keep the fires of hope burning. "The great value of religion consists in the fact that it enables us to appropriate realities which science can not reach. These realities are of supreme importance for the daily ordering of our lives. The conviction of life beyond the grave belongs to this group."

5. "The gospel conquered the world because it delivered men from the fear of death and the power of the grave." The resurrection of Christ is the cornerstone of the gospel. The proofs of

the resurrection were not speculative but scientific and practical. The first gospel preachers were witnesses of the fact. The corollary of the resurrection of Christ, was the guarantee of the resurrection of His saints. This gospel of the resurrection was and is the hope of the world.

It must be remembered that for thousands of years the wisest men on earth have tried to solve the mysteries of the hereafter. Happy is the man who can add one single thought to the solution. This the author has more than done. If some of the arguments for the conclusions he reaches seem unconvincing, there will yet remain ample rewards for those who read this book. It is another worthy attempt to anticipate the dawn "Until the day break and the shadows flee away."
—B. F. DAILEY, '87.

THE GOD OF THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN. A study of Social Theology and the New Theism as conflicting schools of progressive Religious Thought. By Daniel S. Robinson. 233 pp. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Of the above volume the New York Times says:

"Being by training and occupation a professor of philosophy, Mr. Robinson, who is at present a member of the Faculty of Miami University, has written a book about present-day religious beliefs, discussions and tendencies that is as keen and searching in its analysis and as little tinged with sentiment as an argument concerning the fourth dimension. His viewpoint is that of the Christian believer, although his belief might vary widely from that of some other Christians more concerned with dogmas than with life.

"The Christian consciousness [he says in his preface] is more real than any or all of the theological systems and interpretations which it fabricates. . . . The history of Christian doctrine proves that, just as the snake in growing a new skin sloughs off the old, so the Christian consciousness picks its way forward through every narrowing and imprisoning theological construction, breaking its adhesive power and sloughing it off into desuetude.

"As he faces his subject Professor Robinson sees first the varying types of contemporary theology and investigates the relation between them and science, and then passes on to the controversy

between the Modernists and the Fundamentalists. He goes rather deeply into this matter, suggesting a psychological explanation that seems to apply also to an even wider expanse of ideas and sources of controversy. He shows that there is a cleavage on the liberal side of this argument and makes a discriminating analysis of the points of difference between the meliorists, whose social philosophy aims at the betterment of mankind here on earth, and the believers in the new theism, who while adopting the evolutionary social philosophy of the meliorists interpret it in a way to avoid its atheistic implications, who do not surrender their belief "that man's spiritual life is but a fragment of the spiritual life of the universe." Other subjects with which Professor Robinson deals are the problem of evil, the attempts that have been made to solve it and the view of it taken by liberal religious thought, the doctrine of God and its modern interpretation, and the doctrine of a future life, its significance to Christianity and its root in inner experience.

The book offers a comprehensive, philosophical survey of what is perhaps the most deeply rooted and the most widely debated controversy of modern life. The treatment is sympathetic but logical, and the volume ought to bring illumination of these questions and tendencies to many who are perplexed by them."

The Outlook of November 3 comments thus upon Dr. Randall's recent book:

CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS UNDER LINCOLN. By James G. Randall. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$4.

It is a singular thing that the public has had to wait sixty years for an adequate treatment of the Constitutional issues involved in the conduct of the Civil War. This learned, judicial, and carefully executed performance answers every demand that can reasonably be made upon it. The matter of war powers, Presidential and Congressional, the defining and punishing of treason and sedition, the exercise of the draft, the relations of the Government and the States—all these and every other issue having to do with the fundamental law are treated. The book is no treatise on technicalities; it is a narration, lively and colorful, of what happened

under these various categories, with a constant reference to their legalistic aspect and to the disputes that raged over each Governmental act. The Constitution was widely stretched under the pressure of a life-and-death struggle for the maintenance of the Union. There were those who would have stretched it further, and others—not a few of them sympathizers with the Confederacy—who would have stretched it not at all. Though Lincoln assumed powers greater than those assumed by any other President, and thereby came to be denounced as an “unlimited despot,” a judicial review of his rulership shows that he never abused his powers, “except,” as Colonel Ingersoll once said, “on the side of mercy.” What the author finds as perhaps the two most significant facts of the Lincoln Administration is the wide extent of the war powers and “the manner in which the men in authority were controlled by the American people’s sense of constitutional government.”

The latter two authors are Butler men, Mr. Robinson graduating with the class of 1910, and Mr. Randall with that of 1903. Mr. Robinson is Professor of Philosophy in Miami University, Ohio; Mr. Randall is in the Department of History of the University of Illinois. Both are sons held in high esteem by their Alma Mater.

ANOTHER PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

Miss Elizabeth Dawson has received one of the first high school prizes offered by the American Chemical Society for an essay upon the subject of “The Relation of Chemistry to the Enrichment of Life.” This paper won for her a four-year scholarship to any school in the country she may wish to attend, in addition to \$500 a year for four years.

Miss Dawson is a member of the freshman class, having entered from the Indianapolis Technical High School. It will be recalled that one of the college prizes of \$1,000 was received last year by Miss Janet Rioch of the senior class.

ATHLETICS

With six letter men and a host of promising sophomore material available, prospects for a winning basketball team were exceedingly bright to Coach Paul D. Hinkle when he took charge of the net snipers following the close of the grid season. In the first encounter of the year, the Bulldogs turned back the Central Normal five of Danville, conquerors of Franklin, by a 28 to 24 score. The showing of the Bulldogs in this game clearly convinced the most pessimistic Blue and White fan that a good year was in store for Captain Wakefield and his colleagues.

Captain Wakefield, all-state center last year, should be the main-spring of the Bulldog offensive. Wakefield may work at forward this year with Holz, a letter man of last season, jumping at center. Clarence Christopher, a letter man of two years ago, returned to school this fall and will be a fixture in the Bulldog net machine. Archie Chadd is the same little Archie of a year ago, and will surely have the floor guard assignment for the year. Chadd is fast as a streak, a fine dribbler and a good shot. Summers is another star of last year's team and will see considerable service at the back guard position. "Dog" is a guard of no mean ability. Jackman is the remaining letterman of the club. He is a pinch hitter of the highest quality. He is the long shot artist of the team, and pulled several games out of the fire last year by his long range bombardment.

Some of the celebrities from Coach Hinkle's freshman team of last year are White of Mooreland, Chandler of Technical, Bugg of Bainbridge, Fromuth of Ft. Wayne and Stahl of Broad Ripple. With such promising sophomores out for the team, competition for a steady berth is promised all season. Floyd, a varsity candidate from last year, is making a strong bid for the back guard position.

White is another Chadd in speed, stature and basketball ability. He is due for a big year. Chandler is a fine forward and should give some of the other varsity candidates a real battle for a berth this year. Big Bill Bugg of Bainbridge is a stonewall on the

defense. He has uncanny ability in getting the ball from the bank board and smothering opposing forwards under the basket. Red Fromuth is a good floor guard. He guards well and is a fine shot from the field. Red will be in the line-up a great deal this season. Stahl is a clever forward and one that bears watching.

The following schedule in addition to the Central Normal and Chicago games have been scheduled by Coach Hinkle:

- January 7—Evansville at Indianapolis.
- January 10—Marquette at Indianapolis.
- January 14—Michigan State at Indianapolis.
- January 19—DePauw at Greencastle.
- January 29—Iowa at Iowa City.
- January 31—Michigan State at Lansing.
- February 1—Kalamazoo at Kalamazoo.
- February 2—Illinois at Urbana.
- February 4—Franklin at Indianapolis.
- February 5—Evansville at Evansville.
- February 10—Wabash at Indianapolis.
- February 17—DePauw at Indianapolis.
- February 19—Marquette at Milwaukee.
- February 24—Franklin at Franklin.
- March 1—Wabash at Crawfordsville.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association decision was made to hold a monthly luncheon meeting.

These meetings will be open to all men, women and former students of Butler College to discuss matters relative to the association and to promote pleasant fellowship. It is hoped that large numbers of the alumni will be present. COME OUT! You have to eat somewhere, why not once a month be a student again and enjoy your old mates and teachers.

At the meeting the Commencement program so far as it relates to the alumni was discussed, and a report will be made later. As

next Commencement may be the last held on the old campus, it is urged that as many alumni as possible plan now to be present and make it such a reunion as the Old School has never seen.

The committee holds the great desirability of establishing regional alumni clubs, and bespeaks the interest of the alumni in this enterprise. A gathering of old Butler students at least once a year in some central place as New York, Washington, Kokomo, Greenfield, Columbus, Vincennes, Muncie, and others could easily be made delightful and beneficial. If other colleges in the country can promote such happy reunions, WHY NOT BUTLER? Chicago has taken the lead in this enterprise, and it is hoped before this academic year has closed many other regions will have followed in her train.

THE BUTLER COLLEGE MONOGRAM ASSOCIATION

On Saturday noon preceding the Butler-Wabash football clash (this year November 6) occurred the annual reunion and luncheon of the Butler College Monogram Association. This organization had its origin during the coachship of Cullen Thomas and admitted to its membership all letter men of the College. During the World War nearly all of its members were in service, so the meetings were discontinued until 1920 when the boys had come back. The purpose of this organization is to keep alive old friendships and traditions, and to talk over again the never-forgotten battles of years ago, as well as to assist in any way possible the present teams and coaching staff.

This year the meeting was held in the Lincoln Hotel and was well attended. "Cully" Thomas was present and again told the boys he hoped always to be present on these occasions. To him the boys presented as an expression of affectionate appreciation a gold football. Short talks were made, and with "nine rahs for the team," the members adjourned for Irwin Field.

Among those present were: Cullen Thomas, Albert Tucker, Ralph Bruner, Emmett Staggs, Earl T. Bonham, Louis Kirkhoff,

Leslie Fleck, Ashton Wood, M. J. Woods, Lewis Woods, Charles Karabell, Morty Frankfort, Joseph Mullane, Harry B. Perkins, Jake Seyfried, Clarence Burkhardt, Ralph Agnew, Henry Browning, Harold Dailey, Ralph Tapscott, Bruce Baker, Ralph Batton, John W. Hutchings, Xerxes Silver, Ralph Strickland, Glenn Cruse.

INFORMATION NEEDED

The alumni office is without knowledge of the address of the following graduates. Definite information will be gratefully received by the alumni secretary. William V. Nelson, '12; Modeste P. Capiel, '15; Remberto A. Hernandez, '15; Clarence Blackford, '18; Wyatt C. Strickler, '21; John Orus Malott, '21; Chalmers L. McGaughey, '21; Mrs. Libbie Abson Steadman, '21; Roy S. Julian, '23; Ralph Howard Beabout, '23; H. Harold Walter, '23; William A. Thomas, '24; Helen Elizabeth Palenius, '25; Elizabeth Waters, '07; Howard H. Burkher, '24.

FOUNDER'S DAY

Saturday, February the fifth

Postmaster-General New, Butler Man, Speaker
of the Day

Make plans now to be present in the morning at the
College. In the evening at the Claypool Hotel.

PERSONAL MENTION

Allen H. Lloyd, '12, and Mrs. Lloyd, '13, have taken up residence in Seattle, Washington.

John A. Young, '25, is teaching English in the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell.

Miss Irene Seuel, '25, returned from the Johns Hopkins University for the Christmas holidays.

THE BUTLER ALUMNI LITERARY CLUB held its holiday meeting at the home of Mrs. Ruth Cunningham Kirkhoff, '15.

Dean Evelyn M. Butler spent the Christmas holidays in St. Augustine, Florida, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. David O. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Allin K. Ingalls (Lorene W. Whitham, '26) have returned to their home in Chicago from a four months' tour in Europe.

Rev. T. W. Grafton, '80, has resigned from a fifteen years' pastorate of the Third Christian Church, Indianapolis, to take effect March 1, 1927.

Jabez Hall Wood, '26, came to his home in Irvington for the holidays from Harvard, where he is working in the School of Business Administration.

On the evening of December 14 Hilton U. Brown, '80, addressed in the College the International Relations Club and their friends upon the topic, "Russia and Her Neighbors."

John F. Mitchell, '06, president of the Alumni Association, and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner at their home in Greenfield on November 29 the alumni executive committee.

Mrs. John S. Wright (Letta Newcomb, '92) was hostess on December 4 to the Friendship Circle. These occasional gatherings of friends who centered about Miss Noble are happy events to all the members.

Lewis Levy, ex-'26, has received the honor scholarship from the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of

Chicago. The award was one of six offered for excellent work in the field of business administration.

Garrison Winders, ex-'18, formerly state supervisor for the Missouri State Life and who traveled over the state in the interest of his company while in that capacity, has been located in Indianapolis permanently, where he will do special work for the company's educational bureau.

Miss Lola Carver, former student, represented Butler University at the inauguration of Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, as president of the University of Oregon. The event celebrated, also, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the university, for which a full rich program was carried out. Miss Carver is living in Salem, Oregon.

Miss Maurine Watkins, '19, is author of the play, "Chicago," scheduled to make its appearance soon on Broadway. Miss Watkins formerly held a position on the staff of the Chicago Tribune, and while serving as a reporter she covered one angle of the Loeb-Leopold trial. While in Chicago she met Leo Ditrichstein and wrote a play for him which was never produced. She went to New York two years ago and while there she wrote the play "Chicago." Much of the material used in writing the play was taken from observations of the Loeb-Leopold trial.

There is quite a Butler colony in the Ball Teachers' College, Muncie. Mary C. Pavey, '12, is associate professor of English, in which department is also Laura Benedict, '05. Helen Jackson, '19, is professor of French. The husband of Katherine Gawne Edwards, '13, is assistant professor of mathematics, while Barcus Tichenor, '10, is head librarian. Miss Tichenor last spring laid the cornerstone of the beautiful new library, which is now nearing completion and will probably be dedicated in January.

At the November meeting of the Art League of Crawfordsville, held in the home of Mrs. A. L. Loop, Fred G. Domroese, '06, registrar and professor of German at Wabash College, sketched the life and work of the Swedish artist, Anders Zorn. The speaker's introduction was a personal appreciation of the artist in which

he told how the artist had affected his own artistic development. This was followed by a sketch of the artist's boyhood, his apprenticeship with its struggles, his successes, his visits to England, France, Mediterranean lands, and America, and his frequent returns to his home in the region of Lake Syljan, Sweden. Professor Domroese told of the genius of the artist as displayed in his water colors, oils and etchings, and illustrated the artist's work with reproductions. He called attention to the water effects, waves and reflections and the handling of light. Professor Domroese said that in order to keep a record of his oil paintings the artist would reproduce them in the form of etchings. He closed his talk with a number of anecdotes about Zorn when he was in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair.

A recent letter from David Rioch, '98, in India, has been received: "It was in 1892 that I first entered Butler and I bless that day, for I received there more than I can ever tell. The most of the instruction has been forgotten, but the influence of Demarchus Brown, Scot Butler, Professor Thrasher and the others has always been with me, and these influences have come on down to our children.

Mrs. Rioch and I have just gone through the hottest Hot Season and most trying we have ever endured. It is now the Rainy Season and India is in her glory with her wondrous variety of greens. This is the time to really see India but for no other reason. It is the time of every creeping, crawling, and flying creature from whom it is next to impossible to escape. Some of these gliding creatures give one anything but a pleasurable sensation.

"The other evening just after dark it being warm three of us were sitting just where the light from the lamp fell when right between us the glistening back of a huge cobra was seen gliding within six inches of our feet. In a minute its gliding, glistening days were past. Then next evening at our back door another was found just entering the house. It was dealt with in as speedy manner as possible. Then the second day after a commotion was heard in our yard, a flock of small birds flying low over something

and chattering away as if they desired the world should know a cobra was gliding through the grass. He disappeared down a hole but our boys with pick and hoe were soon after him. Suddenly a pick sank into a hole and out shot Mr. Cobra, but my shot-gun cut him in three pieces before he knew what had happened. So in the Rainy Season with snakes and scorpions it is well to be reasonably watchful and careful. However, not quite so much so as you poor folks in America have to be before you step off the sidewalk.

“I fear when we come back to Irvington again it will seem very lonesome without Butler and her students making things lively. However, it will be wonderful to see her growth in that beautiful Park.”

MARRIAGES

GLENDENING-MALOTT—On October 26 were married in Indianapolis Dr. John Lincoln Glendening, ex-'15, and Miss Macy Anna Malott. Dr. and Mrs. Glendening are at home in Indianapolis.

INSLEY-WISHARD—On January 1 were married in Irvington Mr. Francis H. Insley and Miss Lois E. Wishard, '25. Mr. and Mrs. Insley are at home in Irvington.

MANNON-MOORHEAD—On November 11 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Warren K. Mannon and Miss Virginia Moorhead, '22. Mr. and Mrs. Mannon are at home in Indianapolis.

MERCER-STEVENS—On November 16 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Harold Leslie Mercer and Miss Helen Louise Stevens, '26. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer are at home in Indianapolis.

WIRICK-FLEECE—On October 28 were married in Tampa, Florida, Mr. Charles J. Wirick and Miss Pauline Fleece, ex-'24. Mr. and Mrs. Wirick are at home in Tampa.

WOOD-BREWER—On November 22 were married in Indianapolis Mr. Lewis Wood, ex-'22 and Miss Nellie Brewer, ex-'24. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are at home in Indianapolis.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL—To Mr. and Mrs. Leland Campbell (Mary Southwick, ex-'17) on November 19, in Benton, Arkansas, twins—Francis and Elizabeth.

DUNKEL—To Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Dunkel (Georgia Osborn, '25) in Rochester, New York, on November 13, a daughter.

HANSON—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carlton Hanson (Esther Murphy, '18) on November 8, a son—Samuel Carlton, Jr.

MEYER—To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Meyer (Gwyneth Harry, '14) on November 23, in Chicago, a son—John Edward.

DEATHS

MACKEY—Rebecca Daugherty, '25, wife of Maurice C. Mackey, died in Indianapolis on October 29 and was buried from her mother's home on November 1 in Crown Hill cemetery.

Rebecca Daugherty, daughter of Major W. W. Daugherty, '61, and sister of Miss Maria M. Daugherty, '22, was married to Maurice Mackey on June 22, 1926. The radiant bride of that summer afternoon, accompanied by her sister and given away by her military brother, will not be forgotten by those who looked upon the scene. Of the three Butler College couples united in marriage in one week last June, severance by death has occurred in each instance. THE QUARTERLY sends tender sympathy to Mr. Mackey and to Mrs. Daugherty and her family.

Rebecca was a refined gentle girl, appreciative of fine things in literature and life, of high ideals and hopes. Her sudden going strikes her friends dumb with the sorrow of it.

MORRIS—Since going to press, THE QUARTERLY has received the sad news of the death of Mrs. John L. Morris, (Grace May Reeves, '95) at her home in Columbus, Indiana.

MUSE—The sad news of the death of Mrs. Frank D. Muse has recently reached the College.

Anna A. Farr was born near Paragon, Indiana, June 29, 1867.

Her parents were Dr. U. H. Farr and Sarah Blankenship. Miss Farr was married to F. D. Muse, '90, Butler University, at what is now Bellingham, September 22, 1892. Miss Farr was a teacher at that time in the New Whatcom public schools. She had taught altogether about five years. She received her education at the Martinsville, Indiana, High School, the Indiana State Normal School and the Smith Business College, Lexington, Kentucky.

Mrs. Muse was the granddaughter of Perry M. Blankenship, a Civil War chaplain of the Seventieth Indiana and pioneer preacher of southern and central Indiana. She was baptized at Martinsville, Indiana, by W. B. F. Treat and became a member of that church September, 1886. She had taught in the Bible School for forty years and while at Lewiston, Idaho, was superintendent for two years, during which time the school attained its largest growth up to that time. Mrs. Muse was very active in all lines of church work, was very fond of young people and a leader in all activities in which they were interested. She especially championed the cause of young men and delighted in giving them "feeds" of all kinds. Her last service of this kind was the Greek banquet at Spokane University. Mrs. Muse was an able assistant of her husband and on occasions had filled the pulpit. Her papers on Bible themes were well written and always received with favor.

Mrs. Muse was also a member of the W. C. T. U. She championed the cause of temperance and also became a crusader against the cigarette. She had inherited her zeal for these reforms from her mother and had been more or less active in the work since 1884.

She was very desirous of having both her children graduates of Spokane University and for this purpose the family moved to the campus in June, 1919, and built the home adjacent in the same year. Mrs. Muse was happy in disposition and in her home life, especially here, the home being largely planned by her and suited to her needs. In 1920 she nursed her husband through a long siege of sleeping sickness and by her heroic work largely was responsible for saving his life. Her father being a physician and her mother

a practical nurse, she also became skilled in this work and nursed the family through serious sieges of sickness.

The cause of death was a surgical operation, from which she failed to rally. She died seemingly without knowing she was in danger of death, yet prepared to die at the Master's call, and yet knowing the danger into which she was going, she had made preparation for the end, making particular arrangements for the funeral services. She died in the faith of a Christian and had been an earnest contender for the Church of Christ and the simple New Testament gospel.

She leaves her husband, F. D. Muse, a daughter, Mabel E. Cromwell, wife of Professor A. B. Cromwell, superintendent of schools at Craigmont, Idaho, both graduates of Spokane University, and a son, Howard M. Muse, and his wife, Birdie Titus Muse, also graduates of Spokane University and graduate students at the University of Idaho; her aged father, Dr. U. H. Farr, 80 years old, of Paragon, Indiana; a sister, Mrs. Monta Burkhart, and a brother, Daniel B. Farr, all of Paragon, Indiana. These and other relatives, scattered widely over the United States, together with a host of friends on every field where the labors of a ministry of more than thirty-six years has called the family, mourn her loss, but they have an abiding faith in the Christ, who is the resurrection and the life.

SMITH—Walter Edgar Smith, ex-'91, died suddenly at the age of fifty years at his home in Indianapolis on December 10, and was buried on the 13th in Crown Hill cemetery.

Walter Smith was a lifelong resident of Indianapolis, being one of the ten children of George M. Smith whose farm was on the Brookville pike, and closely allied with the early life of Irvington and of Butler College. He is survived by five sisters and four brothers, three of whom graduated from the College, the others attending. Mr. Smith has been loyal to the School, giving generously to its various activities and attending regularly its exercises. He will be sincerely missed.