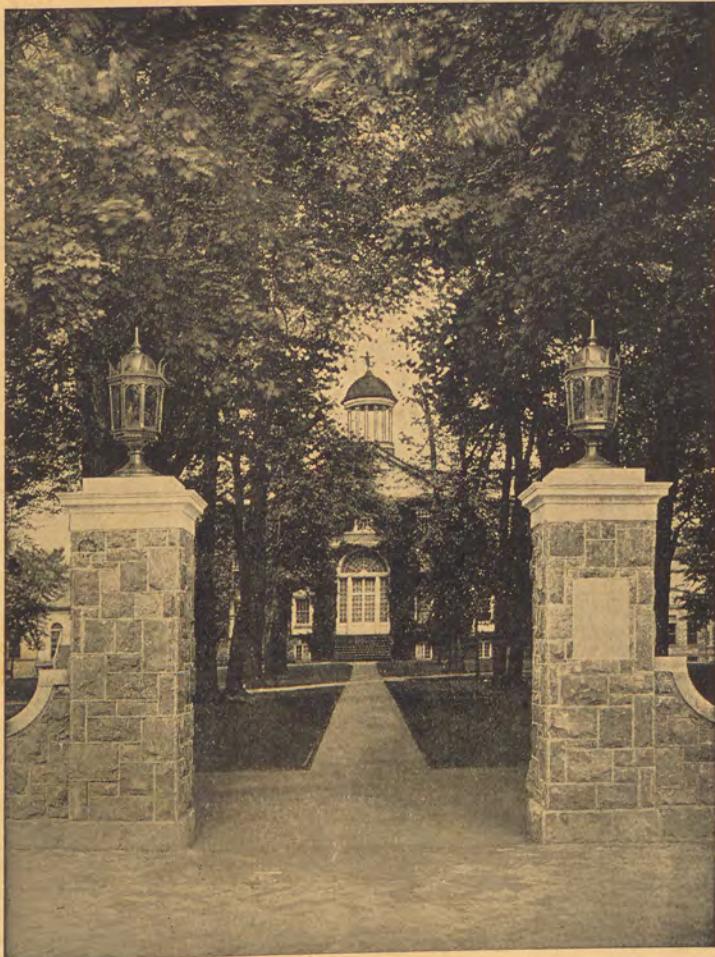


DICKINSON ALUMNUS



Vol. 14, No. 3

February, 1937

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THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS

February 1937

Quick Response to Alumni Fund Appeal

RESPONDING to the appeal sent to all alumni contained in a letter from the Alumni Secretary and the January DICKINSON COLLEGE BULLETIN, 140 subscriptions totalling \$1,194.32 have been received as this number of THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS goes to press. Alumni Fund officers are heartened by this quick response in a year when 1,000 contributors are sought.

No large gifts are included in this first report, the largest contribution being for \$100 while there are three \$50 payments included. Contributions run from \$1 to \$100, with \$5, \$10 and \$25 proving popular amounts. The average gift is \$8.53 for this report.

Campaign methods have been reversed this year. When the Alumni Fund plan was adopted a year ago, alumni members of the Board of Trustees promised \$5,000 before the opening gun was fired. This year up to this time, there has been no solicitation of these larger gifts, other than the letters mailed to all alumni. It may also be noted that this year's effort starts with a handicap of \$1,000 which was the amount given a year ago by the late L. T. Appold before the campaign opened.

During March, Class Agents will send letters to their class-mates and will carry on the intensive effort until May 1 when the appeal will end. To correct an impression some alumni have voiced it can be said that there will be no appeal made for Alumni Fund contributions at the alumni club dinners or at Commencement. The effort is based upon the slogan "Put Dickinson in Your Budget—Put Dickinson in Your Will" and a voluntary response is alone asked by Alumni Fund workers.

At the end of the drive, the July issue

of the DICKINSON COLLEGE BULLETIN will be devoted to a report of the fund. It will list the names of donors, but not the amounts given by each, though it will show the totals contributed by the classes. It will also report the use of the money given as directed by the Board of Trustees in June.

Unless designated subscriptions do not exceed the total then \$700 will be turned over to the endowment fund of the Library Guild as was done last year. Part of the total will be used for Scholarship-Loan grants to students now in college. It is also hoped that enough will be contributed to make possible the use of some of the money to meet the costs of transforming the old Mooreland House into the Baird Biology Building and for the enlargement of the athletic field. There is also the pressing need for additional funds for the library and the necessity of reducing the college debt.

"Your gift, be it large or small, will do one hundred per cent. duty in making the college stronger, greater and more serviceable," President Corson promised in his January message to all alumni. Continuing he wrote "We have passed through a period in the history of the college when it has been an achievement to maintain. Now let us all unite our efforts to go forward."

Alumni are reminded that the costs of the campaign will be lessened by promptly mailing their contributions. In this way, follow-up letters at three cents each can be obviated and important too the labor of volunteer Class Agents can be greatly lightened and encouraged. A subscription card is mailed with this number of THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS.

Many alumni assumed when they made their subscriptions last year that they were stating the amount they would give annually. Some have since

stated that they expected bills would be sent to them this year. This practice is not being followed and alumni are asked to send in their payments without waiting to receive bills.

Another misunderstanding on the part of some alumni can be cleared up by restating a method of book-keeping. Many alumni have unpaid subscriptions to the Library Guild. These can be

paid and the alumnus listed as a contributor to the Alumni Fund. In any such case, the alumnus or alumna should simply send in the payment to the Alumni Fund stating that it is to be credited to the Library Guild subscription.

In any case where a question arises in the mind of any alumnus, a letter should be sent to Gilbert Malcolm, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will be the commencement speaker at Dickinson in June. In his annual report recently published, Dr. Jessup calls our attention to certain very significant facts about the Youth Movement today and the relation of the school and college to it.

He reminds us that the concern for youth so apparent in our day is by no means a new thing. "America has been sensitive to the youth problem from the beginning." A multitude of agencies "bear witness to the universal impulse to do something for youth." In view of what is being done youth can no longer be considered as an unwanted generation. The return of Idealism to the college campus indicates that youth is responding to this attitude.

Dr. Jessup further points out that the desire to protect youth from exploitation has been a major motive in this Youth Movement. Usually we have looked upon this protection as a shield of youth from the exploitation of industry. The principle behind it, however, has been "the conviction that it is necessary to guard the child from possible unwisdom or greed on the part of the parent or of institutions of society."

A timely warning is also given in this report against a new kind of exploitation of youth, which is centered in the attempts of adults to influence youth

through youth organization and their inherent idealism for the accomplishment of the aims and desires of adults themselves. Dr. Jessup says "In all too many instances it is apparent that these newer youth movements are really organized by adults who know what they want and who feel that they can attain short cuts to power or to change through organizing the more mobile spots in society. To some youth affords a supply of cheap labor; to others it is a reservoir of advocates readily influenced." "Although we look with horror at the child crusades of the Middle Ages, may not some future historian challenge some of the current youth activities?"

Perhaps one of the most important problems of current education lies in a critical analysis of current youth movements with a view to what may happen when youth grown older realizes that its enthusiasm and idealism have been used as tools by adults to whom its confidence has been given.

We are also indebted to Dr. Jessup for calling our attention to Thomas Jefferson's principles of education which he terms the Bill of Rights for Educational Democracy. Jefferson maintained six points in his educational program:

- (1) To give to every citizen the information he needs for the transaction of his own business;
- (2) To enable him to calculate for himself, and to express and preserve his

ideas, his contracts and accounts, in writing;

(3) To improve, by reading, his morals and faculties;

(4) To understand his duties to his neighbors and country, and to discharge with competence the functions confided to him by either;

(5) To know his rights; to exercise with order and justice those he retains; to choose with discretion the fiduciary of those he delegates; and to notice their conduct with diligence, with candor, and judgment;

(6) And, in general, to observe with intelligence and faithfulness all the social relations under which he shall be placed.

These principles adapted to our modern situation are essential for the educational philosophy of every truly liberal arts college. Through such a creed the liberal arts college has served as an avenue of inestimable service in the development of the American Nation and in the enrichment of American life.

A reminder of its importance and of the necessity of maintaining institutions for its expression coming from a great educational foundation is timely and will serve, we hope, to strengthen and perpetuate these institutions as a part of our education system.

—F. P. Corson

New York Alumnae Meet

The winter meeting of the Dickinson Alumnae Club of New York City was held in the form of a luncheon and theatre party, on Saturday February 6, in New York City.

Luncheon was served on the balcony on Caruso's restaurant. The guests later attended the delightful play, *To-varish*. There was an especially good attendance at this affair and much credit is due Miss Alta Kimmel, who was in charge of arrangements for the meeting.

Eight More Lifers

The life membership roll of the General Alumni Association took a decided jump since the publication of the December number of THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS when eight alumni signed up for life. The Life Membership Roll will be published in the May number as is done annually.

Judge John Perry Wood, '01, of Pasadena, Cal., sent in his \$40 check in December after a fall visit to the campus while in the east.

Dr. G. Floyd Zimmerman, '15, who is dean of the School of Theology, Temple University, became a lifer early this month.

Two members of the Class of 1929 were added to the rolls when Dr. James Morgan Read a member of the faculty of the University of Louisville, and Lydia B. Betts, of Chadds Ford, sent in their subscriptions. Miss Betts followed the example of her sister for M. Elinor Betts, '34, mailed her check in December.

Dorothy A. Bryan, '31, of Carlisle, became a Lifer in January, as did Helmuth W. Joel, '32, former German Exchange student, who now teaches in Bronxville, N. Y., while John F. Spahr, '36, sent in his check in December.

Boston Alumni Meet

While President F. P. Corson was on a trip to their city, members of the Dickinson Club of Boston held a luncheon in the University Club there on February 16. Plans were discussed for the holding of a dinner meeting during the present season.



Professor Leon Cushing Prince
1875-1937

Heart Attack Fatal to Prof. Leon C. Prince

Professor Leon Cushing Prince, '98, '00L, for the past thirty-six years perhaps the most highly respected and best loved member of the Dickinson faculty, former Pennsylvania State Senator, died suddenly in his Carlisle home of coronary occlusion on Sunday morning, January 31. Apparently he had fully recovered from a mild attack of grippe which had confined him to his home for ten days, and had planned to teach his classes on the opening of the Second Semester, the day following his death.

He was at his desk preparing a Lincoln's Day address to be delivered in the College Chapel when he complained to his wife, Mrs. Julia D. Prince, '13, of an acute pain in his heart. He was carried to his bed and as he was laid down, he died. He passed as he often expressed the hope he would go "suddenly, with my shoes on."

Funeral services were held in Allison Memorial Church on February 3 when President F. P. Corson delivered the address which is published in this number of THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS. Rev. Emory W. Hartman, pastor of the church, officiated and the College Glee Club sang two of Prof. Prince's favorite hymns, "Fight the Good Fight" and "Lead On, O King Eternal."

Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, a committee from the Pennsylvania Senate, another from the House of Representatives, associates of the faculty, trustees, classmates, alumni, townspeople and persons from all walks of life filled the church. For two hours before the services, throngs passed before the bier for a last glimpse of the man who even in death wore his red neck tie and showed the corner of a red handkerchief in his coat pocket.

Appropriately, a large spray of dark red roses lay across the foot of the half open casket and formed the center-piece for perhaps the greatest display of floral

tributes ever sent to a funeral in Carlisle. Two large wreaths hung upon the wall back of the pulpit, one from Governor and Mrs. Earle and the other from the General Alumni Association. Below them the entire front of the church was covered by floral pieces sent by the various alumni clubs, organizations and individuals.

Six student pallbearers bore the casket into the mausoleum at Westminster Cemetery where private interment was made. The pallbearers were Herman Asin, John F. Bacon, William F. Haskell, Carl Larson, George Shuman, Jr. and John M. Swomley. At the church, students served as ushers and these were Carl and Harold Binder, Jack H. Frederick, John P. Haines, and Arthur R. Mangan.

Prof. Prince was born in Concord, N. H., on May 15, 1875. His father was the late Prof. Morris W. Prince, former member of the faculty. His aged mother, Mrs. Katherine Buck Prince survives him. He is also survived by his wife and their daughter, Mrs. Mary Prince Caum, '35, and a sister, Mrs. Edith Prince Swift, wife of Prof. Charles L. Swift, '04, of the faculty.

He was prepared for college at Bordentown Military Academy and in 1894 entered New York University where he became a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity. His father was called to the Dickinson College faculty in 1896 and in 1897 Prof. Prince transferred to the College. He received his Ph.B. degree in 1898 and entered the Dickinson School of Law from which he graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1900 when he was admitted to the Cumberland County bar. Upon his graduation from the Law School, he became instructor of oratory and history in the College and in 1903 was made adjunct professor of history and economics, a post he held until his father's retirement in 1911 when he was elevated to the professor-

ship. From 1900 to 1902 he also served as college librarian.

In 1900, Prof. Prince was ordained as a clergyman of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and while through the years he ably filled many pulpits, he never followed that profession. A number of his sermons have been published and some are contained in his own books.

Albright College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature in 1917.

After two terms in the Pennsylvania Senate, Prof. Prince was defeated for re-election last fall. He was first elected as the Republican standard bearer in 1928 as the Senator from the 31st district composed of Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin Counties, and was re-elected in 1932 by a large majority. His first appearance in the political arena was in 1926 when he was defeated in his candidacy for Congress, and he also lost the nomination in 1928 to the Dauphin County candidate. His career in the Pennsylvania Senate was marked by the same brilliance which he showed in all of his activities and won him the commendation of political foes and friends alike.

His boyhood ambition to follow a military career was thwarted when an ailment left him with only partial use

of his lower limbs. As the paralysis increased to the day when he was compelled to use a wheel chair, he early determined to develop his vocabulary and the mastery of speech and pen. Many will best remember him for the fluency of his speech and the beauty of his diction. It is fortunate also that his writings will preserve his fine gift of expression.

Prof. Prince first wrote a textbook in 1907 *A Bird's Eye View of American History*, which was followed in 1911 by *Sense and Nonsense of Christian Science*. In 1912, he published *World Federation — a Myth or Menace*. He wrote two books during the World War, one in 1918 *America's Holy War* and the other *The American Soldier* in 1919. His last two books contain some of his addresses and sermons, and they are volumes which every Dickinsonian should have in his library *The Man Who Dares* published in 1920 and *Pharaoh's Question* which came from the printer in 1927. He also contributed to the *Dictionary of American Biography* and was the author of numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

He was a member of the Cumberland County and American Bar Associations, the Association of American Legislators, the Kiwanis Club and the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.



Leon Cushing Prince

Funeral Oration of President F. P. Corson

WHEN the Pilgrim company in Bunyan's "Pilgrims Progress" reached the Enchanted Ground on their way to the Celestial City, you will recall that they had not gone far when a great mist and darkness fell upon them all, so that they could not see the one from the other. "Wherefore," said Bunyan, "they were forced to feel for one another by words." In a very real sense this is our experience today. Moving in an enchanted ground toward the Celestial City, a mist and a darkness has fallen upon us and separated us from our teacher, colleague and friend. And though we are confident because our faith is fixed in God, that the time will come when the mist will rise and the darkness disappear and we shall see each other clearly, now we must feel for him by words.

Whatever we may say of Professor Prince will of necessity be inadequate. Method and material circumstance did not produce him. Elijah's grandeur, he once said, borrows nothing from artifice or extraneous source. It was in himself alone. And this we have all found to be true of our fallen friend.

Professor Prince faced more than ordinary temptation to a life of mediocrity. He began with a physical handicap which would have tempted a less sturdy soul to give up before he began. He had a personality which made people want to do things for him. He could have spent his life in receiving the ministries of those who would have delighted in serving him. And in the security of his profession, encouraged by a sheltered life, the thought of himself could have easily become his first concern.

But he leaves this world preeminent in a dozen fields. A great teacher, a

creative scholar, a compelling orator, a genius at friendship and a foremost citizen of the commonwealth tell only a part of the story of his achievement. At a time when men like him are so greatly needed, we may well pause to consider what made him as he was. In "The Quest of Wisdom" Professor Prince wrote that "like Solomon, all are seeking the thing worthwhile. Some follow pleasure, others ambition, others gain, others learning, others the utmost of place and power. But everyone of us has some objective of pursuit into which we are putting our thought, our energy, our hope, our purpose. Elsewhere we may find partial revelations, fragmentary experiences, hints of meaning, temporary satisfaction, but until we find Him whom to know is life eternal, until Christ, the human embodiment of God, reveals to us the secret of our life, we shall be working without a center and having no center, we shall have no certainty."

"With death sweeping down o'er his future,
And all but his faith overthrown."

he chose to center his life not in the cynicism of hopeless despair, but in a Christian idealism that held the greatest thing in all the universe to be human character and that no man can do his best work until he forgets himself in his work. It is this Christian idealism running through his life like a golden cord which explains his political philosophy and action, his refusal to compromise, his loyalty to what he believed to be right, his courage to express and fight for his conviction, his fortitude in face of effort, struggle and sacrifice.

It was this Christian idealism which

gave wings to his genius and lifted him high despite the weights of circumstance. Sometimes people think that faith should give to a man immunity from the ills and handicaps of life. Professor Prince often referred to this view of religion in his public address, only to add that it was a false conception of the purpose of religion and that its real purpose had been expressed by Borden Parker Bowne years ago when he said that "the true function of religion is to enable us to live with our difficulties if we must and to rise above them."

His continued belief that his life was linked with God in purpose and in service saved for him the glowing ideals of his youth until the radiant skies of morning became the mellow afterglow that gilded the heaven of his evening days.

"My work is mine, said he,
And heresy or not, if my hand slacked,
I should rob God."

It was this center for his life which led him to put human values above all other values. I remember vividly his description in the classroom more than twenty years ago of the difference between an interest in humanity in the abstract, encompassed by a social theory, and an interest in people for themselves. It was these discussions which made such a difference in the life of his students and in their attitudes in after years.

Professor Prince was primarily interested in people. Nowhere was that more evident than in his life as a teacher. He often said that he did not teach a subject, but that he taught persons. He believed that the object of education was only partly fulfilled when it furnished the mind with facts. It failed unless it reached the heart of a man and affected his character. Heart power he held greater than head power, for in the heart are to be found the wellsprings of action.

His own life was an example of what he believed education should do for a man. He held that it ought to teach us

the art of getting along with other folk by the way of mutual understanding, sympathy and helpfulness. And his contention through forty years of teaching is now incorporated as of primary importance in every current philosophy of education.

Professor Prince belonged to a rare group of inspirational teachers, a group so small that any institution is fortunate if it can claim one of them. Not by a technique of method, but by a technique of personality, he touched hidden springs which revealed to the individual the true measure of his capacity and led him to achieve more largely than he had believed he could. Dates, facts and theories soon leave us. The texts we used may have even become strangers to us, but today a great host rises, former students and students of former students, to call him blessed, for he taught us how to live.

It was this same center in the One who was the way, the truth, the life, which led this man to ask of the world nothing more than a chance to serve. A brilliant mind, a winning personality, a silver tongue might have been cashed in for a fortune. Others of his generation less gifted achieved that. But all of the fields of Professor Prince's activity were service fields; preacher, teacher, public servant. In them he continually gave the best that was in him.

So far as I know Professor Prince has left no autobiography. He was a modest man and he seldom used the pronoun I. But unconsciously he did leave us one. It is found in the last chapter of his book, "Pharaoh's Question." There he describes a man who speaks a language all can understand, who bears a message all can comprehend, who stimulates a service all can render, who infuses a spirit all can share. This man he calls the Fifth Evangelist, but in this man we recognize Leon Cushing Prince.

How much our world needed him now, how greatly he shall be missed, how poor we feel without him; we con-

sole ourselves with Longfellow's thought, that

"When a good man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the path of men."

Though we must regret the time of his passing, how glorious it was for him, in the midst of his work, wearing his boots, as he wished it to be. And how like the passing of Valiant For Truth in Bunyan's "Pilgrims Progress." When the summons came to embark for the Celestial City, Valiant For Truth said, "I am going to my fathers and though with great difficulty I am got hither, I do not repent me all of the trouble I had been at to arrive where I am. My sword I give to him who will succeed me in my pilgrimage; my courage and skill to him who can get it; my marks and scars I carry with me, to be a witness for me that I have fought his battles who now will be my rewarder." When the day that he must go came, many accompanied him to the river into which, as he went down, he said, "Death, where is thy sting," and as he went down deeper, he said, "Grave, where is thy victory."

So he passed over and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side.

To Direct European Tour

J. Milnor Dorey, '02, of *The New York Times* staff, and Charles L. Swift, '04, of the College faculty, have been appointed co-directors and lecturers of the Grand Tour of the American Institute of Educational Travel which is under the direction of Thos. Cook & Son. The tour is the most comprehensive and complete of the eight which the institute is sending forward this year. It will include eight capitals including Paris, Rome, Florence, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Berlin and London. The International Exposition at Paris and the Salzburg Festival will be visited. The party will sail on the Statendam on June 29 and will return to New York on September 5.

Teachers History Courses

Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., '35, was appointed by President Corson as an instructor in history at the opening of the second semester and assigned to teach the courses offered by the late Prof. Leon C. Prince.

Following his graduation in 1935, Mr. Bell attended the Dickinson School of Law and last fall became a graduate student in history at the University of Pennsylvania. He is continuing his studies there several days each week.

Throughout his college course, Mr. Bell was an outstanding student and was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors. As an undergraduate he was active in extra curricular affairs and was editor of *THE DICKINSONIAN*.

He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, Alpha Sigma Gamma and Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternities. During the summer of 1936 he was employed in the college office, devoting much of his time to historical research and publicity work. In the coming summer he will undertake the task of bringing biographical alumni records up to date, though a fair start is all that can be expected in this field which has been little cared for in many years.

To Honor McAndrews

A testimonial dinner will be given in honor of Richard H. McAndrews in recognition of his twenty-five years of service to Dickinson, at the Molly Pitcher Hotel, Carlisle, on Thursday evening, March 11 at 6.30 o'clock.

"Si" Pauxtis, now an attorney in Philadelphia, who came to Dickinson as football coach in 1911 and brought "Mac" with him, will be the principal speaker. President Corson will act as toastmaster. Prof. C. W. Prettyman will speak for the faculty and Louis Sterner, a Senior, for the students. Lyman G. Hertzler, '17, will represent the townspeople while Henry Bream, coach at Gettysburg, will speak for the coaches, and Harry Dayhoff, Bucknell alumnus, will speak for sports officials.

Herbert Shenton, Sociologist, Dies Suddenly

Dr. Herbert Newhard Shenton, '06, Professor of Sociology and head of the department at Syracuse University, died of a heart attack on January 7 in the headquarters of the International Auxiliary Language Association in New York City. He was a founder in 1924 of the Association of which he was secretary of the board of directors and had gone to New York to attend a meeting of the body.

He had been social science consultant to the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, which is concerned with medical and health research. In 1934 Dr. Shenton assumed active charge of the foundation's administration with the title of assistant to the president. He held that post until last Fall, returning to Syracuse after a two-year leave of absence.

At his death Dr. Shenton was on a series of reports summarizing and interpreting the experience of the foundation in the last five years.

Born in Pottstown, Pa., Dr. Shenton was the son of Robert M. and Helen Louise Scheck Shenton. He received his Ph. B., M. A. and L. H. D. from Dickinson College, a B. D. degree from Drew Theological Seminary and a Ph. D. from Columbia University. He had also studied at Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Shenton served as a student pastor in Pennsylvania and New Jersey from 1905 to 1915, was ordained a Methodist Episcopal minister in 1910 and joined the Columbia faculty as an instructor in sociology in 1912. He became Assistant Professor of Sociology at Columbia in 1925, and in 1927 went to Syracuse to become professor.

Dr. Shenton served during the war on the United States Council of National Defense as chief of its reconstruction research division. He trained

statisticians for government work. Toward the war's close he was called to Washington to organize a staff for the study of post-war readjustments.

Early in 1920 Dr. Shenton became acting director of the council, and later in the year he served for a short period as director.

In 1920 he was also executive secretary of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission, organizing secretary of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission and a lecturer at the War College General Staff.

He was a founder in 1924 of the International Auxiliary Language Association, whose purpose is to help bring about the establishment of an international auxiliary language as a means of direct communication among the peoples of the world.

He also did research work for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. In 1927 a complete reorganization of the New York City Y. M. C. A. was announced after a group, including Dr. Shenton, had been called in to study it. He was a member of the executive committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, vice-chairman of the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches, a member of the national council and international committee of the Y. M. C. A. and former president of the Religious Education Association of the United States and Canada. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

He was the author of *The Practical Application of Sociology* and *Cosmopolitan Conversation* and the co-author of *International Communications*. He contributed to social science and religious publications.

His widow, Mrs. Edna Mae Logan Shenton, survives.

Praise Work of Alumnae in China Missions

The work of two graduates of the Class of 1911 in the China mission field was heralded in the published report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal for 1936 which was recently issued. A portion of the report is devoted to the ministrations of Dr. Julia Morgan, daughter of Dr. J. H. Morgan, who since her graduation from the University of Pennsylvania Medical College has been in China, and is now in Tsinan, while another part of the report tells of the work of Clara Bell Smith, whose headquarters are at Chinkiang.

"Some day we may wake up and discover that Dr. Julia Morgan has become a world-renowned expert of the treatment of scurvy," the report declares and then adds "Her work this year has been especially the ministry of healing among the hordes of refugees that have swarmed from the flood-stricken districts into the camps outside Tsinan. In the autumn scurvy broke out in a camp of 1200 and Dr. Julia had, it is said, a unique opportunity to experiment with a cure for this dread disease. It is thought that no other physician has had at one time so many cases of scurvy on her hands. Using the juice of a "red fruit" which is native to North China, and feeling her way slowly as she carried on this peculiar piece of research, she discovered that this medicine really effected cures in many cases. Much of the time during those winter months, Dr. Julia was confined to her bed with the serious colds she caught from exposure in the refugee camps, but she bravely continued her experiments from her sick room and many lives were saved through her efforts. In the absence of the head of the Department of Internal Medicine of the Cheeloo University Medical School, Dr. Morgan was obliged to assume this added responsibility. We should pray for her, as her health has been much depleted. At the

last writing, following the vacation, she had contracted malaria and was unable to return to her work in September.

"Some friends in the Branch have sent Dr. Julia much needed clothing for the refugee babies who were destitute. One English woman who was a patient in the Cheeloo Hospital was so moved by the need of these stricken people that she gave Dr. Morgan the major part of an inheritance, \$600, for this work."

Clara Bell Smith "thoroughly enjoys her evangelistic work as these quotations from a recent letter indicate" the corresponding secretary notes and then quotes from the letter as follows: "We set up housekeeping in some small rooms partitioned off from the church auditorium. In our itinerating we have graded our living accommodations, just for fun, and Tan Yang is 'first class.' The building is good, we can buy hot water and hot biscuits nearby, and there is vegetable and fruit market at hand. Recently electric lights have been installed so we can be quite comfortable. Of course, in winter it is cold, even in 'first class,' for we have no fire and the floor is cement. But I dress Chinese style with layers upon layers—some padded—and get along well except for chilblains on my hands. In the 16 days we were at Tan Yang, we had rain, hail, wind, sleet, and four separate and distinct snow storms, but I did not take cold. Each afternoon for ten days we had classes for women. Those who could read were in a Bible class, but most of the women were not familiar with the Chinese written characters so we had to divide them into small groups and teach them to read. Following the meetings we called in all the homes and had very interesting contacts One day we had to drop our work and hurry back to Chinkiang as my Chinese associate, Miss Ding, had a toothache and there is no dentist in the country. There are wandering tooth extractors who

travel from village to village, with the teeth they have pulled sewed on a long cloth and carried over their shoulders by way of advertisement. Miss Ding preferred to come into the city to a Christian dentist. While here for the one day I am paying salaries, collecting provisions for another two weeks in the country, having a property committee meeting this afternoon and a missionary

society meeting this evening. Tomorrow we go back to finish our task in Tan Yang, and then on to other villages where the women are waiting to hear the message." Clara Bell's message to the Branch is, "Please believe that we missionaries of Philadelphia Branch will try to do our part better than in the past, for dear Miss Carnahan's sake, and for yours, and for the love of Christ."

Alumni Club Stages Gala Party in Wilkes-Barre

A spirit of conviviality sprinkled with good-natured jesting typical of such occasions again marked the annual banquet of the Dickinson Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania held in the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre on February 10. There were two toastmasters, the duties of that office being shared by Judge E. Foster Heller, president of the Club and Superior Court Judge Arthur James.

Judge Heller held sway during the light and frothy part of the program while to Judge James fell the duty of introducing Dean W. H. Hitchler, President F. P. Corson and Gilbert Malcolm.

A high-light of the evening was the presentation by a 1913 graduate of Columbia University, Frank H. Wagner, vice-president and general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, of three oil paintings of Judge W. A. Valentine, president of the Law School Board of Incorporators, Judge James and Judge Heller. They were the work of a young man who seeking help in his study of art, Mr. Wagner had aided. While they were unveiled and presented as works of art, various speakers applauded them as caricatures while others asserted they were living likenesses of each of the subjects. There was no debate though all agreed that Mr. Wagner merited the annual award of the silk hat "in double form" and accordingly he was so invested.

The silk hat ceremony is a traditional one at the Wilkes-Barre dinner. Annually, the alumnus who has done the most conspicuous thing during the past year is invested with the battered silk hat which is always used, in an elaborate ceremony. He then writes his name in the lining of the hat. If the "double form" is to be given, then after he has written his name he is given an enormous black derby, which having been specially made, is many sizes too large for the wearer and always falls down over his ears. For the first time, this year the hat was placed on the head of one not a Dickinson alumnus. While he was writing his name it was discovered that the hat had never been conferred upon Dean Hitchler, whereupon approval was sought and being given, he was appropriately invested. Judge James was in charge of these ceremonies.

The formal program opened with a silent, standing tribute to the late Prof. Leon C. Prince following a glowing eulogy by Judge James.

The rest of a program at these Wilkes-Barre dinners is decidedly informal and never prearranged. While an orchestra furnished music for the occasion if any one present wanted to lead a song he was at liberty to do so, if he could get away with it. Assistant City Solicitor Robert Challis tried to all evening and never succeeded though he made the

benedictory speech which can be reported as "chip in for Dickinson."

Whenever Toastmaster Heller decided some one was present who could make a good speech or tell a good story he called upon him with the result that during the evening the diners heard from Paul Sterling, graduate of Yale; Fred Davis, Cornell alumnus; Joseph E. Fleitz, T. M. B. Hicks, Jr., Harry L. Campbell, Judge Valentine, Judge John S. Fine and his pastor, Rev. Henry Rasmussen-Taxdal; Stephen Teller, youngest graduate present, and Daniel Reese, oldest graduate present. In his remarks, Attorney Reese succeeded in establishing order and then the club approved his suggestion to adopt a resolution opposing President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, copies of which were telegraphed to Pennsylvania's Senators and Congressmen.

Others present were: Frank P. Slat-

ter, Jr., Clemen T. Perkins, Thomas Foley and Harold Edwards, Scranton; Edwin B. Morgan, Robert W. Johnson, L. B. Harnish, Robert F. Dilley, Ray D. Smith, O. E. Phillips, David E. Thomas, Frank D. Croop.

Frank E. Elmes, Roscoe B. Smith, William E. Mannear, Matthew D. Mackie, E. E. Marianelli, David T. Davis, Jr., James L. Brown, Donald S. Mills, Andrew J. Zawoiski, Peter P. Jurchak, Paul R. Selecky, Seymour Hurwitz, Robert G. Coglizer.

C. L. Robbins, John Menovsky, Hopkin T. Rowlands, John P. Feeley, W. F. Luckenbach, John E. Cotsack, Jonathan C. Valentine, Frank J. Flannery, Irving L. Epstein, Donald B. Cahoon, F. Thoburn Armstrong, Albert H. Aston, Wallace White, Thomas Byron Miller, George I. Puhek, H. L. Freeman.

Towers Named to Life Job as County Clerk

Thomas J. Towers, '04, attorney of Jamaica, N. Y., was appointed County Clerk of Queens by the eight members of the Appellate Division of the Second Judicial Department in December. His appointment because of his political inactivity caused surprise in Queens and Brooklyn Democratic circles, according to newspaper accounts and won the editorial applause of the *World-Telegram* for its merit.

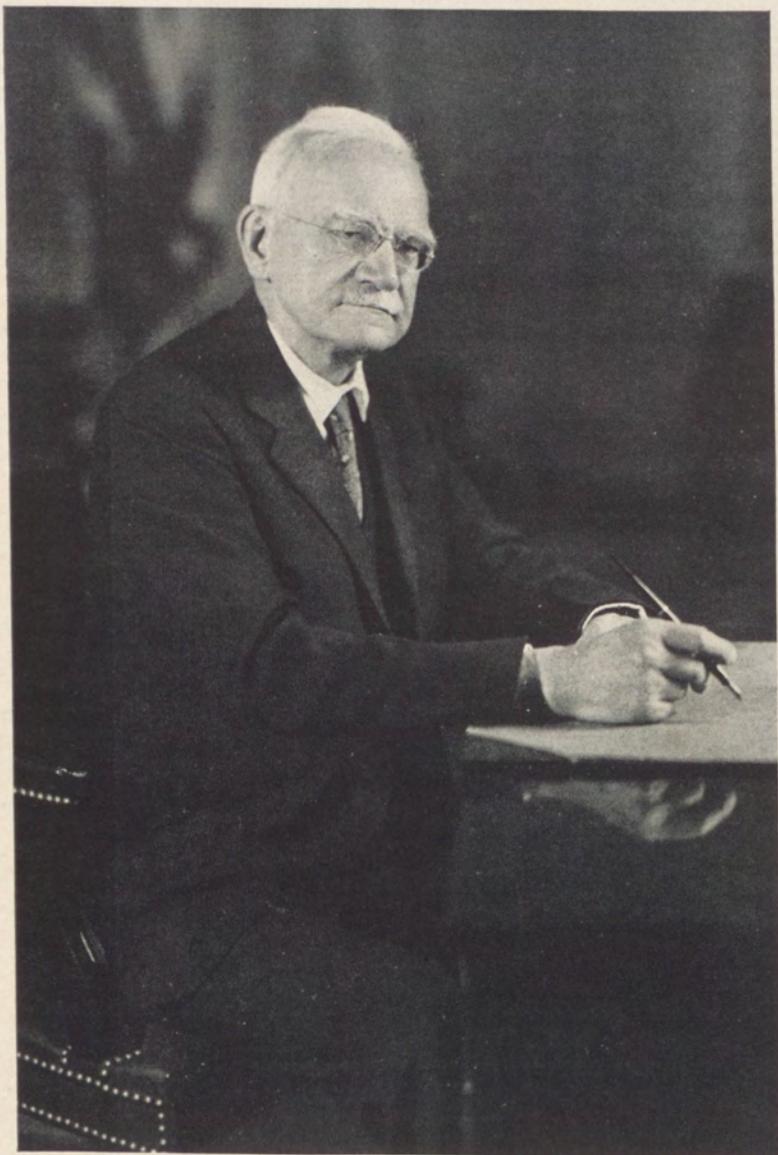
Mr. Towers was the first of New York City's five county clerks installed under the provisions of a state constitutional amendment for reorganization of county offices adopted in a referendum in 1935. His post which pays \$8,000 a year, will be for life.

Although an enrolled Democrat, Mr. Towers had been inactive politically except to serve on campaign committees for candidates for the judiciary. In his

new post he has the power to select and impanel grand and petit jurors and also the appointment of five subordinates in his office.

Born in Caroline County, Md., Mr. Towers prepared for college in the Trappe High School and St. John's College. He received his Ph.B. degree in 1904, and graduated from the Brooklyn Law School in 1906 and was admitted to the New York bar the following year. Since 1907 he has practiced law in Queens with offices in Jamaica. With his wife and four children, he lives in Kew Gardens.

He is a member of S. A. E. Fraternity, a Past Master of the Richmond Hill Lodge of Masons and a past district deputy. He was an organizer and first president of the Richmond Hill Lions Club and is a member of the Thomas Jefferson and Richmond Hill Democratic Clubs.



James Henry Morgan, '78

Honor Dr. Morgan on His 80th Birthday

Confessing that every time he was called to a new task he himself felt unqualified for the post, Dr. J. H. Morgan responded modestly to the greetings given him on his 80th birthday, when on the evening of January 21, he was the guest of honor at a dinner in the Molly Pitcher Hotel, Carlisle. There were 80 diners at the 80th birthday dinner.

Dr. Morgan received more than a thousand messages bearing birthday greetings from alumni, friends and relatives.

Trustees and officers of the General Alumni Association with the members of the faculty and their wives tendered the dinner to Dr. Morgan. Prof. F. E. Craver acted as toastmaster and the Rev. Emory W. Hartman, pastor of Allison Memorial Church delivered the invocation. John M. Rhey, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, spoke in behalf of the Trustees and President F. P. Corson represented the faculty. In his address, President Corson presented to Dr. Morgan in behalf of the faculty a leather bound volume, anonymously written, containing a biographical sketch of the life of the recipient. This sketch is printed in full in this number of THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS beginning on the next page.

Among the guests at the dinner were Dr. Morgan's son, Hugh C. Morgan, '15, of Avondale, Pa., and his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Morgan McElfish, '14, of Edgewood, Pa., and his cousin, Mrs. Willa M. MacAllen, of Bridgeville, Del. The Trustees present were Mr. Rhey, G. Harold Baker, Lewis M. Bacon, J. Henry Baker and S. Walter Stauffer, who is also president of the General Alumni Association. The secretary of the association, Dr. Harry D. Kruse also attended.

Thanks Well Wishers

To my Friends—

As THE ALUMNUS states, the College Faculty recently gave me a great birthday party. One feature of this was their suggestion to some of you that you send me greetings on the day. Their suggestion was in such terms as to make me question their judgment, for I am neither "grand" nor "old" despite my eighty years. I have simply had the great good fortune to live to serve the College these many years. All the same, I appreciate the spirit back of all they did.

Your response to the faculty suggestion was so hearty and touched me so deeply that I wish I could answer each of you personally. This, however, is impossible: there are too many of you, many hundreds. I can but say to you all that I have been deeply stirred by your generous words of cheer and appreciation. The memory of them, undeserved as I fear they be, will remain to me a priceless possession all the rest of my life.

May I add as an aside that the "Old" College is in good hands, mostly your own old instructors, and is doing the kind of work you would have it do. If you have any promising young friends of college age, you can do them no better service than turning them to your own alma mater.

Sincerely,

J. H. MORGAN.

Volume Sketches Life of Dr. J. H. Morgan

A volume bound in leather morocco containing a sketch of the life of former President J. H. Morgan was presented to him on the occasion of his 80th birthday at a dinner given in his honor in the Molly Pitcher Hotel, Carlisle. The title page contained a dedication from the faculty and the sketch, anonymously written is as follows:

ALMOST without interruption certainly for ten years, and possibly since 1915, James Henry Morgan has been hailed by grateful Dickinsonians as the savior of the College. That indeed he was; but he has been more, not only a great administrator in time of crisis and upbuilding but a great teacher and a great man. The respect and affection which his students, associates and friends of more than sixty years feel for him, best lives in them, inarticulate; but occasionally that respect and affect on have been expressed and almost annually since January 21, 1927, when the students surprised him in morning chapel with a bouquet of birthday roses. Now, ten years later, for the occasion of his eightieth birthday, as a token of continued love and esteem, this sketch of his life has been prepared. Short, incomplete, ignorant of many things though it is, it must suffice for the present. To it a host of Morgan's friends and fellows have gladly contributed of their recollection and experience, so that it is their tribute each and all.

Morgan's heritage, so far as he knows it—for he protests that he has "no pride of ancestry" and knows nothing of his genealogy beyond what has come within his own knowledge and what has been told him—was that of strong-willed, intelligent, relatively well-to-do farmers. Delaware was his home and in the Lower Counties and on the Eastern Shore the Morgans had lived for several generations. A romantic family tradition, which Morgan learned as a

child, told of the boy's great-grandfather, a soldier of Washington, who, returning wounded from the battle of Brandywine to his home on the Eastern Shore, spent a night at a farmer's house near Seaford, Delaware, where he met and won the farmer's daughter. He settled in the neighborhood and his wife bore him one child, a boy, Morgan's grandfather. This son, in his turn, married but soon died, leaving his wife, a woman hardly 40, with eight children. A resolute, courageous woman, rejecting her brother's advice that she bind out the eldest, the widow organized her brood into an efficient working unit and so saved her farm home and raised her family. Even little Samuel helped: too young for heavier work, the child walked each morning to a planted field a mile away, where he spent the day walking up and down the rows ringing a bell to frighten off the crows.

Samuel grew up and married Julia Fooks, a girl of the neighborhood and probably of some means, for she brought a female slave with her as a wedding present from her mother. The couple moved to the old farm where Samuel had been raised and which he now owned. Here on January 21, 1857, their first child was born, a son, whom they named James Henry.

It was, perhaps, a narrow and provincial life that young Harry—for it was many years before he was known as James Henry—knew on his parents' farm near Concord village but, looking back upon it in after years, he has thought it full and satisfying. He remembers rather fondly how he and the negress slave secretly baked wheat bread—the staple fare was corn—when Mrs. Morgan was absent, and how he and his younger sister Ella helped their mother make hominy and lye and soap and aided her in the fascinating process of smoking pork. But he was probably not overeager to share the household

labors, for his father once jokingly remarked that as his son would not work, he guessed he would have to educate him.

At any rate, when Harry was about 10, the family moved from their farm into Concord and the boy was sent to the wretched public school there. Its equipment was primitive and the teacher's training elementary; he taught arithmetic, for example, only so far into the text as he knew and then started over again. Morgan's parents realized the condition and consequently, at the close of the regular term, sent their son to a tuition school in the village. Here he made more satisfactory progress, despite the fact that he was not always an attentive pupil; he used to fasten a pin in the toe of his shoe, he recalls, and kick the boy on the seat ahead of him; and his exasperated teacher once shamed him by declaring that he could not stay still five minutes. Coming new into the village school and having no friend, Harry was teased and hazed by the others until, one day, overtaking and soundly thrashing one of his tormentors, he won acceptance. His playmates were a remarkable group and many won distinction in later life; Joshua Ellegood became a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, and nose at Wilmington; Robert Ellegood was subsequently a surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad; Horace Jones practiced medicine in New York city; Horace Phillips became a prominent lumberman in the South; and George Morgan, who sometimes took Harry out sailing in his boat on the pond, later achieved distinction as a Philadelphia editor and popular historian.

Morgan has returned to Concord frequently in the years which have followed his leaving it and, known to his old schoolmates and many cousins simply as "Dr. Harry," has renewed old times. On one such visit to Concord, he met Dr. Horace Jones and exclaimed, "Horace, let's go fishin'. Now I don't

mean *fishing*, but *fishin'*, as we used to do when we were boys. Do you remember, Horace, how we used to whistle to one another to attract a pal's attention?" And Morgan popped his fingers into his mouth and emitted a shrill whistle. Dr. Jones tried to whistle, too, but failed; the two men fell to laughing, and in the midst of their merriment Morgan directed, "Pucker, Horace; you've got to pucker."

In 1870, when Harry was 13, his father died. Samuel Morgan and his son had been much together, the man taking the boy with him on business journeys into the country. From these little trips with his father, the son now believes, he received some of his philosophy of life and some of his habits of thought. Samuel left his wife with a life insurance policy, the more remarkable as he was not always a prudent investor; and with this Julia Morgan, a progressive, fearless, woman of 32, in January, 1871, left her home and set out for Philadelphia, where she knew her children might receive an education. Harry and Ella attended the public school and a year later Harry entered Rugby Academy. After six months' study of Latin there, he has since related, he was given Cicero and Vergil; the first assignment in the *Aeneid* was 20 lines but Harry was able to translate only six lines in as many hours. Progress came, however, and in 1874 he was ready to enter Dickinson College.

The College then as now was under the friendly auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a strong religious and moral tone prevailed. "The government of the Institution is mild and parental," announced the catalogue, warning that persons of "incurable indolence, bad morals, and peculiar extravagance," would not be tolerated. Attendance at morning and evening prayers in the chapel and at the Sunday church services was compulsory; and every student had a patron who particularly supervised

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EDITORIAL

Leon Prince

SOMETHING very precious dropped out of the life of Dickinson with the death of Leon Prince. On the records of the faculty he was Professor Prince; on the roster of the State Senate, former Senator Prince; in the pulpit, it was Doctor Prince, but to those attached to him by personal ties of friendship and affection he was Leon Prince, a symbol for a lovely personality, a brilliant intellect, a courageous character.

Much could be written about this remarkable man who overcame his physical handicaps in such gallant fashion as to shame men more fortunate. At the obsequies, President Corson delivered a master eulogy of his faculty colleague. Editors wrote generously of Leon Prince. But none of them did nor could express in words the unutterable regard which friends had for Leon Prince.

He was a chivalrous, uncomplaining, heroic soul. Endowed with the culture and charm of his New England origin, he was as soothing as he was inspiring to those about him and others who knew him well. This equipment alone would have set him apart from the crowd as one to merit devotion. And when to these assets were added a flashing intellect, a power of expression that fairly dazzled his auditor, a sense of values that compelled acceptance and a wholesomeness and saneness toward life and its problems, the net result was a personality so magnetic that none could resist it.

To the College which graduated him and which he served subsequently, he was an element of strength which could not be easily exaggerated. Dickinsonians were never anxious over the reaction when Leon Prince spoke in its behalf. To many an alumnus it was a matter of genuine pride to claim alumni relationship with such a man. In this field of representation alone Leon Prince did for Dickinson a service perhaps difficult if not impossible to match.

He had his own sense of values. He measured matters in his own way. The conventional standards were not always his. For instance, he declared that the fervor of interest aroused by the spectacular reunion of one of the classes was worth more to Dickinson than the results of a recent endowment fund campaign. Materialism counted not overmuch with him. His legacy to posterity, like that of many other outstanding men, would not mean much on the scales of the gold assayer, but on scales more enduring, it tips the beam to the bottom.

If some day the virtues of Leon Prince were wrought into bronze, it would be a gracious tribute to his memory, but they shall live longer than bronze as generation by generation preserves the memory of a gentleman, a scholar, a friend and a man.

Morgan At Eighty

WHEN former President James Henry Morgan reached his 80th birthday anniversary, January 21, it was inevitable that note would be taken of it by the campus and friends outside. It happened just that way, a dinner, eulogies, morocco-

bound sheafs of well-wishing letters and an obviously happy but humble Dr. Morgan.

Dr. Morgan's contribution to the College as President alone stands in bold-face type in the annals of Dickinson. As student and professor, his niches are deep, but deeper still is that he carved as executive of an institution that was wavering at his induction between the mortician and the morgue.

Apparently Dr. Morgan resolved as President that nobody would lock the college doors if he could help it. Slowly but surely he puffed life into the institution and set it on its way which has been ever upward. From his friends Dr. Morgan was reminded of this on his eightieth birthday. It was a gift any man might covet.

His Entire Estate

IT IS impossible for all Dickinsonians to contribute during life or by bequest in the full measure many of them desire. Some must render their accounting in the form of service. To others is given the good fortune to contribute in substance.

Such good fortune came to the late Samuel A. Lewis, '91, Frederick, Maryland, lawyer who left his entire \$10,000 estate to the College "for the purpose of helping educate young men without means of their own as may be selected by the board of trustees."

When such is set out as the purpose of a bequest, it is manifest that the testator has had in his own experience knowledge of the difficulties which beset some young men in acquiring an education. There is no more persuasive evidence of the appreciation of man for his own education than his decision to make possible an education for others.

It will be a sorry time for higher education in America if this privilege is restricted to those able out of their own purse to pay for it. It will be just as sorry if the price of an education is made so low that all may pay it without effort. But it is a happy time when through such contributions as that made by the late Mr. Lewis, aid may be extended to those worthy of an education.

One hopes that this generous alumnus, like all others who make like contributions may know in some fashion how deeply the College appreciates their benefactions.

A Devoted Son

IN THE gift of \$50,000 to the College to endow a chair in English in memory of his mother, Prof. Montgomery P. Sellers has given expression to one of the finest evidences of devotion to Alma Mater. No graduate's loyalty is open to question when it is buttressed by substantial gifts of this sort and purpose.

There is something especially appealing in the formula which Dr. Sellers adopted to show his affection for Dickinson. For years he has taught in the English department and his gift actually endows the chair he has occupied for so many years. And to designate it as a memorial to his mother illustrates a double filial sense of gratitude and obligation.

The influence of such gifts is not easily measured. That it may inspire other sons of Dickinson to do likewise is not unlikely. That it further establishes the deep interest of Dr. Sellers in his and our college is undeniable and that it will be helpful is obvious.

Morgan Life Sketch

Continued from page 19

his spending money, forbidding the contracting of bills "for horse or carriage hire, confectionery, fruit, eatables of any kind, or other articles unnecessary for a student." The professors, strong, inspiring men, were several of them clergymen and all weighed on the side of good manners and morals.

But otherwise the College was in a seriously low state. The plant was rundown, the curriculum rigid and narrow, the enrollment dwindling. The grass on the campus for example, was cut only once a year, by a local dairyman; and even that rite was almost abandoned, for he threatened to quit the job unless the students stopped upsetting the haystacks. Rooms were lighted with oil lamps and heated by small egg-coal stoves. There was a crack in the bottom of Morgan's stove in his room, live coals sometimes dropped to the zinc plate beneath, and Morgan often wondered why the building was not frequently set afire. As for the course of study, the ancient languages, mathematics, and rhetoric and grammar formed its backbone and no choice of subjects was offered until the junior year, when Hebrew or chemistry might be elected in place of Greek or Latin. Literature, history and the social sciences, now so popular, were thrown to the professor of English, who taught logic and metaphysics as well. When Morgan entered Dickinson in 1874, only 88 students were enrolled in the four classes; his own class, he has written, "was the smallest and one of the poorest of its late history;" and in 1876, with only 49 students, the College reached its nadir. Someone rather aptly summed it all up by saying the institution was merely "playing at college."

Morgan entered upon his classwork with energy and enthusiasm and, finding his stride, soon led his class. In his junior year, the choice offering, he

dropped his Greek for work in qualitative analysis and became a scientific elective. At the end of his course he ranked second in a class of nine. Not only was he a good student, but already showed a knack for teaching others, and this ability combined with his sympathy and readiness-to-help to aid many a fellow student struggling with the language whose mysteries had inspired Charles Robbins, '76, to scrawl on the wall of beloved Professor Harman's room:

I hear the angels whisper,
I see or seem to see
The gleaming of the waters
Upon the Jasper sea.
I slip in Jordan's waters,
My faith is growing weak,
For Docky says the angels
All speak good Attic Greek.
But what to me is Heaven
And all its pearly joys,
If I must flunk in Attic,
As when I was a boy.

If Morgan worked hard, he played hard too. Into the few extra-curricular activities which the College afforded he entered whole-heartedly. He became a member of Phi Kappa Psi, directed its annual rushing campaigns, and in his senior year was elected president of the local chapter. He was a member of Union Philosophical Society where, the campus understood, none excelled him in debate; and his Society named him one of the editors of *The Dickinsonian* in 1877-78, chose him to speak at its Anniversary in 1878, and appointed him, first as an undergraduate and then for many years as an alumnus, a member of its executive committee. As a scientific student he was interested in the work of the departmental club and the college paper of March, 1878, reports that he addressed the group on "Oxygen and its Preparation." The formal college public speaking contests attracted him; in the sophomore contest he spoke on "Labor—The Fiat of Heaven;" and the next year he won the coveted gold medal

of the Junior Oratorical Contest with "a plain, common-sense speech" on "The Politician." This address, subsequently printed in *The Dickinsonian*, shows Morgan's sanity in treating an emotion-charged subject and his independence in scorning the rhetorical trappings with which most of the college orators of his day adorned their "efforts."

His character and natural abilities won him the respect and confidence of professors and students alike; he won the friendship of his fellows as well. The room in West College, number 47, where he and Walter A. Powell roomed for three years, was the meeting place of those students socially inclined. Here they gathered to discuss the College, current events, politics, and religion, as only college students can; and when they tired of philosophy, turned to athletics. "That room was frequently Dickinson's gymnasium," remembers Powell. "As I look back through the years and recall the physical activities in that room I wonder that there was any furniture left in June, 1878." They lived the life of normal college students; society, class, fraternity all claimed them. Sometimes in the evenings as they studied, Zeb Linville, playing "The Last Rose of Summer" on his cornet, drew them from their geology or their Guizot; sometimes it was a cannon-ball rumbling down the hallway, or, when the weather was fine, a group of students in the old college pagoda mournfully wailing "It Was Our Last Cigar," inviting who would to join them there; while occasionally some daring fellow opened the double lock of the belfry and began to labor the ancient clapper madly out of time. This students' life was Morgan's for four years; he shared it all, participating gladly—though today he cannot recall whether he ever possessed a set of keys to the bell tower. On Class Day, as historian of '78, Morgan told the story of his class. *The Dickinsonian* thought the history "of merit far in excess of those of previous years;" and then it

added, almost slyly, "There was some regret that this gentleman attributed most of his exploits to other members of the class."

In late June the commencement was held and Morgan brought his mother from Philadelphia for the occasion. President McCauley preached the baccalaureate sermon from Romans xiv, 7: "For none of us liveth to himself;" and a few days later in Emory Chapel Morgan as second honor man delivered the salutatory address. Custom demanded that it be spoken in Latin. The college paper reported afterwards, "His appearance on the stage was scholarly, and he seemed to know what he was talking about, though most of the audience did not."

Having completed his college course, Morgan was undecided as to his future work. He felt that he wanted to study law but, not being sure, decided to wait a year. Accord'ngly, a position to teach having been offered him, he accepted an instructorship in English and commercial subjects in the Pennington Seminary, the special school of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, a co-educational institution of about 250 students. By the close of the first year, Morgan had abandoned his idea of studying law and had decided to enter Drew Seminary to prepare for the ministry. At the same time, however, he was offered the position of vice-principal of Pennington and, perhaps flattered by the offer to a man only a year out of college and in preference to older and more experienced teachers, he accepted it and remained at Pennington another two years.

This advancement case, undoubtedly, because he early won the respect and confidence of both colleagues and students. In his first year at Pennington Morgan had been tested and had mad' a significant decision. One day he found himself one of a group of teachers discussing the management of the school.

Some of the older men were decidedly

critical and hostile in their attitude and finally one of them declared, "There is only one thing for us teachers to do. We must combine against old Doc," the principal. "This made me sit up with a start," Morgan shortly afterward told a friend, who remembers the conversation, "I said nothing then and took some time to think the matter over. As a result of my consideration of the question, I decided to have nothing to do with such an attitude or plan. I decided that if I had any complaint or suggestion to make I would go to the head of the school and talk it over as tactfully as possible. I would be for the administration in every possible way."

Similarly he had the respect of the students, despite his youthful appearance and inexperience as a teacher; but the boys could not resist singing in fun, whenever Morgan was in their hearing, a popular ditty of the day:

Johnny Morgan plays the organ,
His sister plays the trombone,
His father beats the big bass drum—
A-rub-a-dub, dub, dub, dub.

Morgan resigned his position at Pennington in 1881 to accept an instructorship at Rugby Academy in Philadelphia, where he had prepared for college eight years before. At the end of a year there, he received an offer to become principal of the but recently re-established Dickinson Preparatory School and, in the face of a more remunerative offer from Rugby, accepted the call to Carlisle. Accordingly, the college catalogue of 1882 could announce, though one might honestly question the truth of the representation, that the school was "in the immediate charge of Professor J. Harry Morgan, A. M., an alumnus of the College, and for years a successful teacher in prominent positions." Morgan's work at the Grammar School was thoroughly satisfactory and in 1884 he was transferred to the College as adjunct-professor of Greek, to aid Professor Harman in that department and

to take charge of the college library, then shortly to be moved into the new Bosler Hall. Other teaching work fell his lot in the years that followed, rhetoric, logic, and political economy, each for brief periods, but Greek was his for 30 years until, in 1914, he became president and reluctantly dropped all his teaching work.

As soon as Morgan's appointment was announced, *The Dickinsonian* offered some friendly advice to the new man. "Don't see too much . . . Don't show any partiality to the coeds . . . Don't be over-anxious to earn your salary by keeping the class in the whole hour," the paper cautioned. Whether Morgan trimmed his course by these gratuitous admonitions is doubtful; at any rate, he soon was a well-liked, almost popular, member of the faculty. He presented some volumes to the Union Philosophical Society library and, "That is the real enthusiasm!" exclaimed the college paper. A few months later it reported, "The Sophomores and Freshmen give good reports of Prof. Morgan's method of teaching. He is spoken of as possessing rare enthusiasm, ability and skill." Some years later, when Morgan had served fifteen years, President Reed in like words reported to the Trustees that Morgan did his work "with the enthusiasm, earnestness and thoroughness characteristic of the man."

That Morgan was a fine teacher his former students abundantly testify and they remember that, at least in the first half of his teaching life, it was his reputation that as a teacher none excelled him. "As a Greek teacher," writes one, "he was prominent and excellent." No rapt and dreamy scholar he, but "the incisive practical coach." He had the rare ability to inspire interest and to make his students work, and he held them to exacting standards of scholarship and accuracy of thought and speech. "To stimulate thought, to criticise the statements of the author, his logic and

rhetoric," was an aim of the department of Greek. In his Greek classes, so well did Morgan know the authors, that he never referred to the text; in logic he was following a natural bent, although he long afterwards confessed that he never was more than two pages ahead of the class in the text; while as for rhetoric, "his clear, direct, forceful, and sometimes devastating frankness of speech," writes a former student, "was an ever present illustration of the principles of that branch of English."

What he taught his students long remembered; how he taught became a part of them. This second side of teaching he regarded of paramount importance, sometimes, as president, telling his instructors, "It isn't what you teach, but how, that counts." Morgan's students carried away from college into life the compelling memory of the exactness of knowledge and speech which he required of himself and of them, of his careful teaching, and, if of his severity in matters of discipline, also of his scrupulous fairness, of being, as one of them put it, a "square-shooter," "playing the game" as a faculty member. "Dr. Morgan was sublimely great as a teacher and as an adviser," another one of his students has written. "I doubt if there have been many men in or out of colleges who have given so much of themselves as a possession for hundreds of students and men in all walks of life. Every man who was in College from the early eighties until the present day is made up in a substantial part of Dr. Morgan." For his standards often became their standards and the silent persuasion of his character set more than one man on the right road, with a serious purpose in life. In 1892, two young seniors, looking back over their college life, solemnly concluded that James Henry Morgan "was a great man, the greatest ever connected with the College by all odds and that sooner or later the truth of our conclusion would be demonstrated."

Students who sought his advice found

Morgan always kindly and helpful. In the early years the women of the College though they petrified at the mention of his name, almost without exception sought his advice on their college problems first of all. Men went to Morgan with their personal problems and they found him always ready with an honest answer. Occasionally he helped boys in other ways and they, in their unbounded gratitude and affection, sometimes neglected to observe the condition of silence which he imposed. In these intimate relations, as in all others of his life, Morgan revealed to the fullest his wisdom and his humor, which have grown deeper and mellower with the years, and his exhaustless store of anecdotes. He seemed to have a tale for every problem. The counsellor and friend of many, "to me," writes one of his students, "he was nothing less than a spiritual father, and I doubt not this can be said by scores of others who have come under his influence." In this same student the memory of Morgan recalled the lines of Goldsmith:

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway
leaves the storm,
Though 'round its base the rolling
clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

When Morgan came to the College in 1884, a part of his work was to assist Professor Harman in the care of the library. Until 1893 he was assistant librarian in charge, then, succeeding Harman, librarian until 1900, when he resigned in order to devote his time to other work. At the very beginning a knotty problem arose: each of the literary societies, as well as the College, owned a library, and all three were to be transferred to the recently completed Bosler Hall. It was unwise and wasteful separately to catalogue and manage the libraries; yet the societies would never consent to a merging of their collections

with the college library. Morgan, characteristically, resolved the question by compromise: the libraries would remain each under its own management but all three would be indexed in a union catalogue. Morgan studied his problems as librarian, even spoke before professional groups on the best means of making a college library available to students, and he did what he could to improve the Dickinson library, by completing periodical files and purchasing encyclopaedias and other works of reference. But on the whole, as librarian Morgan had little to do. The library was open only twice a week: from 1 to 1:30 Wednesdays, from 1 to 2 Saturdays: accessions were few—"Purchases for the library have been the exception rather than the rule," a Trustee committee reported in 1892—and cataloguing was a simple, unscientific matter. Indeed, it was not until Morgan's presidency, when a fulltime, trained librarian was appointed and money was appropriated for the purchase of books, that the library began to play any real part in the life of the College, and in this growth he constantly encouraged it.

Shortly after his coming to Dickinson, in 1892, President Reed inaugurated the system of four class deans with a chairman, and he made Morgan one of the board. Four years later Reed asked Morgan to become chairman of the Board of Deans and then, in 1903, dean of the College. In this position Morgan was of inestimable value to the president, rendering, as Reed often testified, "much excellent service," and "very great assistance to the President," relieving him "of many important but vexatious matters of detail work," and ensuring Reed of a loyal management of the College during the president's many absences from Carlisle.

Reed by temperament was unfit to deal with the petty but pressing problems whose wise solution makes for ease and smoothness of college administration. As a result, and because of

the president's absences, it came about that Morgan began to concern himself with an ever-increasing number of matters, academic, social, and personal. Asked some years later to define the office of dean, Morgan replied that his work is to aid the president in whatever way lies within his power to promote the welfare of the college. In thus formulating the broad conception of the function of dean, one of his successors in that office believed, "Morgan was a pioneer."

The students recognized the enlarging scope of Morgan's activity as dean and one of them has written, "Whether so regarded or not by the rules, he appeared to the students to regard the office as that of the College detective, policeman or watchman. He prowled about the campus at all hours and the students who could pull a fast one without his interference felt they had reached the heights of achievement." The way Morgan anticipated student highjinks was almost awe-inspiring to the students. Frequently, of course, impromptu class scraps broke out and these, the students sometimes thought, Morgan enjoyed as much as they. "Certainly he did not hang about the fringe of the melee when the two phalanxes collided," remembers a student of 1902. "He was into it, pulling out boys and tossing them aside or grabbing them by the collars long enough to catalogue for subsequent citations or, maybe, just for the lust of battle."

Naturally, Morgan's role as dean only increased the reputation of disciplinarian which he had won in the classroom. Of his manner there *The Microcosm* sang:

There's a tall, thin man named
Morgan,
He makes as much noise as an organ,
And when he is vexed
Says, "Look at your text,"
And glares at a man like a Gorgon.
The same publication, throughout his

active service as dean, spoke of him as an almost terrifying figure, "the redoubtable James H., Dean of the College;" and declared

There is no flesh in Morgan's stony heart;

It does not feel for man.

or repeated a current campus warning:

Doctor Whiting oft reminds us
We must not with Morgan fool.

But no jests ever obscured the fact that, with Morgan, as Morgan has written of another dean, while a student might regret the necessity of discipline he was always forced to admit its justice.

During all these years and even continuing into the period of his presidency, demands upon Morgan's time and talent were frequently made by college, civic and religious groups, as is the lot and opportunity of professors in a small college town; and these, if they did not interfere with his college work, Morgan did not refuse. Almost constantly for more than 30 years after his graduation he was a member of the executive committee of Union Philosophical and he served several terms as president of the General Society. Similarly he has always maintained interest in the problems and progress of his fraternity. Elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa upon the installation of the Dickinson Chapter in 1887, Morgan was at once elected treasurer and held this office until 1910. Within a brief period in 1903, for example, he was asked to address the college classes in education on the "Treatment of Truants and Incorrigibles," and a prayer-meeting in the Preparatory School on "The Power of Imitation."

Morgan's religious interests had little abated since the day when he resolved to become a minister. He was a prime mover in bringing a "College church" to Dickinson in 1890 and in many ways aided its pastor, Dr. William W. Evans —with whom, as Evan's daughter re-

members, Morgan used to bring home "hundreds" of trout from the Yellow Breeches, Whiskey Spring, and LeTort Creek. In 1896, completing a course of private study, Morgan was admitted to the Central Pennsylvania Conference and sometimes preached thereafter. As chairman of the Conference Board of Ministerial Training, he has rendered excellent service, constantly throwing his influence on the side of higher educational requirements for prospective ministers, while as trustee of the Allison Memorial Church, in Carlisle, he gave that church for many years the benefit of his great experience and abilities as a financial adviser and administrator.

Morgan has always been interested in current civic problems, considering them with the same principled reasonableness which characterizes all his thought. In the midst of a most emotional political campaign wages respectively by the friends and enemies of the people, Morgan retained a sane outlook. "There," he remarked, as a workman, who had just finished fixing the porch of his home, drove home in his automobile, "there is a commentary on the state of the American workman." This interest led him to thoughtful reading, especially after his retirement, and occasionally into active politics. In 1896, running as a Republican, without opposition, he was elected a school director and in 1898 and 1901 was reelected, the only office he ever held. He has served the State Anti-Saloon League for twenty years as secretary of its executive committee, and sometimes, when a moral issue was involved, he has not hesitated, despite censure, publicly to announce his support of candidates.

Morgan was married in 1890. His bride was Mary R. Curran, one of the first women students at Dickinson and a graduate in the class of 1888. They had met first in the professor-student relationship and the association grew and deepened in the two years following Miss Curran's graduation. Mrs. Mor-

gan was an unusual woman and shared largely in the civic and educational work of the College and of the community. One of the founders of the Carlisle chapter of the American Association of University Women, Mrs. Morgan was at once elected its first president. She was active in the work of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, was a member of the Carlisle Civic Club and chairman for many years of its educational committee; and she was similarly a member of the first Board of Directors of the Carlisle Y. W. C. A. and the first and organizing chairman of its committee on religious education. But Mrs. Morgan's greatest interest was in the Methodist Children's Home at Shiremanstown and it was in the service of this institution that she died. In the life of Dickinson Mrs. Morgan will be long remembered as co-organizer with Mrs. Bradford O. McIntire of the annual Doll Show and for her kindly, gracious manner. "You have been nobly supported and helped," a faculty testimonial told Morgan in 1924, "by the tact and consideration of that other loyal Dickinsonian, Mrs. Mary Curran Morgan." "She was active in the affairs of college women nationally," concluded THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS on her death in 1927, "while the borough of Carlisle profited much by her leadership in many local movements."

In 1911 President Reed resigned and at his suggestion Morgan was named acting president until a successor could qualify. A few felt that Morgan, because of his abilities and his experience as Reed's lieutenant, should be elected president, but a majority deemed it wiser to select an outsider and accordingly the Board named Dr Eugene Allen Noble, president of Goucher College in Baltimore. The choice was a happy one, for President Noble's many excellencies were not those demanded by the conditions then besetting the College. Reed's brilliant 22-year administration had seen the college plant expand, the enrollment

climb steadily, and the morale uplifted by an inspiring leader; but there had been only a slight increase of permanent endowment and a threatening increase of the floating debt. In consequence of this situation and of Noble's inability to meet it, the debt, which had grown so large under Reed, grew larger still, while the numbers of students, no longer drawn by Reed's personal magnetism, fell off. The crisis came in the winter of 1913-1914. With over \$4,500 overdue on professor's salaries the borrowing capacity of the College exhausted, and the dissolution of the College imminent, the faculty petitioned the Trustees to act. The time had come to speak out and Morgan and several of his colleagues, championing their associates, presented their case to the Board. President Noble resigned and Morgan was "requested to take immediate charge of the campaign to secure new students," and elected president *pro tem.* Morgan knew what was required of him, nor could he have forgotten it if he would. "Dickinson requires a business engineer, one who is capable of rescuing a business institution from the throes of financial reverses, of reorganizing, reclaiming," asserted a local paper the next day. "What Dickinson needs at this time," declared another the same evening, "is a President who knows the value of a new student and of a cash subscription."

Morgan fell to work immediately. His action inspired trust and less than six weeks later the Board expressed their confidence in his work, named him acting president, but took no step toward selecting a permanent successor to Noble. A busy summer followed and the enrollment in 1914 was 35 in excess of the previous year. "We canvassed pretty closely," Morgan minimized in later years. At the close of the fiscal year, the financial statement of the College showed a slight profit. Showing it to the president of a local bank which held a large quantity of college notes, Mor-

gan added, "If some of the holders of the college notes should call for payment as they have every right to do, would I be able to borrow some money to meet the demands?" The answer was simple, almost casual, "You haven't reached your limit yet," and this reply told Morgan that the College was out of immediate danger and was, indeed, the tribute of one businessman to the financial and executive abilities of the other. By June it was apparent to all that Morgan had saved the College. The faculty requested that he be made president and this was the judgment of the Trustees. "He showed what he can do," a member of the Board told a newspaper reporter after the election.

The Trustees at once realized that they had a different type of president. They liked the way in which he presented business to the Board and several times expressed their appreciation of this; and time after time the Board adopted plans, recommendations, and policies exactly as Morgan had formulated them, sometimes a simple arrangement like adjusting a professor's salary, but more often complex schemes like defining Dickinson's part in the Jubilee Education Campaign of 1917 or Pennington's part in the drive of 1922. Frequently throughout the 14 years of his presidency the Board expressed congratulations and gratitude for Morgan's successful administration of the College. In 1919 the Trustees unanimously adopted the following resolution, summarizing the progress of the administration and setting forth certain immediate objects:

Whereas Dr. James H. Morgan will have been President of Dickinson College five years on July 31, 1919, and

Whereas his administration has so far resulted as follows as appears by the Treasurer's report . . . :

1st. Notwithstanding a substantial increase in the salaries of members of the Faculty and the difficulties incident to war conditions, the College has been op-

erated during this period without a deficit.

2nd. The College Debt has been reduced \$70,000.

3d. The Endowment Fund of the College has been increased \$100,000.

4th. With the aid of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Jubilee Fund, amounting to over \$125,000 was subscribed in the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1918, payable in five (5) years, of which there remains \$75,000 to be collected; and

Whereas the Board of Trustees desires to express their appreciation of the success which has attended Dr. Morgan's administration,

Now therefore be it resolved that the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College hereby tenders Dr. James H. Morgan its congratulations upon the excellent results of his administration of the College during the past five years, and in further evidence of their appreciation tender to him their cooperation in an effort during the next three years to accomplish the following results:

1st. Increase the salaries of the members of the faculty twenty-five per cent.

2nd. Extinguish the entire college debt.

3d. Increase the Endowment Fund of the College by at least \$100,000.

4th. Convert the old Chapel into a memorial room in honor of the Dickinson men who served in the great war just terminated.

5th. Renovate East, West and South College so as to make them more comfortable and attractive as dormitories for the students, and do whatever can be done to improve the appearance of the grounds and other college buildings.

The story of Morgan's administration, as embodied in this resolution is well known, and nowhere has it been better told, though too modestly and too impersonally, than in Morgan's own history of the College. Each year, except in 1918 and 1919 when the war

upset Morgan's carefully drawn plans, the enrollment showed an increase and the class which entered Dickinson in 1927, Morgan's last freshman class, was the largest which has ever entered the College. Each year, too, the financial statement showed a slight favorable balance, while reductions were made in the debt until by 1920 the total indebtedness of \$136,000 had been wiped out. In 1917 came a financial campaign, unwisely timed perhaps, but of great help nonetheless, and in 1922 the Dickinson-Pennington movement for college endowment. In 1923 Morgan could write, "We have no debt and can meet our every obligation on call, and the College meets its annual expenses from the annual income."

As well as increasing the financial resources of the College, Morgan's administration saw the expansion of the college plant and the strengthening of the college standards and morale. With the remodelling of the old college chapel into Memorial Hall, the restoration of West College was begun; East College was thoroughly renovated in 1924; the construction of the Alumni Gymnasium was started in 1927. The campus was made more beautiful: in 1924, for example, the students requested the administration to build an additional path and to plant grass in certain places, which they undertook to protect; these things were done and the students have to this day observed their half of the bargain. Not a little of this work was made possible through the generosity of alumni whom the rebirth of the College had brought closer to their alma mater. Chief among these was Lemuel T. Appold, of the class of 1882, whose munificence built Memorial Hall and the McCauley Room in West College and whose executive abilities made the General Alumni Association a vital force for the college welfare.

So, too, the work of Morgan's first year gave impetus to the serious study of college history. *The Dickinsonian* re-

flected accurately the spirit and published a series of articles on aspects of Dickinson's past. If they were wretchedly done, with dates incorrect, facts wrong, interpretations tortured, they showed how much yet needed to be done. Judge Edward W. Biddle, a true Dickinsonian and amateur in history, set out seriously to learn the story of the early years of the College. The result of his investigations were published about the middle of Morgan's presidency, two painstaking monographs, *The Founders and Founding of Dickinson College* and *The Old College Lot*. They provided, it developed, the spade-work for Morgan's own monumental history.

Just as Morgan as a teacher had held his students to high stands of scholarship, so now as president he early began to increase the academic requirements of the College. This, he has written, was his greatest pride. The number of students which the College would accept was limited in 1921 to 500; this made possible the admission of only the most promising applicants and Morgan likes to tell how in the last year of his administration every member of the freshman class but one had stood in the upper half of his high school graduating class and that that one entered by examination. In small ways scholarship and scholars were encouraged, and the challenge of the abler students was met. The "A" dinner, although conceived by Dean Filler, was championed by Morgan; students were sectioned according to ability; honor courses were instituted and, although not of general influence, have done great things for the few who have taken them; the system of majors and minors was adopted and quietly, before other schools had begun widely publicized experiments of the same kind. So jealous was Morgan of Dickinson's rising academic standards, that he was prepared to sever relations with the School of Law, believing that the admission requirements of that institution reflected unfavorably upon the College.

More quickly than he achieved these things, Morgan succeeded in restoring confidence in the members of his faculty. The professors stood behind him and he stood up for them. They were wretchedly paid in 1914 and for some years afterwards, but beginning in 1915 Morgan annually recommended the distribution of such bonuses, if only of \$50, and the adoption of such increases in basic salaries, as the year's finances seemed to warrant. Before he left the presidency Morgan had laid down, and the Trustees adopted, the principle of sabbatical leave. In this and in other ways securing his colleagues a more comfortable living and assuring them of opportunity for study, and in increasing the teaching staff, Morgan showed that his concern with financial problems, great and enveloping as they were, had not blinded him to the fact that teaching is after all the chief business of a college. Selection of teachers, indeed, Morgan always regarded as his most important job and, bringing to the task an almost uncanny ability to judge a man's worth, he made selections which generally proved satisfactory and many yet remain with the College. In 1924, on the tenth anniversary of his taking over the administration of the College, the faculty tendered him a signed testimonial of their respect and affection.

As the resources of the college increased, your first thought was for a more nearly adequate compensation for your associates, even to the neglect of your own. Moreover, you have been accessible, patient, and sympathetic to every one of us.

Your ideal of a college faculty has been an organization of teachers each stressing his own subject, but to a unified end; all respecting every other teacher and all living together in mutual respect, appreciation, and esteem.

What Morgan did, he did as a liberal arts college and throughout his admin-

istration he championed that ideal of education. When the whole aim and purpose of the small liberal arts college was called into question, as it was in the Twenties, Morgan, nevertheless, remained firm in his loyalty to them. He neither predicted the speedy demise of the liberal arts schools nor hastened to do the popular thing and introduce professional and non-academic courses. "In recent years when educational standards have often been lowered," the president of a neighboring liberal arts school, who came to know him in this period, has written, "Dr. Morgan has retained his belief in the type of education for which a liberal arts institution exists. In other words, Dr. Morgan has used his head in a period when so many have lost their heads," for Morgan believed intensely, as he declared at Wilson College in 1920, that in the college dedicated to the liberal arts, "are possibilities which properly used may be made to meet any modern condition likely to arise."

His philosophy of the liberal education he stated from time to time, sometimes abroad, as at Wilson College or Gettysburg College in 1923, more frequently at Dickinson in his annual reports to the Board of Trustees. "We are doing an unusual work as measured by the character of our product. We are largely preparing leaders for the moral movements of the age. We are doing the work of the small college, and it is a distinctive work, differing materially from that of the big institution. . . . We are doing a very great work in our quiet way, and I say this modestly, even humbly in my gratitude for the opportunity to share in this work of eminent value. It is not so important that we make a few more machines in America . . . but it is all important that the moral and religious forces of our civilization be undergirded. . . ." Two years later he reaffirmed his conviction: "There is and can be no shortcut to breadth of culture and character,

and I hope that we shall hold fast to the ideal of broad general culture on which may be built the structure of professional or business training; hope that we may always aim to make men first of all, to make lives worth while, in the confidence that a living will come in all good time." But his most eloquent statement of the ideals of liberal education at Dickinson he made in the concluding words of his history:

"Finally, it may be said that in fair and stormy weather alike, some fair, but more of it stormy, the College had held steadily to its first and only love, the liberal arts and cultural studies. Many colleges have turned aside to fads of one kind or another, have said, "Lo, here, and lo, there," bowing to the changing winds of popular clamor; they have offered courses in near-engineering, in commerce and business—easier courses suited to many who are not fit for the culture of the liberal arts. These are all good courses for their purpose, but Dickinson has steadily maintained that they should not be confused with the old college courses whose aim is culture, and has adhered to its own standards. It has never bowed to commerce. Its continued hold on public esteem shows that many there are who approve such a course; and Dickinson is set to meet the want of many cultured people who, mindful of the springs of their own intellectual life, continue to demand that education exalt the things of the spirit."

In 1927 Morgan was 70 and he signified to the Trustees his willingness to resign; the next year he formally tendered his resignation which he wished to be accepted at once. Morgan's dean, Mervin Grant Filler, was selected to succeed. Calling upon the alumni and friends of the College to support this new man as they had supported him, Morgan retired in the summer of 1928, just 50 years after his graduation from Dickinson. The honors and genuine praise which he had received constantly throughout his presidency now fell upon

him in a very torrent and that not only from college groups; and in 1929 the Trustees established in his honor the James Henry Morgan Lectureship. In the spring of 1929 he travelled to Europe, spending several months in Greece, Egypt, and Palestine.

Upon his return he settled in the old West Louther Street home he had occupied before 1914 and set diligently to work collecting data on the history of the College. Morgan had long been interested in the story of the planting of the College in the wilderness and of its subsequent growth; he had procured books, papers, and other materials of Dickinson interest for the library, he had striven to maintain contact with alumni, and he had written and spoken of the story as opportunity afforded. The task he set for himself, the writing of a formal history of the College, was not without difficulties for him: he had no historical training, yet must locate, assemble, and digest great quantities of unexploited materials; he was elderly and with poor sight, yet must somehow learn what secrets were locked in those ancient, faded letters, newspapers, and documents. Be he loved it all and the story of the College as it grew under his pen became a part of him, its actors his companions, and he soon was referring affectionately and fondly to dour President Nisbet as "the old man."

This delightful work absorbed Morgan for two years. In March, 1931, however, President Filler, who had been failing in strength for some time, died and the Trustees, acquiescing in Filler's suggestion and their own judgment, asked Morgan to return to the College as acting president. He held office until January 4, 1932, when he surrendered the College to the new president, Karl Tinsley Waugh, and retired, hailed by *The Dickinsonian* as "the grand old man of Dickinson."

Morgan turned again to the history, which had to be completed in time for

the college Sesqui-Centennial in October of the next year. The work, often fascinating, sometimes laborious, moved steadily forward and the manuscript was sent to the printer in the summer of 1933. The volume appeared in October. Few who read it failed to be carried along by the swift, clear flow of the narrative and to be caught by the beauty of its language. Morgan has written nothing so solid, so fine as this severe and simple prose. Professional scholars recognized the worth of the book and judged it a contribution of high importance to the history of Pennsylvania education; while others knowing well the man and the subject, saw in the history a magnificent labor of love.

Meanwhile, however, Morgan had been snatched a second time from his willing retirement. Events at the College had moved swiftly; in June, 1933, President Waugh had tendered his resignation and the Trustees had made Morgan acting president. No time was lost: Waugh's resignation had come on Saturday, Morgan met his faculty in Carlisle on the next Monday afternoon. The obligations of the preceding administration had to be met, its innovations liquidated or repealed; a freshman class must be selected, the approaching sesquicentennial celebration prepared for. Quickly and decisively these problems were solved. The year as it opened disclosed one more serious. The students were restless and bitter in their criticism of the administration of the College and even of Morgan personally; faculty members were embarrassingly outspoken both in defense and attack; the public, which understood nothing, berated the institution. Almost no one was helpful. The temper of the year, so different from that of 1914-1915, was revealed in a small incident which occurred in the staff of *The Dickinsonian*. An editorial was submitted marking the anniversary of Morgan's taking leadership of the College 20 years before and de-

tailing his work for the school, but such was the feeling of the time, that every reference to Morgan was deleted before the editorial was published. The year was, Morgan afterward admitted, the hardest he had spent at the College.

In September, 1934, after 15 months, he retired for the third time, sure that now at last he might view from afar the progress of the College he had so devotedly served for half a century. "Though we may see less of him in the years to come," said *The Dickinsonian* on his going, "the memory of the man will linger; and his tall, erect figure striding across the campus, his mentality of razor-keen sharpness, and his rich and mellow humor will form recollections always to be cherished by those many Dickinsonians who have had the privilege of knowing him."

Presents Valuable Books

Dr. Samuel Lenher, of Wilmington, Del., has presented a set of the Journal of the American Chemical Society from 1893 to date to the college in memory of his father, the late Dr. Victor Lenher.

Dr. Victor Lenher, who was for over a quarter of a century professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, attended Dickinson College for one year as a member of the class of 1894.

His son writes: "Although my father was at Dickinson for only a short period before he took up work at the University of Pennsylvania, he always retained pleasant memories of Dickinson, and I have often heard him speak of Dickinson with affection."

Dr. Lenher's specialties were selenium, tellurium, and the electric furnace. He was a starred scientist of "American Men of Science." He died in 1927.

A special bookplate is being prepared for this valuable gift.

PERSONALS

1879

Dr. H. H. Longsdorf, of Centreville, county prison physician and former coroner, was elected president of the Cumberland County Medical Association at the annual dinner meeting in January.

1886

Hon. E. M. Biddle, Jr., former judge of Cumberland County, was appointed a member of the committee on legislation which served in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Crime Conference held in December.

1894

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hays, of Carlisle, and daughter, Miss Ann Hays, are spending the winter at Hotel Charlotte Harbor, Punta Gorda, Florida.

1895

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Appenzellar are spending the winter months at the Hotel Huntington, Pasadena, California.

1900

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Lee Spahr, of Haverford, Pa., are spending the month of February at Pomander Gate, Paget East, Bermuda.

1905

Rev. E. C. Keboch was elected an advisory member of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church at a recent meeting of the board in Chicago. For the past 21 years he has been engaged in the work of religious education in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and for some years has been dean of the Dickinson Summer School of Religious Education.

1906L

Victor L. Braddock, Harrisburg attorney, was married on December 31, in Hagerstown, Md., to Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of Dr. George L. Brown, River Road, Harrisburg.

1908

Mrs. B. F. Chappelle, wife of B. F. Chappelle, head of the department of Romance Languages at the University of Nevada, died on September 6th.

Elbert M. Conover, New York, Director of the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture. Last college year lectured on Architecture and Religious Arts at ten Theological Seminaries and a number of Youth Conferences, State Councils of Religious Education and other interdenominational groups.

1909

The *Christian Advocate* recently contained an article headed "Frederick Brown Harris' Sermon Pleases President," which read as follows:

Christmas day services were held as usual under Church Federation auspices at the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris' sermon was so much enjoyed by the President, who with members of his family to the number of fifteen occupied two pews, that he asked for a copy. A man high in administration circles is having the sermon printed and a special leather bound copy, dedicated to the President, goes to the White House.

1910

Karl E. Richards, District Attorney of Dauphin County, Pa., was twice honored on January 8, when he was elected illustrious potenteate of Zembo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and president of the Dauphin County Bar Association.

1911

Miss Esther A. Moyer, daughter of Lieutenant Commander F. E. Moyer was married to Lieut. A. L. Cope, at the U. S. Submarine Base Chapel, Coco Solo, Canal Zone, on February 6. Her father, a member of the Chaplains Corps performed the ceremony. Chaplain Moyer is president of the Isthmain Religious Federation, having been elected at a recent meeting in the Balboa Union Church.

1913

Joseph Z. Hertzler, who is representative of the Shand & Jurs Company, large California manufacturers, has offices at 921 Shell Building, Houston, Texas. He is the president of South Texas alumni chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Milton Conover, Sc.D. has been abroad since September, 1935. He spent five months at the University of France in the Institute for Municipal Government. He has visited forty universities in Europe and Asia. Since August, 1936, he has been studying the government of the cities of India.

1915

Roger K. Todd was elected one of three new directors to serve a three-year term at the annual meeting of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce, in December.

Mrs. Roberta Reiff Gracey was reelected president of the New Cumberland school board in December.

T. M. B. Hicks, Jr., who graduated from Harvard in 1917, has been engaged in retail store management in recent years. At present he is manager of Pomeroy's in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

1916

The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America has announced the appointment of Albert H. Allison as field supervisor at its agency at Suite 2200 Lincoln Liberty Building, Philadelphia.

1917

Robert L. Myers, Jr., who then was secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania, will remember December 14, 1936, as a big day on his calendar. His first daughter, Virginia Elizabeth, was born in the early morning. He has three sons. At noon he acted as reading clerk for the first Pennsylvania Democratic electoral college in eighty years. In the evening, Governor Earle named "Bob" chairman of the newly created Unemployment Insurance Board of Review for a six-year term, which raised his earnings from \$7,500 to \$9,000 a year.

1918

Mr. and Mrs. Ruter W. Springer, of Carlisle, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Constance, to Mr. William Arthur Trees, January 9, 1937.

1921L

George P. Mashank, attorney of Sharon, Pa., was sworn in as Assistant United States District Attorney at Pittsburgh on February 1. A graduate of Duquesne University and the Dickinson School of Law, he was assistant district attorney of Mercer County from 1932 to 1936.

1924L

Joseph F. Ingham, former member of the law school faculty and for seven years special counsel in the State Department of Highways, resigned that post in December. He has returned to the practice of law at Laporte, Pa.

Miss M. Vashti Burr, of Ebensburg, former Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, was elected president of the Women's Professional Panhellenic Association at its eighth biennial convention in New York City early this month. The association has 75,000 members. She is also president of Phi Delta Delta Legal Fraternity.

1926L

John W. Mahaley, who graduated from the Law School last June and passed the bar examinations in July, was admitted to the Potter County bar in December. He has opened an office with A. N. Crandal, former district attorney, in Coudersport. For a

number of years following his graduation from college Mr. Mahaley taught school in Clark's Summit.

1927

Rev. Alfred C. Fray, pastor of the Methodist church at Orangeville, Pa., was married to Marian Van Horn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Van Horn, at Register, Pa., on December 29. Mrs. Fray graduated from the Bloomsburg State Teachers Colleges in 1933 and taught in the Cambria School. Rev. Mr. Fray graduated from the Boston University School of Theology in 1936.

1928

The engagement of A. Marian Thompson to John Thomas Edwards, of Philadelphia and Brooklyn, N. Y., was announced in December. The marriage will take place in the spring. Miss Thompson is teaching English in the Camp Curtin Junior High School of Harrisburg. Mr. Edwards is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is an architect in the offices of Dagit and Sons, Philadelphia.

Raymond M. Bell, of Carlisle, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at the midyear commencement of Pennsylvania State College. He received his master's degree at Syracuse University, and for the past several years has been teaching in the physics department at State and taking work for his doctor's degree. Specializing in radio, he has done extensive research work in physics, and is a regular contributor to several science journals, among them being *World Radio*, British radio magazine.

1929

Martin L. Harter, Jr., who is a member of the bars of Northumberland and Columbia Counties, is at present attorney for the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore.

Mary McCrone and Donald B. Waltman were married in the Aldan Union Church on July 13, 1936. The only attendant of the bride was her sister, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Jr., Martin Luther Harter, Jr., of Baltimore, was best man, and the ushers were William B. Yeagley and Henry K. Beard, of York. Mr. Waltman, who is a member of the York County bar, has law offices in the Central National Bank Building.

Mark N. Burkhardt, head of the mathematics department of the Carlisle High School, was elected secretary of the Secondary Education Department of the Pennsylvania State Education Association at their annual business meeting on December 30.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert F. Winkler announced the birth of a son, Albert Laird Winkler, on November 18.

Baltimore Notes

CARLYLE R. EARL, Correspondent,
129 East Redwood St., Baltimore, Md.

On December 16th, 1936, Mrs. Irma Merchant Laws was married to the Rev. William Dallam Morgan, '96, the retired rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, by the Bishop of Maryland. The Rev. Mr. Morgan is a past president of the Dickinson Club of Baltimore. They reside at 3905 Canterbury Road in Baltimore.

—o—

Lansdale G. Sascer, '14L, the president of the Maryland State Senate, is now frequently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland in the election to be held next year.

—o—

Rev. Asbury Smith, '23, known as "Charlie" in his college days, was transferred on February 1st from McKendree Methodist Church in Baltimore to Memorial Methodist Church in this city, due to a series of vacancies caused by the transfer of Rev. Dr. Mark Depp from St. Mark's Church, Baltimore, to Christ Church in Pittsburgh. Dr. Depp has a son in our freshman class.

—o—

Rev. Edward L. Watson, a retired member of the Baltimore Conference, who received the doctor of divinity degree from Dickinson in 1908, died of heart trouble on Lexington Street in Baltimore on December 29th, while he was walking to keep his regular weekly appointment of broadcasting at a local station.

—o—

Major Louis E. Lamborn, '16, Headmaster of the McDonogh School was presented the Silver Beaver Award by the Baltimore Area Council of Boy Scouts of America at the annual scouts' dinner held at the Rennert Hotel on February 9th.

—o—

The annual reunion and dinner of the Dickinson Club of Baltimore will be held at six thirty on Friday, April 9th at The Emerson in Baltimore.

1930

Harold W. Weigel writes that he "has developed into a full-fledged *paterfamilias*." Already possessed of a three-year old son, he was presented with a daughter, Doris Anne, on November 26, 1936. He is instructor in German at Pennsylvania State College, where he is working toward his Ph.D. in German Philology.

C. Melvin Shields was married in the United Brethren Church at Greenmount, Md., June 10, 1936, to Miss Lois V. Shatzler. Mrs. Shields is a graduate of Shippensburg State Teachers' College and for a number of years has been a teacher in the schools of Hamilton Township, Franklin County, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Shields reside in St. Thomas, where Mr. Shields is a member of the faculty of the St. Thomas Consolidated School.

1931

Dr. Herbert Baron completed his internship at the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., last July. After doing research work for six months, he became resident physician in the Hasbrouck Heights Hospital, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

1932

Hans von Wasielewski is completing his work for the Ph.D. degree in Geography at the University of Rostock, Germany. He has done considerable research, both in this country and in Germany, on the geography, geology, and agricultural economics of the Conestoga Valley, Pennsylvania, in which region he spent a summer or two after his graduation from Dickinson.

1933

To Melvin L. Feroe and Mrs. Feroe was born a son, Melvin Leroy Feroe, Jr., on January thirteenth, at the Pennsylvania Lying-in Hospital in Philadelphia. The Feroes live in Pottstown, Pa., where "Teb" is employed in the printing and box-making plant of his father, Robert A. Feroe who is a trustee of the College and the father of four Dickinsonians. Three other sons are headed towards Dickinson.

The marriage of Anna F. Green to Henry L. Stultz took place on December 11, 1936. They now reside in Middletown, Ohio.

1934

Mr. and Mrs. Russell R. Tyson, of Kennilworth, Pa., announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace M. Tyson, to Richard R. Wolfrom, in December. Miss Tyson is a graduate of Wilson College, 1934. Mr. Wolfrom, who graduated from the law school last June, is secretary to Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson, Lewisburg, Pa.

Benjamin James was married to Miss Grace Picton, daughter of the late Mr. and

Mrs. George Picton, of Plymouth, Pa., on January 14, in the Baptist Church, Scranton. Mr. James, who is a member of the Plymouth High School faculty and basketball coach, and his bride graduated from the Plymouth High School in 1930.

Ralph H. Thompson was elected at mid-year to teach English, coach debating and dramatics in the senior high school at Bridgeville, Delaware. George T. Macklin, '11, is Supervising Principal of the Bridgeville schools.

1936

C. Richard Rogers is employed with the National Rifle Association, with offices in the Barr Building, Washington, D. C. His address is 1744 "P" Street, Washington, D. C.

Helen Carl has been elected to teach English and Latin in the high school at Claysburg, Pennsylvania, taking the place of Mrs. Henry L. Stultz, formerly Anna F. Green, '33. Miss Carl began her work on February 8.

OBITUARY

1877—Prof. Charles S. Conwell, former member of the faculties of the University of Delaware and Wilmington Conference Academy, who also served two terms as a member of the Lower House of the Delaware legislature, died at his home near Rising Sun, Del., following a paralytic stroke, on December 9.

Born November 18, 1854, in Camden, Del., Professor Conwell prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary. He received his A.B. in 1877 and an A.M. in 1880. Upon his graduation from college he became a member of the faculty of Pennington Seminary, and two years later went to W.C.A. at Dover. Later he became a member of the faculty of the University of Delaware, and upon his retirement devoted his time to farming.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Annie Harrington, and a daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Rodriguez; also by a brother, William Conwell, an attorney in Baltimore, and two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Camden, and Mrs. Annie Cooper, of near Wilmington.

1886—Thomas Lattomus, president of the Townsend Trust Company, Townsend, Del., died on February 5, in a Wilmington hospital, after a long illness.

Born September 24, 1862, in Townsend, Del., Mr. Lattomus prepared for college in the Dickinson Preparatory School. He entered the College in 1883 and received his Ph.B. degree in 1886. He returned to his native state and entered into business, but served a year as principal of the Townsend High School, in 1889. He was a fruit grower, and was appointed postmaster in 1897. He was elected president of the Townsend Trust Company when it was organized in 1918, and was also a director of the Townsend Building and Loan Association. He was a member of the official board of the Townsend M. E. Church. As an undergraduate he was a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity and of the U.P. Society.

He is survived by his widow and one brother, Levi Lattomus, treasurer and cashier of the Townsend Trust Company.

1889—Harry Freeman Whiting, former member of the College faculty, died after a seven week's illness in St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., on October 24. He was a member of the faculty from 1893 when he became an instructor in Latin and was advanced to the grade of Adjunct Professor of Latin and Mathe-

matics and later to Professor of Latin and Greek, which rank he held until 1912 when he resigned.

He was the son of Dr. Henry Clay Whiting, professor of Latin in the College from 1870 to 1899 and was born in Schenectady, N. Y., on June 13, 1870. He prepared for college in the Dickinson Preparatory School, received his A. B. in 1889 and his A. M. in 1892. The year following his graduation he taught and studied in Cornell University.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Theta. He was active in the Masonic fraternity and was a past master of Cumberland Star Lodge of Carlisle.

He is survived by his sister, Mrs. R. P. McGovern, who was Helen Whiting, '02, and three sons, Lawrence of Louisville, Ky., Russell, of Birmingham, Ala., and Gerald of Beaver Falls, Pa.

1895, 1895L—Samuel A. Lewis, former Maryland State's Attorney and for forty years a prominent lawyer of Frederick, Md., died after a brief illness of pneumonia complicated by heart trouble, on December 17, in the Frederick City hospital. When after his burial his will was filed for probate, it was found that he had bequeathed his entire estate to Dickinson College.

Born April 6, 1865, in Foxville, Md., he attended the public schools near his home, and prepared for college in the Dickinson Preparatory School. He received his Ph.B. in 1891, an A. M. in 1894, and his LL.B. from the Dickinson School of Law in 1895. Upon his graduation from the law school he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County and, that same year, to the bar of Frederick County, Maryland. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Mr. Lewis was elected State's Attorney in 1911 and served four years, until 1915. Twice later he was the candidate for the same office, and in 1926 was an unsuccessful candidate for Chief Judge. In 1934 he was a delegate to the Democratic State convention from his county.

Mr. Lewis was unmarried, and is survived by a brother, J. Hooker Lewis, Thurmont, and one sister, Mrs. Elmer Ridenour, of Foxville.

1895—Dr. Guy Carleton Lee died after a long illness in Greenvillage, Pa., on December 26. He was 74 years old, having been born September 15, 1862, in Newton, Mass.

Prior to coming to Dickinson, Dr. Lee attended Rutherford College, North Carolina, and received his LL. B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1894. He received his A. B. degree from Dickinson in 1895 and A. M. in 1896, and LL. M. from the Dickinson School of Law in 1896; the Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1898; and in 1899 Rutherford College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. For a few years he was instructor in history in Johns Hopkins University, while a post-graduate student there.

From 1901 to 1908 Dr. Lee was literary editor of the *Baltimore Sun* and at the same time was editor of the *International Literary Syndicate*, a position he held from 1900 to 1916. In this period he wrote a number of books and made numerous appearances on the lecture platform.

Coming to Carlisle about 1912, Dr. Lee quickly established himself as a civic and business leader. He organized the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and served as its president until 1920. He was the publisher and editor of the *Herald*, a daily newspaper which went out of existence some years ago. During and after

the World War he was active in real estate development and built several apartment buildings. He also was active in the promotion and erection of the Molly Pitcher hotel. He was the organizer and director of the National Society for Broader Education until its disbandment some years ago.

He was married to Emaline E. Baker in 1889, and some years later to Dr. Hildegarde H. Longsdorf of Carlisle, both of whom are deceased. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Herman Lee, a daughter Caroline, and a daughter by a previous marriage, Mrs. Eadgyth Patch, of Boston, and a brother, Rev. J. C. Ayer, of Philadelphia, a retired Episcopal clergyman.

1899—Charles Hamsher Clippinger, former State senator and district attorney of Franklin County, Pa., died at his home in Greencastle, Pa., on the morning of February 6, after a week's illness of influenza, complicated by a heart ailment.

Born in Greencastle, Pa., on July 8, 1879, he graduated from the high school and from the Academy at Chambersburg. He entered college in 1895, was a member of the S. A. E. fraternity, and received his A. B. degree in 1899. He attended the Dickinson School of Law for a year and in 1905 was admitted to practice in Franklin County. In 1916 he began the first of four terms as district attorney of the county. He resigned as county prosecutor in 1930 to serve two years as senator from the Franklin-Adams district. He was chairman of the Republican Committee of Franklin County from 1926 to 1934.

During the World War he served as chairman of Draft Board No. 1 in Franklin County and also as district inspector of draft boards.

He was a member of the Methodist Church of Greencastle and was active in the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of Mt. Pisgah lodge, F. and A. M., Greencastle; the George Washington Royal Arch chapter, Chambersburg and the Continental Commandery, Knights Templar, Chambersburg, and of the Mystic Shrine, Harrisburg.

As an undergraduate he was a member of the college baseball team, and after leaving college joined the Waynesboro team in the Valley League. He also played in the Tri-State League. In his time he was regarded as one of the best third-basemen both in college and semi-professional baseball.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Beulah Snider Clippinger, a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, at home, and two sisters, Mrs. Watson R. Davison, of Chambersburg, and Mrs. Katrina Stone, of Greencastle.

1915—Joseph Meily, teacher of science in the Camp Hill High School for the past fifteen years, died suddenly on December 26th in a Harrisburg hospital.

He was a member of the Silver Spring Presbyterian Church and an elder of the congregation. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Martha Zimmerman Meily; two children, Richard and Martin, at home; two brothers, William J. Meily, of Harrisburg, and Rev. Thomas Meily, of Montoursville.

1917—Marion G. Evans for the past sixteen years a resident of Homestead, Pa., where he was employed in the Homestead Steel Works, died suddenly on December 22. He was the son of the Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Evans and was born in Williamsport, Pa., on Nov. 6, 1895.

He prepared for college in the Tyrone and Altoona High Schools and entered in 1913. He withdrew from college when this country entered the World War

in 1917 to enter military service. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. He played on class football, basketball and track teams and was a member of the varsity football team in his junior year. He was a member of the First Methodist Church of Homestead.

Besides his widow, Ellen McAndrews Evans, he is survived by his father, one brother, Vincent, of Mulhall; a twin sister, Mrs. Harry Morgan, of Williamsport, and two other sisters, Lucille of Williamsport and Winifred of Philipsburg. Funeral services were held and interment made in Williamsport.

NECROLOGY

Harry A. Lackey, prominent building contractor in Carlisle for forty years, died suddenly of a heart attack on February 3rd. Mr. Lackey was the contractor for the Alumni Gymnasium and most of the remodeling of the college buildings done in the last fifteen years. During his career he erected many of the larger buildings of Carlisle and neighboring towns.

Harry W. Baker, member of the firm of Baker & Gussman, which for some years has printed the *Dickinsonian* and done much of the college printing, died of a heart attack on January 28th. He was 59 years of age.

The Rev. Dr. Edward L. Watson, who received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from the College in 1908, died in Baltimore on December 29, at the age of 76.

He was authority on Methodist Episcopal Church history, a former editor of *The Washington Christian Advocate*, and pastor of churches in Maryland, Minnesota, and Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Federal Council of Churches of Christian America, and served on various boards and commissions of the church.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Edith C. Hann, and five children.

Mrs. Cornelia B. White, widow of J. Irvin White, former treasurer of the College, died at her home in Carlisle, after a week's illness, on January 4. She is survived by five children: Howard Dare White, of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Hubert DeGroff Main, of Maplewood, N. J.; and Mary R. White, Ruth E. White, and Jay I. White, all of Carlisle.

Henry T. Nuttle, father of Charles H. Nuttle, '03, director of the Morristown, N. J., Y. M. C. A., and Harry H. Nuttle, '06, president of the Maryland State Farm Bureau, and a daughter, Mrs. David Marine, of Yonkers, N. Y., died at his home near Denton, Md., December 9th. Mr. Nuttle, who was 79 years old, was president of the Peoples Bank of Denton. He is also survived by his widow.

Mrs. Emma Margaret Kruse, the mother of Dr. Harry D. Kruse, '22, professor at the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University and Secretary of the General Alumni Association, died at Bridgeton, N. J., on November 29th at the age of 78 years.

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