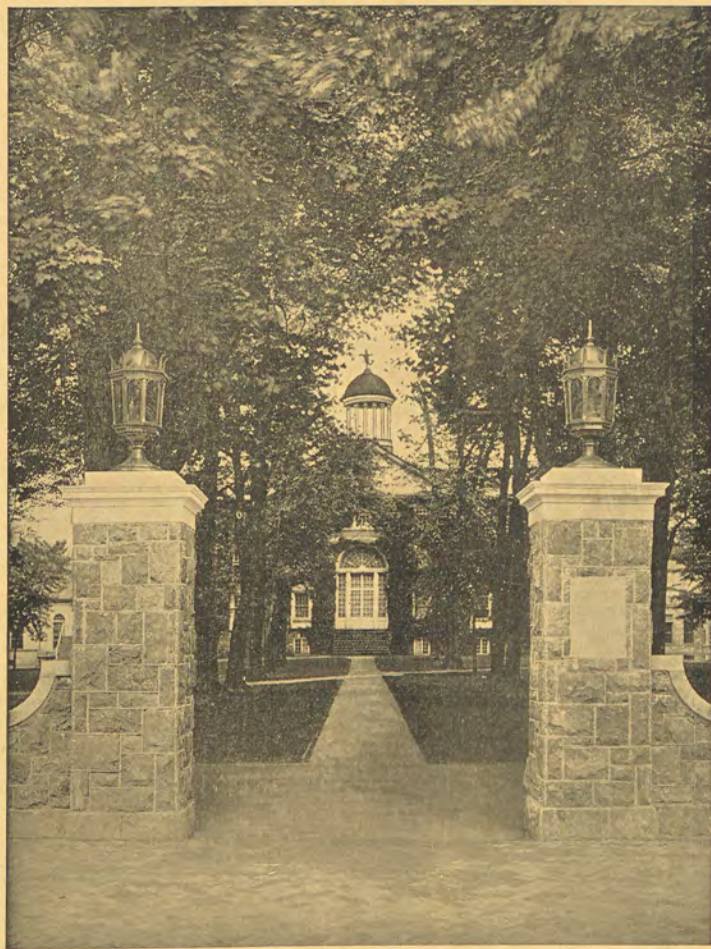


DICKINSON ALUMNUS



Vol. 11, No. 2

December, 1933

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THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS

December, 1933

Celebrate Sesquicentennial in Fitting Ceremonies

ONE hundred eighty-seven delegates of colleges, universities and learned societies and numerous descendants of founders and early presidents, parents of students, hundreds of alumni and other friends, attended the three day celebration and the various exercises marking the sesquicentennial of Dickinson College held on October 20, 21 and 22. Nine portraits of distinguished Dickinsonians were presented to the College at the sesquicentennial dinner and twenty-one honorary degrees were conferred in the academic convocation.

On October 20, the opening day of the celebration, Dr. Franklin T. Baker, graduate of the College in 1885, member of the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, was the speaker at the special Homecoming chapel. Two incidents gave these exercises unusual touches. One was the appearance of Dean Montgomery P. Sellers, who stood before the student body for the first time since June, when he was granted an indefinite leave of absence because of illness. The other was the presentation to President Morgan of honorary membership in Omicron Delta Kappa, student honorary fraternity, for "distinguished services to the College."

At noon of the opening day a luncheon was tendered to the college faculty by the Alumni Council, of the General Alumni Association, and in the afternoon a conference of liberal arts colleges, under the auspices of the Liberal Arts College Movement and the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania was held.

The Pageant of Dickinson, written by Mrs. Josephine B. Meredith, '01, dean of women, and directed by Prof.

Wilbur H. Norcross of the faculty, was presented in the evening and depicted the history of the first fifty years of the College. Some changes and improvements were made in the performance which was first presented successfully in June at commencement. The presentation was enthusiastically received by a large audience. This was followed by a reception tendered by President J. H. Morgan and the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Morgan and his daughter, Mrs. R. C. McElfish, '14, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd Lee Spahr received the guests in the President's office. The guests were presented by the four senior members of the faculty, Dr. B. O. McIntire, Dr. W. W. Landis, Dr. C. W. Prettyman and Dean M. P. Sellers. After seeing the President's office, the guests entered Memorial Hall where refreshments were served. The wives of members of the faculty presided at the various tables. Arrangements for the reception were made by the faculty committee on social affairs, consisting of Mrs. Josephine B. Meredith, chairman, Prof. Forrest E. Craver, Miss Mary B. Taintor, and Dr. Horace E. Rogers.

The convocation ceremonies on Saturday morning, October 21st, opened with an academic procession at 9:45 o'clock. The procession, led by Prof. M. W. Eddy as chief marshal, formed on West High street and passed through the college campus, turned in front of Old West and marched south to enter the Alumni Gymnasium.

President Harold W. Dodds, recently installed head of Princeton University, was the principal speaker, while the program opened following the playing of the Processional March by the

college orchestra under the direction of Ralph S. Schecter and the signing of the hymn, Accepted May our Offering Be, with an invocation by Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, '96. This was followed by the presentation of an historical sketch of the College by President Morgan. Dr. John Baillie, former member of the faculty at Edinburgh University, now teaching in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, brought the greetings of Edinburgh University, the alma mater of Dr. Charles Nisbet, first president of the College.

Following the conferment of the honorary degrees after the speech of President Dodds, John Charles Thomas, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company and one time student in Conway Hall, who received the honorary degree of Master of Music, delighted the audience by singing the last two verses of Alma Mater after the audience had sung the first verse.

Twenty-one honorary degrees were conferred, with members of the faculties of College and Law School and members of the Board of the Trustees acting as presenters in each case, while President Morgan presented the degrees. These were as follows: Master of Music, John Charles Thomas; Doctor of Sacred Theology, John Baillie; Doctor of Science in Education, William C. Sampson, Edwin M. Wilson; Doctor of Science, Charles A. Fife, James Hall Mason Knox, Jr., Spencer Penrose; Doctor of Literature, Allan Abbott, Stephen Vincent Benet, William Rose Benet, A. Edward Newton; Doctor of Humane Letters, Arthur H. Lea; Doctor of Laws, Wyatt Brown, Joseph Buffington, Robert C. Clo'hier, William M. Lewis, Clarence E. Martin, William P. Tolley, Luther A. Weigle, Frederic C. Woodward and Harold W. Dodds.

The Rt. Rev. Wyatt Brown, Bishop of the Harrisburg Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, pronounced the benediction.

The Sesqui program for the remainder of Saturday included a football game and the dinner in the evening. A capacity crowd on Biddle Field saw the Dickinson team defeat Allegheny by the score of 13 to 0.

The celebration concluded on Sunday morning when Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, of the Washington area of the M. E. Church, preached a masterful sermon in Allison Church.

The spoken words of the convocation were as follows:

Invocation by Bishop Richardson

Let us all unite in prayer.

Accept our thanks our Father for the faith that we have, the faith that is firmly established on Thine own revelation that Thou dost care for us. Thou art not pleased with being an infinite God that inhabits eternity. Thou dost desire most to be the Eternal Spirit that dwells within these bodies of ours which Thou hast honored by calling temples for the indwelling of Thy spirit. We are glad that we can believe that Thou dost care for and guide the destinies of those who put their trust in Thee. Thou hast revealed many times in past days how Thou art able to use men and institutions when they permit themselves to be used as Thy servants. We do believe that Thou has blest and honored the institution in whose name we are gathered today. We have the glad assurance that its achievement has not only been a fine and needed work along educational lines, but that it has also ministered to the moral and spiritual uplifting of those who have come here for instruction. As we think of the years of the past and as in the memory of these years we are equipped for the duties of today and the responsibilities of tomorrow, we pray that Thy guiding hand may be upon those who are guiding the destinies of this college, that they may be true to the high ideals that have guided them in past years. And may young men and women who come here receive that intellectual illumination that they are seeking, and may they also find that influence that is rooted deeply in moral and spiritual freedom. Bless the President of the College, and the Faculty of the College. Bless the students also and may they altogether learn those lessons that will be pleasing in Thy sight. We thank Thee for so many who are gathered here this morning. We believe that they are actuated by these same high ideals. And we pray for all those colleges that are represented here. We pray that into this

nation of ours there shall go out keen, intellectual citizens to be moral and true men and women in the realm of God. With Thy blessing upon all the exercises of the day and upon ourselves as individuals, we leave ourselves in Thy hands, trusting in the merit of Thy Son, our blessed and adorable Saviour. Amen.

Address of President Morgan

President Morgan: "Visitors, friends, alumni and students of the College: The committee having this celebration in charge felt that it was proper that there should be at first some little statement of what the College had been and done, and it devolves on me to give a brief sketch of some things pertaining to the life of the College. I propose to begin by telling you what may seem the last things first. Of course, an occasion of this sort calls for a looking into the far distant past by the standards of American life, but I wish first to call your attention to the somewhat nearer past. This near past to which I refer is suggested by a conference I had with Isaac Sharpless, then President of Haverford College, somewhat less than twenty years ago.

He startled me as we were riding on a train by asking me if I could explain the unusual distinction of Dickinson graduates. I say "startled me," and, as I recall it, my answer was that I didn't know that there was anything special of that character to explain. He said yes that the graduates of the College had been of unusual prominence. This stimulated me to make some investigation, and while doing this, I stumbled on the fact that at one time there were Dickinsonians in Washington in official positions as follows: A President of the United States, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, an additional Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Surgeon-General of the United States Army, a United States Senator, and an Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, soon to become its Secretary. It startled me almost that so small a college with so small an alumni body could be so largely represented at the Nation's Capitol. I then began a little investigation myself, looking over the list of the alumni of the College, and soon became convinced that my judgment as to the distinction of this or that individual would be personal only and should carry no weight with others. And so I concluded that it would be possible to make a little investigation based upon how society in its different forms had used Dickinsonians. I thought that we might consider that men who had been moderators of church bodies or bishops of their respective churches, men who had been professors or presidents

of colleges, men who had been governors of states, members of cabinets of governors of the states, state legislators, presidents of the United States, members of the Cabinet, judges, state and national, United States senators and United States representatives—that men who held these positions might be assumed, rightly or wrongly in individual cases, but assumed on the whole to have obtained something of distinction. I found that for the first one hundred years of the college life, one hundred years plus one really, after it had begun to confer degrees, of eighty-nine classes of those who graduated—it had lapses in its life—1442 had received the college diploma and five hundred and fifty-five offices or positions such as I have outlined had been held by Dickinsonians out in the world. Of course, I recognized at once that some of these positions had been held by those who had not graduated. Some of those who had held these positions had held more than one. But, on the other hand, the count did not regard any of the great body of ministers whom the College had graduated, or of the lawyers it had trained except those who had become moderators or bishops of the churches, or judges in state or national courts. So that more than one in three of the graduates in the first hundred years of the College held positions such as I have named. I thought it a rather remarkable record. It may be that it has been duplicated. I know not. I hope that it has. But it does mean that the College has been training men who have been recognized by their associates in society in its various organizations, training people to do the work of the world.

Now that covers the last things which I said should be first. I have not very much time. I would not worry you and cannot take time that belongs to others who are participating in today's exercises. However, just a word as to the background of the College.

Two hundred years ago the Penns were directing the Scotch-Irish settlers to this valley. They were also directing the Germans to the neighboring county of York. By the year 1750 there were enough of these people to be erected into a county and Cumberland County was established. In 1751 Carlisle was marked out here in the brush as a place for the county seat. Twenty-two years later, 1773, the Penns gave a lot in Carlisle for grammar school purposes. Eight years later the patentees of that grammar school said that it had such prosperous times that there needed to be an academy and were proposing to establish an academy. One of these patentees, John Montgomery, a very useful citizen of Carlisle and a member of Congress in Philadelphia, met Benjamin Rush and told



The Pageant of Dickinson

him of the movement for an academy here in Carlisle. Rush said, "No, no, not an academy but a college." Montgomery was aghast at the idea. The people back home were likewise. They said "We are poor, we haven't any money." Rush's reply was, "I will get subscriptions in Philadelphia," and he proceeded to do it. They said, "It is inopportune." He wrote a paper with reasons for the establishment of a college here. It would be a center that would keep people from leaving the Cumberland Valley. He wrote private letters and finally persuaded the people in Carlisle, but he never reconciled friends of the College of Philadelphia, as it then was, nor friends of Princeton to the establishment of another college in their territory.

If, then, institutions are the length and shadow of their founders, Dickinson College is the length and shadow of Benjamin Rush. He conceived the idea, he watched the idea come to something of fruition, as any modern obstetrician would take pre-natal care of the child to be. He himself secured what might be called the birth of the College by legislative action on the night of September 9, 1783. He himself was present at the meeting for organization six days later at the home of Governor Dickinson. The second meeting the day following was held in his own home in Philadelphia. The third at the City Hall in Philadelphia. They organized, taking the oath that Pennsylvania was and of right ought to be a free, sovereign and independent State, and that never since the Declaration of Independence had they given aid or comfort to King George or his

Army or Navy. A suggestion of the political conditions of the time.

After these meetings the other trustees probably went home satisfied to wait for the formal meeting in Carlisle seven months later. Rush, however, began to write letters and suggest a President for the new college, and on his suggestion they chose Charles Nisbet as President. Nisbet hesitated for a good while. The marvel is that he didn't continue to hesitate, but he came. He had three weeks, he and his family of six, in the home of Rush in Philadelphia; five days travel into Carlisle. These three weeks and five days might be called the honeymoon preceding a drab, drab period of almost nineteen years, when if any man ever had a hard time, he had. I wish I could tell you what hardships he suffered. There was a building with one room not twenty feet square in which the college teaching was to be done. Resources were practically nil. And when he died, the largest item of his estate was \$6,000 due him from Dickinson College. His salary was \$1,200, so that they were five years in arrears. Worse than this, they girded at him for complaining. One said, "We have paid him something to keep him from starving, but I am afraid it will not keep him from complaining," not recognizing that this was good excuse for all his complaints. But Nisbet died a great man, and strange to say in spite of their goadings, they were big enough to recognize that they had a great man in their midst, and they mourned him for many days.

The succeeding days were days of wandering. The endowment Rush had gathered

was dissipated, or went into that old building we call West College and into the belated salary of Nisbet. In 1816 the College was closed for five years, opening under a galaxy of great teachers with state help.

Dickinson, like so many other colleges, had early been the beneficiary of a state lottery. Nisbet wished tickets but could not raise the money. He probably got them on credit, their price to be taken from the proceeds to the College. Professor Ross at least did, as a due bill of his to the College for four lottery tickets at \$4.00 each is yet in existence. Davidson, the vice-president of the College, also got \$200 on back salary from the proceeds of this lottery. The theologians, Nisbet and Davidson, and the careful churchman, Professor Ross, all alike participated in some way in this lottery. But things have changed, and no college would now accept lottery benefits.

Benjamin Rush was the great temperance man of the time, but in the early years of the College he asked Montgomery to come to the city to join with him in raising funds for the College at Christmas time, when good eating and good drinking warmed the hearts of the people. Very human, those old fellows!

I think I will venture to tell one of the stories that was told in respect to Nisbet. He and Witherspoon, Princeton's president, evidently enjoyed one another's company. They were good friends. On one occasion Nisbet said, "I have such a ringing in my head." Witherspoon said, "It must be empty." Nisbet said, "Doesn't yours ring?" Witherspoon replied, "No." "Then it must be cracked," was Nisbet's quick answer. It must be he was a great wit. He caught one of the teachers at one time with a boy over his knee horsing him. Nisbet said, "Tut, tut, mon, you are putting knowledge in at the wrong end."

The College had closed in 1816 for five years. It re-opened in 1821, but was compelled to close again in 1832. This was the time when denominations were planning for colleges and the Methodists of this region were looking for a college site. Someone said there was a good college in Carlisle and they got it. They opened it and they also had many drab years. There is a record of 1844, I think it is, when the income for the year was \$8,750, but it met all the bills of the year. Just think of it, less than \$9,000! The second building was built for 10,000. Money went a long way in those times. Then came the Civil War and we had Union troops in here in 1861 to be discharged and Confederates in 1863. The Union troops followed them. Some of you have seen the markers on the Carlisle homes which go back to 1863. President Johnson



Bishop Wyatt Brown and President Morgan.

who met the difficulties during the Civil War achieved the first real financial victory of the College. The centenary of American Methodism under his generalship brought in a hundred thousand dollars—a fabulous sum, undreamed of before! This more than doubled the endowment of the College. Then like Moses on Nebo "he was not, for God took him" and he never got any of the good things that might have come from the victory he had achieved. The Centenary of the College in 1883 brought increased resources, and within the last twenty years—twenty years ago, I should say—the net resources of the College were about \$200,000. Since that time it has multiplied by five and resources are still growing.

The College has had some great outstanding teachers. Nisbet and Ross I have named. Mason and McClelland in the twenties of the last century. Then came a galaxy of teachers in the re-opening of the College in 1834. Durbin and Emory and McClintock and Allen, followed just a few years later by Baird whom the College loves to honor because he so much honored the College. And then later on, Charles J. Little, known to some here, and Robert W. Rogers who stayed with us altogether too short a time and who so wonderfully stimulated the youth of the College of his time. The College has always stood for the culture and stimulus that grows out of a small liberal arts college. Now, finishing its 150 years, it launches out

for the future in the hope that it may continue the same sort of work, by training men for public service.
(Applause)

And so, it makes it hardly necessary to say anything in the introduction of the next speaker other than he speaks for Edinburgh University, the alma mater of that towering man who came and laid the foundations of the College, Charles Nisbet. The Reverend John Baillie, D.D., professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Address of Dr. Baillie

John Baillie—"President Morgan and friends of Dickinson College: I count it a very great honor as well as a very great pleasure to have been selected to bring to you on this auspicious occasion not only the greetings of the Union Theological Seminary, where I am now engaged in teaching, but also of the University of Edinburgh, where I first began to teach. In having to represent institutions on both sides of the Atlantic I feel something like a man I heard of recently who was asked by a chance acquaintance on board a trans-Atlantic liner whether he was a Britain or an American, and who replied, "I think I am about *haaf* and *hef*." I feel something like that today; but it is more about the American half of me than it is about the Scotch "half" that it is my duty to speak. I was asked by Sir Thomas Holland, Principal of Edinburgh University, if I would come here today. This I agreed to do, because having read about the career of the Rev. Charles Nisbet in a letter from your President, I was determined that the University should be re-presented directly today. And I bring to you this wish, that the next 150 years of Dickinson College may be even more distinguished than the last 150 years have been, and also a message of the Principal of Edinburgh University to this distinguished godchild it has in a very far away region. I think that if Principal Holland had seen the Pageant which was presented to us last night he would have come himself, so interested would he have been in the vivid scene that was given us representing the connection of this college with my own alma mater. I think the only fault in this sketch of Dickinson College was that Charles Nisbet was shown as a dour and irascible Scot. Of course, all Scots are not dour and irascible. Such would the legend have you believe.

I have been trying to imagine what must have been the first impression made by the Reverend Charles Nisbet as he came to Carlisle. I know very well what Nisbet's Edinburgh was like, for it is not so very different now from what it was in those days.

I sat for four years in classrooms some of which go back to the time of Nisbet's administration. And I remember how when I sat in the class room of Metaphysics first as a student for three years and afterwards as a junior teacher, I used to try to decipher on the desks carved names that went back to the 18th century, some of them most distinguished names. The students had much more skill with pen-knives then than now. There was not a flat square inch on my desk on which I could place my paper. I had to place something hard between me and my desk when I wanted to write.

I think that when Nisbet came over here he must have felt that he not only had something to bring from Scotland but that he had also a good deal to learn about the younger learning of America. I asked myself last night what it was particularly that Nisbet had to bring from the older learning of the older countries to America. I said to myself that the first was a sense of humility. It always seems to me that humility is a chief part of learning. St. Paul said, "If any man think that he know anything, then that man knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know." Socrates said likewise that if he was really the wisest man in Greece that was because wisdom consisted in knowing that one knew nothing. I wonder if that is not the most important part of learning? That is one thing that has always been kept more in mind in the true learning of the Old World. A very distinguished zoological professor of Edinburgh once said that he learned more about what true learning was from a little incident that happened to him in Princes Street. He was walking down the street with a friend when he stopped before what he thought was a taxidermist's window. In the center was a most impressive figure of what he took to be a stuffed owl. He shook his head and said, "That is very badly done. That is not what an owl looks like; its eyes are too near together and its head is stuck on at a most peculiar angle." Just at that moment the owl solemnly winked at him.

Humility may be the beginning of learning, but there are two other things that seem to me to go with it. I think that one thing that Nisbet would have brought over here as a tradition from the learning of the old country was this: the students there did not study a great variety of subjects, but they were taught to know one or two things thoroughly well. And the third thing is that in Edinburgh the whole business of learning was carried on with a constant mindfulness of the eternal background against which our human lives are lived. Learning was never there divorced from religion.

To illustrate this last point, let me tell you a little story, a true one. The famous American Evangelist, D. L. Moody, during his visit to Scotland, was addressing an enormous audience of children in Edinburgh and he put to them this rhetorical question: "Children, what is prayer?" To his immense surprise every hand in the audience went up. Quite puzzled, he selected a small child in the front row and asked for her answer. She at once replied, "Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies." Then Moody realized that this was the Shorter Catechism definition, and that any child in the audience would have answered in the self-same noble words. And he said—in words that have never been forgotten in my country—"Thank God, children, that you were born in Scotland."

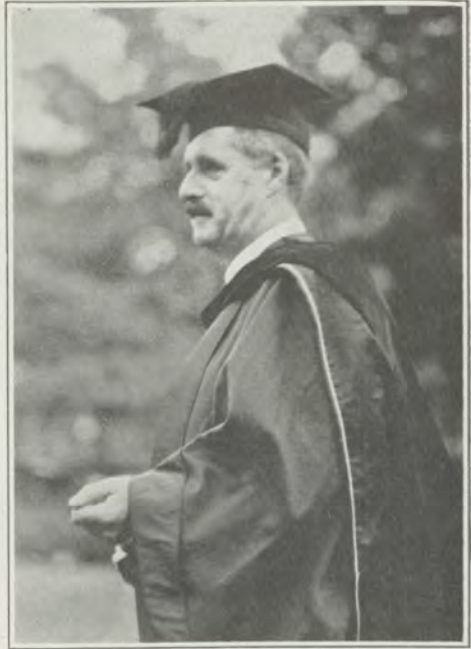
These, then, were some good things that Nisbet might have imported from Scotland into America. But nowadays I find that when I go back to visit Scotland and have to speak there to such an audience as this is today, I am more inclined to tell them about the lessons in education which Scotland should rather import from America. But I do not think I had better tell you what these are, because it is rather the other lessons that you need! But I do always tell them in Scotland how much closer thought is to life in the American student world; how much better integrated learning is with practical affairs; and how finely developed is the experimentalist spirit. So as I look back over my own experience, I feel sure that if Charles Nisbet had ever returned to Scotland to teach, he would have brought back with him as many good things as he had taken away.

Again let me convey the greetings and felicitations of Edinburgh University to you whom she regards as a distinguished grandchild; with the hope that as the years go by, and the generations pass, more and more names of your illustrious alumni shall be written into that book of which the English poet Cowper spoke,

"By serapho writ with beams of heavenly light,
On which the eyes of God not rarely look,
A chronicle of actions just and bright."

Introduction of President Dodds

President Morgan: Princeton and Dickinson had a good many things in common.



Professor John Baillie of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary and Representative of University Edinburgh.

Charles Nisbet rather resented that the Dickinson Trustees insisted on his following the Princeton model and I suspect that some of the passages of the years between their presidents were the outgrowth of this. One of these passages occurred at a Presbyterian Church at which they were both present, Witherspoon being the chairman of the gathering. In the then customary way they brought in a tankard of beer to start the proceedings, and it began with the chairman, a moderator, and Witherspoon received it first, of course. Nisbet jumped to his feet when Witherspoon held it to his mouth too long, and moved that the chairman be not also the mouthpiece of the meeting. There were many associations of the two colleges and we are glad to have a representative of the other one also one of the older of those colonial colleges, one of the eleven who preceded us in the years of chartered life and service to the country. We are glad to have Princeton represented here this morning in the person of its distinguished President, Harold Willis Dodds, who will speak.

Text of Address of President H. W. Dodds

It is a pleasant task that has fallen to me to bring to you on this notable occasion the felicitations and best wishes of a sister institution of learning. Dickinson and Princeton have much in common. They are both of colonial ancestry. They were founded by men of the same race and similar religious beliefs. Their founders had a sincere confidence in the efficacy of a liberal education. In the words of your own John Dickinson, their purpose was "to form an establishment for advancing the interests of religion, virtue, freedom and literature." They conceived "that they could not confer a greater benefit upon their country than by promoting the good education of others." No father, they said, can bequeath any inheritance "to be compared with a well cultivated mind."

Since that day organized education has advanced with giant strides. Schools and colleges now cover the land as the waters cover the sea. Enormous developments in vocational, technical and professional education have taken place. While recognizing the importance of these developments Dickinson and Princeton, in common with scores of institutions elsewhere, still fly the banner of the liberal arts college, true to the philosophy of their creators. We emphasize the need, expressed in your first charter, for colleges "for the education of youth in the learned and foreign languages, the useful arts, sciences and literature."

Prominent in the record of the founding of Dickinson is the principle that education is the only sound basis of a republican state. Grateful to God for the successful conclusion to the arduous conflict with Great Britain, they judged that "they could not better employ the beginning of peace than by forming an educational establishment."

The curriculum as conceived by the educational pioneers of this country was a narrow one, measured by present standards. Their fundamental idea was a liberal training as a preparation for participation in the affairs of a republic. In my judgment, despite the advance of technical knowledge and competence in a machine world, the importance of a liberal arts education, if popular government is to succeed, is as great today as it was in the time of our colonial predecessors.

Today our traditional faith in democracy is under heavy attack on all fronts. Thoughtful people who a generation ago would not have questioned the postulates of popular government are asking if democracy is to be only a passing phase, an expedient tried and found wanting, doomed to early discard.

In my opinion, America's chief contribution to history has been her heroic trust in the democratic principle and her willingness to follow this principle in government to extreme ends. True, its application to the actual operation of government has left much to be desired. In honesty and efficiency it has at times been surpassed by government on the aristocratic principle. The tradition of Jacksonian democracy, that the duties of any public office are so simple or admit of being made so simple that any man of ordinary intelligence can perform them on a moment's notice, has had unfortunate consequence. It provided a fertile soil for the spoils system which makes public office a plum rather than a career for service. Its extreme inferences are a deceptive foundation for a modern superstructure of popular government. It utterly neglects the necessity of expert knowledge in administrative posts and overlooks the role of leadership in public opinion. It assumes that wisdom is always to be found in numerical majorities. While placing great value upon the individual it ignores the importance of personality in the scheme of things. Against President Harding's doctrine that government is after all a very simple thing, I prefer to place the wiser saying of President Hoover that democracy will succeed in proportion to its capacity to select and follow its leaders.

It is often said that we are unable to know the true value of a possession until we are in danger of losing it. While our philosophy has given but little place to the importance of leadership, conditions of early American life favored the development of personality and the removal of restrictions upon the individual. But today when leadership is so important, conditions of life tend to discourage the development of the individual. In business and industry the small owner working in competition with other small owners is no longer typical. It is reported that 200 large corporations own fifty per cent of the non-banking corporate wealth of the country. Officers of corporations confess that they are only cogs in great machines. The whole philosophy behind the N.R.A. rests on the assumption of the existence of a few control groups which government can in turn direct for the public good.

It is clear that competition, on which our forefathers relied, no longer possesses the internal powers of adjustment necessary to a good life. Perhaps it is true that monopoly is more characteristic of the present age than



President H. W. Dodds, of Princeton University, speaker at the convocation, Headmaster E. M. Wilson, of the Haverford School, and President Robert C. Clothier, of Rutgers, speaker at the Sesqui centennial dinner.

competition. Keen-eyed intelligence must be substituted for faith in automatic forces of control. The complacency of old-fashioned liberalism, which held that if restraints were only removed all would be well, is a thing of the past.

In my judgment, the age of *laissez faire* was well adapted to the growth of popular government. The two supplement each other well. Can the latter survive in the absence of the former? This is the true significance of the experiment now being conducted at Washington. Today we are committed to the principle of a nationally planned economy. We have accepted half the doctrine of facism, that individuals abandoned to themselves cannot attain happiness; that government cannot limit itself to the merely negative function of defense of liberty, but must act positively to create economic and social well-being. With this I agree. It is the next step I refuse to accept; namely, facism's scorn of the common man, its rejection of popular sovereignty in favor of the dictatorship of the self-appointed few. Because it denies the competence of the people it does not hesitate to appeal to the baser herd instincts and emotions on the one hand while it strangles freedom on the other.

As a device for national planning dictatorship seems to supply a means of prompt determination and execution of policy. Popular

government, on the other hand, means free play of opinion, speech and communication. It presumes a rough and tumble political fight. It assumes that one crowd holds office only until their opponents can turn them out at the polls. It substitutes peaceful persuasion for murder, terrorism and primitive emotionalism. It presupposes an understanding of its processes and a reasonably mature political consciousness. These conditions, I believe, have been absent in those countries which have recently tried popular government and found it wanting.

Can democracy organize itself for action which is at once swift and comprehensive? I believe that it can to a reasonable degree, although I admit that the issue is still in doubt. The emergency powers entrusted to the President at the present moment represent, in my opinion, an exemplification of the ability of a democracy to adjust itself to a new condition and to secure the ends which facism asserts it alone can attain. But we are working under a fear psychology. Whether the infinitely delicate balance can be maintained between authority empowered to act with decision and popular responsibility under democratic control remains to be demonstrated.

Here is where the function of the liberal arts college enters the picture. Our modern complex governmental system requires two

types of capacity, the trained expert and the statesmanlike politician. In administration we have need of expert minds, a need which our general acceptance of the spoils system tends to obscure. We need in governmental service engineers, accountants, medical officers, social workers, statisticians, and the like; men learned in public administration. The liberal arts college cannot supply technicians for government but it can supply men for many of the career services, men fundamentally trained in broad subjects which prepare them quickly to grasp and utilize the special knowledge of the particular posts they occupy. Professional public service as a career divorced from petty politics is still in its infancy in the United States, but it is a sturdy infant and will grow. Our colleges should lead in the demand that places be made in the civil service for their graduates. In turn our public authorities should make room for our college graduates in posts which promise ultimate promotion to lives of honor and distinction. I need not remind you that in England, the national civil service is tied in with the educational institutions. It attracts and accepts only the best graduates of the schools and universities. The United States cannot do better than to establish a close orientation between college and university training and the public service.

What I have just said relates to public administration as a career as distinct for participation in politics. The latter, however, is as important as the former, although its appeal will generally be to a different type of student. The great problems of policy, of adjustment of contending social and economic interests, cannot be solved by the intellectual equipment of the expert alone, indispensable as his services are. Democracy will not delegate the decision of major politics to a professional group of civil servants. For this reason there will always remain an honorable career in politics for young men interested in becoming political leaders. Here the liberal arts college can be most effective in developing not only a background of knowledge but in creating social attitudes and increasing the prestige of political life. Its present low prestige unfortunately excludes from politics a fair share of the best ability of the nation. I should like to see our college teachers adopt a more realistic attitude towards politics as a career for the youth of the land. There are more honest and capable men in politics than most of us imagine. Participation in politics is entertaining; the opportunities for services are rich, and success brings great personal satisfaction, if not popular acclaim. As teachers we should not conceal the dark aspects of political life but we should like-

wise present in all honesty the bright and attractive side.

In conclusion, I can only repeat what I have already said. Democratic government is meeting the most severe competition of its history, because faith in the idea is weakening. There is a clear line of divergence between the findings of much of the popular psychology of the hour and fundamental democratic institutions, and the divergence is greater than many people realize. If democracy falls it will rise again, but much valuable time will have been lost and human suffering increased. It will succeed in the long run because it is the only system which respects the self-respect of individual people. Fortunately our traditions favor it. Our liberal colleges will be in the front ranks of its defenders if they remain true to the faith that moved the founders of Dickinson.

May I recall the familiar dying words of Richelieu. His methods we would not emulate. He was cruel in the pursuit of his ends, but his purpose was the public good as he viewed it. On his deathbed in the ceremony of the last rites of the church he was asked the usual question, "Have you forgiven your enemies?" Without hesitation and with every confidence he could reply, "I have had no enemies save those of the state." What more can our education accomplish than to fit men to die like this.

President Names Deans

Prof. E. A. Vuilleumier, who has been Dean of the Freshmen Class for several years, and was acting Dean of the College since last June in the absence of Dean M. P. Sellers, was named Dean at a recent meeting of the faculty by President Morgan. At the same meeting, President Morgan announced the appointment of Prof. L. G. Rohrbach as Dean of the Freshman Class.

Dean Sellers has been granted a year's leave of absence and plans to spend the winter months in Florida. The sight of his right eye was stricken in May when he was compelled to cease his work at the college. He has since regained his sight and all indications are that his recovery will be complete. For some time he has been recuperating in Atlantic City.

Twenty-One Receive Degrees at Convocation

THREE descendants of early presidents were among twenty-one distinguished men who received honorary degrees at the academic convocation held in celebrating the sesquicentennial. The degrees were bestowed by President J. H. Morgan.

William Rose Benet, author, and his brother, Stephen Vincent Benet, also an author, both of New York City, who each received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, are great grandsons of Dr. William Neill who was president of Dickinson College from 1829 to 1831. Dr. James Hall Mason Knox, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., former president of the American Pediatric Society, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, is the great grandson of Dr. John Mitchell Mason, who was president of the college from 1821 to 1824.

The presentation of the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters to Arthur H. Lea, chairman of the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, aroused unusual interest. In making the presentation President Morgan revealed that he and Mr. Lea who later graduated from Harvard University, were students together in the old preparatory school, Rugby Academy, in the early 70's.

John Charles Thomas, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who at one time was a student in Conway Hall, preparatory school of Dickinson College which closed in 1917, received the honorary degree of Master of Music.

A bishop, a judge, a prominent lawyer and six men from the educational world received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Bishop Wyatt Brown, of the Harrisburg diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and Clarence E. Martin, attorney of Martinsburg, W. Va., former president of the American Bar Association, each re-

ceived the degree. College officials who received it were Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University; Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University; William M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College; William P. Tolley, president of Allegheny College; Luther A. Weigle, dean of the Yale Divinity School and Frederic C. Woodward, vice-president of the University of Chicago, and former member of the faculty of the Dickinson School of Law.

The degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology was conferred upon Prof. John Baillie, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and alumnus of Edinburgh University.

The degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon Allan Abbott, professor of English, Teachers College, Columbia University, and also upon A. Edward Newton, author, of Philadelphia.

The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Dr. Charles A. Fife, Philadelphia, president of the American Pediatric Society, and Spencer Penrose, mining engineer of Boulder, Colorado.

The only alumnus of the college to receive a degree at the convocation was William C. Sampson, superintendent of schools of Upper Darby, Pa., who graduated from the college in 1902 and upon whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Science in Education. The same degree was also conferred upon Edwin M. Wilson, headmaster of the Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., who has a Dickinson connection. His grandfather, George R. Round, graduated in the first four year class at Wesleyan University, married and moved to South Carolina. Rather remarkably, he did not send his sons to Wesleyan but to Dickinson where George Fisk Round was a member of the Class of 1861, and William C. Round, of the Class of 1863, when the Civil War broke out. The younger son enlisted in the Confederate



William Rose Benet, John Charles Thomas and Stephen Vincent Benet, who received honorary degrees.

Army, despite the fact that his father remained a Union man throughout the war.

The presentation statements and bestowals in awarding the honorary degrees were as follows:

Professor Rohrbaugh: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Master of Music, John Charles Thomas, formerly a student in Conway Hall, an artist of increasing repute, acclaimed in both light and grand opera in this country and abroad, and now the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

President Morgan: Mr. John Charles Thomas, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Master of Music with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Landis: Mr. President: I present for the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, John Baillie, graduate and honorary alumnus of Edinburgh University, and now Roosevelt Professor of Systematic Theology in Union Theological Seminary. He is a writer and lecturer of distinction, always on religious lines with profound emphasis on the necessity for its application to the pressing needs of human life.

President Morgan: John Baillie, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you

the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Stephens: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Science in Education, Edwin Mood Wilson—a graduate of the University of North Carolina, holder of the Master's degree from Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania, since 1895 connected with and now Headmaster of the Haverford School, the reputation of which as an outstanding secondary school is a living testimonial to his long and successful service as an educator of youth.

President Morgan: Edwin Mood Wilson, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Science in Education with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Lewis M. Bacon: Mr. President: I present for the degree of Doctor of Science in Education, William C. Sampson, a son of Dickinson College of the Class of 1902, his graduate work done at Columbia University. He has devoted himself to public education in Pennsylvania and is now Superintendent of Schools in Upper Darby, where he has developed a school system equal to the best in the State.

President Morgan: William C. Sampson,



Wm. P. Tolley, President of Allegheny; Arthur H. Lea, Chairman of Faculty, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; Frederic Woodward, Vice-President of the University of Chicago; and Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University. The men received degrees at the Sesquicentennial Convocation.

by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Science in Education with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Vuilleumier: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Science, Charles Andrew Fife—a son of the manse, a graduate of one of the first classes of Stanford University and afterwards of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; professor in the teaching of medicine and consultant at various hospitals, eminent as a practitioner in the diseases of children, and recognized as such in his profession by his election to the presidency of the American Pediatric Society.

President Morgan: Charles Andrew Fife, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Science with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Eddy: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Science, J. H. Mason Knox, great grandson of one of Dickinson's most brilliant Presidents and graduate of Yale University and of Johns Hopkins Medical School. I present him, however, solely because of his distinguished professional services to the public weal, in the scientific care of under-privileged children. He is an outstanding pediatrician and

is now Chief of the Maryland State Child Hygiene Bureau.

"To see the man laugh you'd think him all fun
But the angels laugh too at the good he has done."

President Morgan: J. H. Mason Knox, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Science with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Paterson: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Science, Spencer Penrose, a son of a distinguished graduate of Dickinson College, himself a graduate of Harvard College, noted for many years in the profession of mining engineering, and outstanding citizen of his adopted state of Colorado. (Mr. Spencer Penrose was given the degree in absentia.)

Professor McIntire: Mr. President: I present Allan Abbott for the degree of Doctor of Literature; a graduate of Harvard and later graduate student in the same institution. He is now head of the Department of English of Teachers College, Columbia University. He is widely known as having done much to enrich and direct into better channels the teaching of English in our schools, and is an efficient leader in the important field of English education.

President Morgan: Allan Abbott, by the

authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Literature with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Gilbert Malcolm: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Literature, Stephen Vincent Benet—a lineal descendant of President Neill, himself a graduate of Yale University, distinguished for his writings in both prose and poetry and especially for his superlative epic of the Civil War.

President Morgan: Stephen Vincent Benet, by the authority of Dickinson College I give to you the degree of Doctor of Literature with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Doney: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Literature, William Rose Benet—lineal descendant of President Neill of Dickinson College, himself a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, critic, editor of literary reviews and noted as an author of both prose and poetry.

President Morgan: William Rose Benet, by the authority of Dickinson College I give to you the degree of Doctor of Literature with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Prettyman: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Literature, A. Edward Newton, whose avocations of book collecting and writing have made him one of the outstanding literary figures of the day, deservedly known as the greatest living authority on Samuel Johnson and recognized in both America and Europe for his unusual literary attainments.

President Morgan: A. Edward Newton, by the authority of Dickinson College I give to you the degree of Doctor of Literature with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Wing: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, Arthur H. Lea, of Philadelphia, who has followed hard after his great father, known to you in your own youth as author, philanthropist, and public spirited citizen. The son, like the father, has been abundant in endeavors to make the world a better place in which to live. He is a graduate of Harvard College; a student of history, as

of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a patron of arts, as exemplified by his former presidency of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and his present chairmanship of its faculty; and active as a benefactor of mankind, as exemplified by his chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

President Morgan: Arthur H. Lea, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Dr. J. Horace McFarland: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Wyatt Brown, a graduate in arts and divinity of the University of the South, rector of various parishes, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, New York, and since 1931 Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, a churchman of outstanding merit and a worthy neighbor of the College.

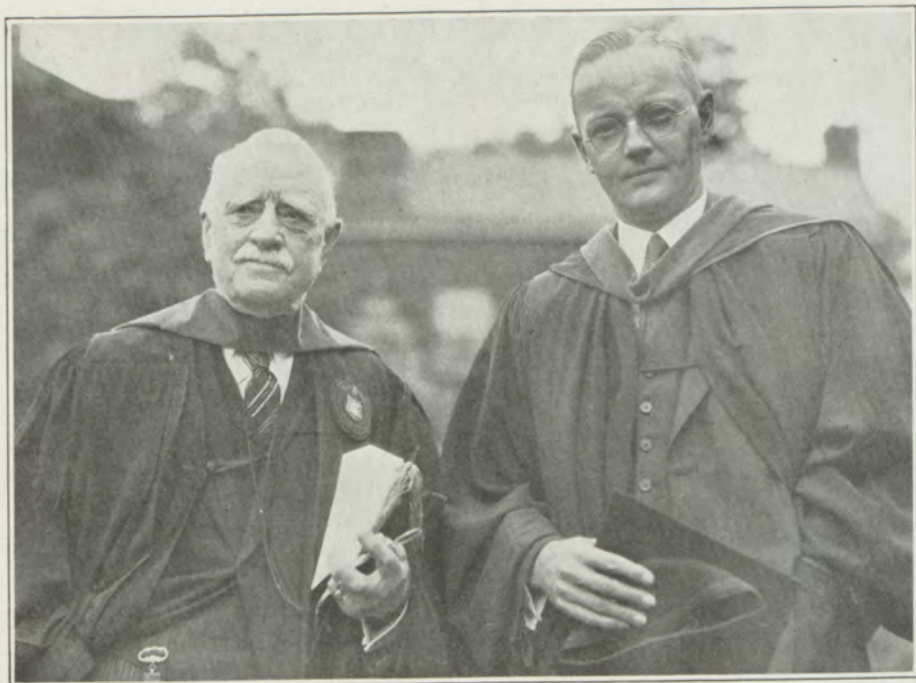
President Morgan: Wyatt Brown, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Judge Fred S. Reese: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Joseph Buffington, a graduate and trustee of Trinity College, descended in one branch from a Carlisle family, since 1892 a member of the Federal Bench, senior judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit, and dean of the active Federal Bench, a distinguished jurist, honored at home and abroad, both for his judicial decisions and for his unusual interest in naturalized citizens.

President Morgan: Joseph Buffington, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Judge E. M. Biddle, Jr.: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Robert Clarkson Clothier, a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Princeton, experienced in academic administration in both schools and colleges, and now President of Rutgers University, originally a Colonial college with recent expansion into professional departments now being welded into a progressive university under his constructive leadership.

President Morgan: Robert Clarkson



Joseph Buffington, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Fred Reese, President Judge of Cumberland County, pictured on Dickinson College campus following the Sesquicentennial Convocation exercises. Judge Buffington received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Clothier, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Professor Norcross: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, William Mather Lewis. Fifty years ago when Dickinson was celebrating its centennial Lafayette College conferred this degree upon President McCauley. It is therefore fitting when Dickinson is one hundred and fifty years old to confer the degree upon the President of Lafayette and in further token of his prominence and outstanding ability as a writer and executive.

President Morgan: William Mather Lewis, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Ruby R. Vale, Esq: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Clarence E. Martin, graduate of the University of West Virginia and of the Catholic

University of America, of which latter institution he is also a trustee. Active in the practice of his profession, a leading exponent of the movement toward uniformity in state laws, formerly president of the Bar Association of his state and now president of the American Bar Association in recognition of his outstanding qualities as a constructive practitioner of the law.

President Morgan: Clarence E. Martin, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Rev. Mr. Hartman: Mr. President: I present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, William Pearson Tolley, an honor graduate of Syracuse University, Drew Theological Seminary and Columbia University; a young man in years, but of large scholastic attainments and wide educational experience; Instructor in Drew Theological Seminary, Dean of Brothers College, Professor of Philosophy, and for two years President of Allegheny College in our own State.

President Morgan: William Pearson Tolley, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Bishop E. G. Richardson: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Luther Allan Weigle, successively a student in the old Dickinson Preparatory School, a graduate of Gettysburg College, Doctor of Philosophy of Yale University, Dean of Carleton College, Bushnell Professor of Christian Nurture in Yale University, Sterling Professor of Religious Education in Yale University, and since 1928, Dean of the Yale Divinity School, an eminent writer and teacher of religious subjects.

President Morgan: Luther Allan Weigle, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Dean W. H. Hitchler: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Frederic Campbell Woodward, graduate of the Law School of Cornell University, formerly for four years a professor in the Dickinson School of Law, later in the Law Departments of Northwestern, Stanford and Chicago Universities, and since 1926 Vice-President and Dean of the Faculties of the University of Chicago, author of various legal texts and case books and an outstanding teacher of the law.

President Morgan: Frederic Campbell Woodward, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

Boyd Lee Spahr, Esq.: Mr. President: I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Harold Willis Dodds, a bachelor of Grove City College, Master of Princeton University, Doctor of the University of Pennsylvania, student and teacher of political science, and especially of municipal administration, at times adviser to various foreign governments and international commissions and since June, 1933, president of Princeton University. This presentation is made both on account of his distinguished career and on account of the close early associations of Princeton and Dickinson, springing as they did from the same church influence and desires for higher education.

President Morgan: Harold Willis Dodds, by the authority of Dickinson College, I give to you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, honors, and privileges in token of which I present you with this diploma and cause you to be vested with the hood appropriate to your degree.

We do not often depart from programs for Sesquicentennials, and we promise not to do it until the next. The present departure will not be a dangerous one. I have the pleasure to announce that the audience will unite with us in singing the first stanza of Noble Dickinsonia, and the second stanza will be sung by John Charles Thomas. Maybe also the third, but I have no promise of that.

Benediction, Bishop Wyatt Brown:

May the blessing of God Almighty, the Father and Son and Holy Ghost rest upon this institution of Godly and sound learning now and forever more. Amen.

Sesquicentennial Committees

Two committees, one the General Committee with Lewis M. Bacon, Jr., '02, of Baltimore, Md., as chairman, and the other the Local Committee headed by Professor Herbert Wing, Jr., of the College faculty, bore the brunt of the Sesquicentennial. Various sub-committees of these two bodies carried out every detail from the publication of the History or feeding the 500 at the dinner to where Delegate Jones from Whatsthis college would spend the night in an already overcrowded Carlisle.

The General Committee was composed of Mr. Bacon, the President of the College, Boyd Lee Spahr, Dean M. Hoffman, General James G. Steese, Gilbert Malcolm, Bishop Wm. F. McDowell, Lemuel T. Appold, Dr. E. R. Heckman, Mrs. Josephine B. Meredith, Dr. J. Horace McFarland and Professor Wing.

The Local Committee was composed of Professor Wing, the President of the College, Dean E. A. Vuilleumier, Judge E. M. Biddle, Jr., Merkel Landis, Dr. B. O. McIntire, Mrs. J. B. Meredith and Gilbert Malcolm.

Suggest Code for Colleges at Sesqui Symposium

THE feasibility of a code for colleges, similar to those now regulating business, was discussed by two-score educators at the symposium of Liberal Arts Colleges held as part of the Sesquicentennial program on October 20.

The conference which continued for more than three hours became a double barreled session finding as themes for discussion, first, finances and then "The Philosophy of Liberal Arts Education and its Present Implications." It was held under the joint auspices of the Liberal Arts College Movement and the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania. Most of those in attendance were college presidents from Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Cut-rate tuition, student loans, grants, scholarships and deferred payment plans when used to wean students from another institution or to attract freshmen were labeled as "dangerous" and "abusive" and "the worst evils besetting colleges."

The advisability of a code or some accepted plan to combat such practices and to further cooperation among colleges was suggested by Dr. Rees Edgar Tullos, president of Wittenberg College and chairman of the Liberal Arts College Movement, who presided during the discussion of finances. He expressed the fear that cut-rate tuition schemes might be taking the place of the much-condemned football scholarships of ten years ago and said that students are quick "to catch on" when a college president "talks of ethics when his institution does not follow ethical practices."

The banishment of all scholarships that come from the college income and not from a reserve was sponsored by Dr. G. Morris Smith, youthful president of Susquehanna University. He attacked "dickering" for students and "scouting."

"We are overrun with a desire for quantity—quantity in students, in build-

ings, in faculty. We must make our goal a better quality," President Smith said.

Dr. John A. W. Haas, president of Muhlenberg College, proposed that freshman scholarships be withheld until the new student "has proved himself."

Turning from finances to the place of the small college in education, the discussion shifted from money to spiritual values. Dr. George L. Omwake, president of Ursinus College and secretary-treasurer of the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania, presided at this phase of the conference.

One of the speakers was Dr. Weir C. Ketler, president of Grove City College, who declared it is the duty of the liberal arts college to teach primarily the "love of beauty and Christian services." He saw, he said, a growing importance of community cooperation and the need of colleges to fit students for such cooperation.

Rugged individualism was attacked by Dr. Robert E. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College. "What we need is more rugged unselfishness. Too long we have been teaching self and money. And if we have failed it is not because economic systems have failed, but because man has failed. The times which we are experiencing are more a moral depression than a financial one."

Receives Doctor's Degree

R. B. Whitmoyer, '13, member of the faculty of the Atlantic City High School, recently received the diploma giving him the Ph. D. degree from the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science of Columbia University. His work for the degree was done in Organic Chemistry under the direction of Prof. J. M. Nelson. Dr. Whitmoyer is vice-president of the Dickinson Club of Atlantic City.

Alumni Council in Annual Fall Session

RECOMMENDATION to sponsor another vocational guidance conference in the Spring of 1934, and a study of the proposal to establish a loyalty fund, featured the annual fall meeting of the Alumni Council held on the opening day of the sesqui-centennial celebration in the McCauley Room on October 20th. The meeting was held after the annual luncheon tendered by the Alumni Council to members of the college faculty.

The luncheon was held in the Molly Pitcher Hotel, with Harry L. Price, president of the General Alumni Association, presiding. Merkel Landis, '96, member of the Board of Trustees and president of the Carlisle Trust Company, was the principal speaker. President Morgan made a short address, while Justice John W. Kephart, president of the Alumni Association of the Law School, brought the greetings of that body to the Alumni Council and the college faculty. Lewis M. Bacon, Jr., '02, chairman of the sesqui-centennial committee, was also presented and applauded for his work in connection with the celebration.

Following the report of the successful conclusion of the vocational conference held last April, the Alumni Council adopted a motion recommending to the President of the College that another vocational conference be held in the spring of 1934, if in his judgment it should prove advisable and the proper arrangements can be made.

The committee which had been appointed by President Price, consisting of Dr. Harry B. Stock and Frank B. Sellers, reported that they had met with a committee from the Trustees of the College and the Library Guild to consider the establishment of a loyalty fund. They reported that a subcommittee of the general committee, representing the trustees' Library Guild and Alumni Council, had been appointed to make a summary of the plans now in effect at

other institutions. After this study is completed, a report will be made to the respective group and it is expected that this subcommittee will propose a definite plan to recommend its adoption.

In making his report as Treasurer of the General Alumni Association, Dr. Stock stated that \$4,400 of the endowment fund had been invested in participating mortgages, while \$1,250 were invested in government bonds. To this total of \$5,650, he also stated that he held \$582.63, making a total of \$6,232.63 as permanent funds of the Association. This amount represents receipts from life membership subscriptions.

By action of the Alumni Council, Dr. Stock was instructed to invest all additional receipts in the permanent fund in government bonds.

In making his report, Gilbert Malcolm, editor of *THE ALUMNUS*, stated that four new life members had been added to the list since the June meeting of the Council and that interest in the Association is being maintained. He stated that in spite of conditions, the number of annual members in the General Alumni Association was about equivalent to that of last year and that more than 300 alumni had sent in pre-publication subscriptions to the *History of Dickinson College*.

By direction of the Council the following telegram was sent to the honorary president, L. T. Appold, who was unable to be present at the meeting or the celebration of the Sesqui-centennial: "The General Alumni Association of Dickinson College at its fall meeting today extends to you its warmest personal greetings, its continued appreciation of your loyalty and service to the College and its deep regret at your inability to be present."

In reporting that all efforts toward removing the body of John Dickinson to the campus had proven unsuccessful, President Price announced that further consideration of the project was ended.

Copies of History Selling Rapidly to Alumni

An ever increasing demand appears to be one of the best endorsements for the History of Dickinson College—1783-1933 by President J. H. Morgan which made its first auspicious appearance at the time of the celebration of the Sesqui-centennial in October. As this number of the magazine goes to press, orders for the book to be mailed in time for Christmas delivery are coming in at the rate of a dozen to a score each day.

At the final meeting of the Sesqui-centennial Committee on December 16, announcement was made that 471 copies had been sold and this total is now beyond the 500 mark. Indications are that the early prediction that a thousand alumni would buy the book will be fulfilled.

"It is a book which should be in the hands of all loyal alumni," is the statement of Lemuel T. Appold, Honorary President of the General Alumni Association and Vice-president of the Board

of Trustees, and many others have echoed this statement.

Reviewers have joined with the members of the Dickinson family in praising the volume which contains 460 pages of text and index as well as many rare and hitherto unpublished illustrations and a frontispiece of John Dickinson in color.

"This volume will take its place as one of the most thorough monographs of its kind. It is a work of surpassing interest to Dickinsonians, a source-book not to be passed over by any student of American educational development," *The Christian Advocate* has declared, and every review has heaped praise on the volume and its author.

The present edition, as has been announced, is limited. For a short time longer, the pre-publication price of \$3.00 is the cost of the volume, postpaid. Later this price will be \$3.50. Orders should be sent with remittance payable to Dickinson College to Gilbert Malcolm, Treas., Carlisle, Pa.

Open Basketball Season With Victory

The basketball season at Dickinson started off with a bang when the courtmen scored a 64 to 14 victory over Elizabethtown on December 8th. The top heavy score the Red Devil courtmen piled up against their opponents in the season's opener, gives some indication of similar success throughout the sixteen game campaign which includes such teams as Army, Penn State, Delaware, and Villanova.

The new teams which appear on Dickinson's schedule in addition to Penn State, Army and Delaware are Lebanon Valley, Swarthmore and Elizabethtown. Dickinson has played against all of these teams on the basketball court in former years.

Coach MacAndrews should have little difficulty in moulding a powerful scoring machine this year as the three high scorers from the varsity a year ago are

back and will be augmented with several outstanding players from the 1932 Freshman team. With the tallest team in the last five years and plenty of scoring power, the Red Devils will prove competent foes of Army, Penn State and the rest of the headliners on this year's schedule. The schedule:

December 8, Elizabethtown, home; January 10, Penn State, away; January 12, Juniata, home; January 17, Franklin and Marshall, away; January 19, University of Delaware, home; January 23, Penn A. C., away; January 24, Army, away; February 7, Gettysburg, away; February 15, Lebanon Valley, home; February 17, Penn A. C., home; February 21, Swarthmore, home; February 24, Franklin and Marshall, home; February 28, Gettysburg, home; March 2, Swarthmore, away; March 3, Villanova, away; March 6, Bucknell, home.

Colorful Eleven Plays Good Football

ALIGHT, fast, fighting football team in the season just closed proved the most colorful eleven in recent years, though the record will not picture the spirit and dash of the aggregation. Captain Lloyd Hughes and his mates tallied two victories, two ties and four defeats.

Although the team did not win a conference game, it tied one and caused several outstanding upsets and the four games lost were by close scores in thrilling battles. Coach Joe McCormick's third Dickinson eleven displayed much smart football and had a fine defensive style of play.

Contrasting with the past few years, the team escaped injuries in a remarkable way, though the tragedy came in the fact that the injuries sustained came at the worst possible moment and effected the main cogs of the machine.

With the opening of the season, it was apparent that one of the most promising linemen, Jack Fredericks, aspirant for the center position, would not see action all year. He had been operated upon for an old leg injury during the summer. After a few games, "Burch" Quay recognized as the regular center was hurt and spent the rest of the season on the side-lines. This depleted the center candidates to the mite but sturdy veteran "Benny" James. His play throughout the year was spectacular and though he tips the scales at but 150 pounds, he was selected by many of the coaches in picking the mythical "all conference team."

Two late season injuries were far more costly however. In next to the last game of the season in Lancaster with F. & M., "Joe" Chevitski, who was being heralded as "Dickinson's power house" and had played sturdy offensive and defensive football in the other six games, was severely injured on the opening play of the game. His absence from that conflict and on the following week against Muhlenberg was sorely felt. In the final game with

Muhlenberg, "Josh" Bartley, sterling halfback, was injured early in the battle. He has been elected captain for the 1934 season. His withdrawal with Chevitski already on the bench necessitated substitutions which greatly weakened the defensive strength of the eleven.

The season opened in a rather listless game away from home with Swarthmore which resulted in a scoreless tie. Both elevens were ragged and failed to tally when the opportunity presented. A reaction akin to surprise resulted the following week, when an apparently transformed Dickinson eleven registered an upset by playing the strong Ursinus eleven to a 7 to 7 score, and narrowly missed a victory.

The team scored its first victory of the season against Allegheny appropriately enough on one of the most important engagements in years for it was the Sesquicentennial game. Before a capacity crowd on Biddle Field, the eleven tallied fourteen points while the Meadville contingent was held scoreless.

The first defeat was suffered the next Saturday when the strongest team which has ever appeared for P.M.C. against Dickinson were extended to win by a score of 13 to 0. Later in the season, the Chester Cadets held Army scoreless for three quarters and finally lost 12 to 0.

Dickinson rebounded the following week and took Glenn Killinger's undefeated, untied and unscored-upon Moravian team into camp by a 10 to 0 score. Against the Dickinson defense the Moravian pupils of the one-time Red and White coach were helpless while the Red Devil offense functioned smoothly and rolled up four times the yardage gained as was made by the vanquished.

The high point of the season was reached when McCormick's charges lost a 10 to 7 battle against Gettysburg, when a Battlefield back kicked a field

goal from the 35 yard line in the closing minutes of the game. Up until that time, Dickinson looked the better of the two teams as well as the ultimate victor.

As has been stated injuries played a big part in the last two games of the season. A week after the Gettysburg game, F. & M. repulsed the Dickinson plays easily and using two fine forward passes tallied a 13 to 0 victory in the game played at Lancaster. In the final game of the season, pre-battle predictions were that Dickinson would be swamped but Muhlenberg eked out victory by the count of 7 to 0 after stopping four Red and White drives within the shadow of the goal posts.

As in previous years, Coach McCormick was assisted by George W. Bogar, Jr., of Harrisburg, former Princeton luminary. After the first few games had been played he was also aided by "Haps" Frank, former assistant to Coach Joseph Lightner and of recent years, assistant coach at Gettysburg, and his brother, Noble Frank, star lineman at Pittsburgh University.

Four stellar performers of this year's eleven will be lost by graduation. They are Captain "Corney" Hughes, quarterback; Ben James, center; Hiram Bower, guard, and Victor Tamanosky, tackle.

An eight game schedule has been arranged for the 1934 season with the possibility that a ninth game will be arranged with Hobart College, in which event the season will open on September 29th. The 1934 schedule is as follows:

- Sept. 29—Hobart (Pending)
- Oct. 6—Albright, away
- Oct. 13—Swarthmore, home
- Oct. 20—Allegheny, home
- Oct. 27—Ursinus, home
- Nov. 3—Delaware, home
- Nov. 10—Gettysburg, away
- Nov. 17—F. & M., home
- Nov. 24—Muhlenberg, home

Lafayette Honors Board President

Boyd Lee Spahr, '00, former President of the General Alumni Association and since 1931 President of the Board of Trustees of the College, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Lafayette College at the annual Founder's Day celebration on October 20th.

The same degree was conferred upon M. Andre de Laboulaye, the French ambassador to the United States, and Provost Josiah H. Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania, who was the speaker of the day.

In his formal address, Dr. Penniman quoted from a letter of George Washington in which he lamented the state of higher education in the country and cited the fact that one American college had called an eminent Divine from Scotland to be its president and was so poor that it was unable to pay him his salary. Dr. Penniman then went on to say that this reference was to Dickinson College, the president of whose board of trustees was present, and its sesquicentennial was about to be celebrated. The Dickinson sesquicentennial celebration opened on the same day as these exercises were taking place.

The Lafayette exercises were preceded by an academic procession, including the S. A. T. C. and were held in the Colton Memorial Chapel. They were followed by a luncheon at Brainard Hall, at which the three recipients of honorary degrees made speeches. In all the three speakers consumed only about ten minutes and Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette, made the comment that they were the best speeches ever made on the Lafayette campus.

Judge Edward J. Fox, President of the Lafayette Board of Trustees, presented all three candidates to President Lewis in the ceremonies of conferring the honorary degrees.

Organize New Alumni Club in Williamsport

The Dickinson Club of the West Branch Valley was organized at a dinner in Leo's Restaurant in Williamsport on the evening of December 5th, when forty-two were present. Officers were elected and tentative plans were announced for an active alumni club program in the future. The next meeting of the club will probably be held as a picnic in the early summer months.

Fourteen of those present came from Jersey Shore and the majority from Williamsport. In view of the various communities represented, the name adopted was that of The Dickinson Club of West Branch Valley and the officers intend to include alumni throughout that section in a call for future meetings.

Byron M. Field, '28, of Williamsport, was elected president of the club, Lee M. Bowes, '29, Jersey Shore, vice-president, and Mrs. Elsie Ferris Shuman, '30, secretary-treasurer. The organization committee which planned for the dinner included Byron M. Field, Chas. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Shuman and Carroll S. Macklem.

Rev. Dr. Morris E. Swartz, '89, pastor of the Newberry M. E. Church of Williamsport, acted as toastmaster. When he called the roll it was shown

that classes were represented from his own class of 1889 to 1931. The first speaker of the evening was Congressman Robert F. Rich, '07, of Woolrich, a member of the Board of Trustees. He was followed by J. Milton Skeath, '21, member of the faculty of Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary. Prof. Wilbur H. Norcross of the college faculty, Dean W. H. Hitchler of the Law School and Gilbert Malcolm were the representatives present from Carlisle and each made addresses.

Those who were present at the dinner were as follows: Morris E. Swartz, F. W. Roher, Robert F. Rich, Lucille Evans, Henry C. Hicks, Mrs. H. W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Skeath, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Babcock, Mrs. Katherine Smith Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. L. Stenger, H. H. Herritt, Edward L. Smead, Clyde E. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Field, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Shuman, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll R. Macklem, James Morgan Reed, Lee M. Bowes, Lewis G. Shapiro, Evelyn Greevy, Paul E. Smith, Dorothy E. Gress, Mr. and Mrs. J. LaVerne Casner, Earl Z. McKay, Theodore Beck.

New York Club Holds Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of The Dickinson Club of New York was held in Town Hall, on Friday evening, December 8th, with about sixty alumni present. Rev. Fred P. Corson, D.D., president of the club, acted as toastmaster at the dinner and with his fellow officers was reelected to serve another year.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. J. Embury Price, D.D., graduate of the Class of 1876 and active pastor of the Washington Heights M. E. Church, New York. Following the dinner, with Mildred Conklin at the

piano, Mrs. Douglas sang several songs including Danny Boy, Mighty Lak a Rose and the Slave Song. She then led the group singing.

Arthur J. Latham, secretary-treasurer of the club and member of the Alumni Council, opened the formal speaking program, bearing the greetings of the Alumni Council to the New York group. He spoke of the projects of the Council and outlined the proposed Loyalty Fund and told of the vocational conference held last year and planned again for this year.

Linette E. Lee, president of the Dickinson Alumnae Club of New York, was the second speaker, and brought the greetings of that club. Her hearers were interested in her statement that the Alumnae Club has met regularly three times a year since its inception nearly twenty years ago.

Boyd Lee Spahr, president of the Board of Trustees, Dean W. H. Hitchler of the Law School, President J. H. Morgan, and Gilbert Malcolm were the other speakers in the formal program. They were followed before the close of the meeting with an extemporaneous address by Prof. Frank T. Baker of Columbia University.

The following officers were reelected: Dr. Fred P. Corson, '17, president; E. H. Mish, '09, vice-president; Arthur

J. Latham, '10, secretary-treasurer; and as members of the executive committee, Clinton DeWitt VanSiclen, '14, Charles S. Van Auken, '12, J. Ernest Crane, '11, and Walter V. Edwards, '10.

Makes Highest Law Mark

Spencer R. Liverant, '31-'33L, when notified that he had passed the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners test for admission to the bar of Pennsylvania, was told in October that he had made the highest mark of any applicant since the Board was organized. His grade was 89.5.

Liverant, who was admitted to the practice of law before the York County bar in October, was appointed a member of the faculty of Dickinson School of Law early in October by Dean W. H. Hitchler.

Plan Publication of New College Song Book

A movement to publish during the sesquicentennial year a new edition of the college song book has been launched by Omicron Delta Kappa, honorary society at the College. Bids have been asked from various music publishing houses and a complete survey of possible Dickinson songs to be included in the book is being made.

Chief among the twenty-four Dickinson songs is the one composed by John Dickinson and which was second in popular favor only to Yankee Doodle in Colonial days. The present plans are to add one or two songs from each of the fraternities represented on the campus to this group, as well as to include other popular songs.

Ralph S. Schecter, member of the college faculty and director of the band and orchestra, is now in correspondence with authors of the songs published in former songbooks and is diligently seeking any other Dickinson songs.

On page 270 of the History of Dickinson College, President Morgan writes: "The bell inspired a rollicking

drinking song, which was sung by saints and sinners alike for years:

I wish I had a barrel of rum,
And sugar three hundred pounds
The college bell to mix it in,
The clapper to stir it round;
I'd drink to the health of Dickinson
With the boys who are far and near,
For I'm a rambling rake of poverty
And the son of a gambolier.

Many old alumni will remember this song, and perhaps may wish to correct it, as it is written from memory after more than fifty years. Some of them might add other stanzas, possibly even less restrained in expression than the above!"

This account in the History reveals the existence of this song to the present committee for the first time and it has started a hunt for the other stanzas, as well as any other Dickinson songs. Any alumnus knowing the other stanzas of this song, or the existence of any other song, who cares to make any suggestions concerning the songbook, is requested to write directly to Ralph S. Schecter, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

EDITORIAL

THE SESQUI

FOR those who attended the Sesquicentennial ceremonies late in October memories will not readily fade. From every angle and test, the celebration was one of the most supremely satisfactory and successful to be recorded in 150 years of the College's history.

The finished product represented months of earnest planning by Lewis M. Bacon, '02 and his committee. The ceremonies were planned with proper regard for their importance, scholastic dignity and human interest. It is not often that these latter two are so satisfactorily merged in execution as was actually the fact.

It was quite obvious among the distinguished visitors, alumni, undergraduates and friends of the institution that the 150th anniversary of Dickinson was an event of genuine collegiate importance. The great company of outstanding representatives from sister colleges and universities further attested this fact. It was a compliment to the college that these institutions sent ambassadors not only of good will but of achievement to carry their felicitations to the twelfth oldest college in the nation.

The ceremonies were all in good taste, the speeches impressive and brilliant, the pageantry entertaining and instructive, the dinner with its presentation of portraits of important alumni and its fascinating decorations; the quite impromptu singing of "Alma Mater" by John Charles Thomas, just after this old Conway Hall boy had been garbed in his master's robes, and the lighter features of the program all combined to make the three-day ceremony destined to keep recollections fresh and pleasant for a long time.

Dickinsonians could well take pride in their collegiate ancestry. It was an occasion when the real things for which an institution of higher education must be ready for severe tests. There were the twin perils of either over or under doing it. The committee escaped both. Dickinson met her best traditions, lived up to her rank and left a fine impression both with her guests and her ever increasing family of sons and daughters.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON

THIS year's football season, like last, has not given much satisfaction to persons who weigh the sport in terms of victory but it has been a brilliant success for those who prize the qualities that make an athlete, courage, fair play, skill, endurance and a fighting morale, even when the tide is running the other way.

That has been the appeal of Dickinson's teams in recent years. No Dickinsonian need feel shame in the performance of his gridiron representatives this year. They had dash. They knew the game. They were fast. In a word, they played the best they knew and if this was not often enough to bring victory, at least it brought pride to their supporters and deserved acclaim to themselves.

Under the code of athletics set properly by the authorities at Carlisle, Dickinson elevens are bound to have limitations. They cannot be expected to overcome superior weight or larger experience. All that properly can be asked of them is that they do their utmost. This they have been doing splendidly. "Victory at any price" adherents will be disappointed, of course, but Dickinson

wiped that bogus philosophy out of its athletic creed long since. It ought never be brought back.

This year's gridiron season is filled with cases of college elevens which have tasted of defeat often. If consolation is needed, there it may be found, but it is hoped that supporters of these elevens are as fortunate as those of Alma Mater in the feeling that their teams acquitted themselves to the best of their ability and without compromising with wholesome athletic idealism.

INSPIRING ADDRESSES

DICKINSON, no less than all liberal arts colleges, is indebted to President Dodds of Princeton and President Clothier of Rutgers for their scholarly and inspiring Sesquicentennial addresses, the former at the convocation, the latter at the dinner.

Apart from his very kindly references to the early intimacies between the young Princeton and the still younger Dickinson, President Dodds graciously extended the parallel to the modern Princeton and Dickinson in that both stood for substantially the same things in cultural education.

But he did more than that. As a student of government, Dr. Dodds is a staunch believer in democracy and said so. If he has any qualms about it, it is on the side of not having capable men serve the government. To that end, therefore, he advocated that government not miss its opportunity to open the doors of its service to men trained in colleges like Princeton, Dickinson and their contemporaries.

The liberal arts colleges ought not permit that suggestion to go unheeded. For Dickinson it is an especially appealing thought. In his opening remarks at the convocation President Morgan referred to the amazing contributions made to public life by Dickinson in the first fifty years of its life. In the same proportion, perhaps, that same thing could never be done again, but a substantial contribution could be made and both the college and the government will be the poorer for it, if it is not done.

Not so far afield from this suggestion was one from the president of Rutgers who emphasized what has been emphasized before and needs to be time and time again. It is that a college of Dickinson's type does not finish its job when it develops merely the mind of its students. It must go farther and develop the soul. This does not mean along creedal lines and certainly not along sectarian or denominational lines. But it ought, as every college, be ashamed if its students finish their courses without knowledge or regard for honor, truth, courage and the other qualities without which a civilized social order cannot endure.

Both Dr. Dodds and Dr. Clothier received degrees from the college. They honored the college in turn not merely by their presence but by their inspiring addresses.

SEVENTEENTH CLUB

DICKINSON clubs of other cities welcome genuinely into the craft the newly organized Dickinson Club of the West Branch Valley with headquarters at Williamsport. A few years ago a group dinner was held in that city but it did not proceed to the formal organization now in effect.

This latest unit in the setup of Dickinson clubs is the seventeenth. Altoona, Atlantic City, Baltimore, California, Harrisburg, New York, that sturdy center

of Dickinsonians enthusiasm, Northeastern Pennsylvania involving Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Trenton, Washington and the three women's organizations at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York make up the roll call.

Some of these clubs were organized many years ago and some without a break have held annual dinners as well as otherwise kept the interest quickened. Alma Mater needs nothing so much as the vitality of these alumni organizations. The same thing goes for the alumni themselves.

Economically things are a bit better for this year's dining season. It will be a great record if every club has its dinner. Several already have done so. Others ought to be just as watchful that the matter be not neglected.

It is encouraging to find that the newest club has the youngest officers. With all respect for the aged, organizations of this type are wise in depending upon the fire and zeal of the younger alumni to keep steam up. On that basis the Dickinson Club of the West Branch Valley ought to be soon showing its heels to its fellow clubs.

"BOB" STUART

MAJOR Robert Y. Stuart, '03 was such a wholesome gentleman and devout Dickinsonian that his sudden and tragic death in an accidental fall from his office window in Washington a few weeks ago cast deep shadows not only over the campus but in the ranks of all alumni who knew him.

"Bob" Stuart brought the same honor to alma mater as a graduate that he did as a student. From the days he played a good game of football until death closed his career as Chief Forester of the United States he concentrated himself to the job he was called upon to do. His first love was to Dickinson but he also felt a peculiar sense of loyalty to Yale where he took his forestry course. It was characteristic of his devotion and his conception of duty.

As a trustee of the college he took his responsibilities seriously. One of his cherished ambitions was that the college should have a well thought out plan of campus development. Part of this he put into execution on behalf of his class which made itself responsible for the landscaping of the campus. But in all the affairs of the trustees he was deeply interested.

He was one of the choice spirits of mankind. It is inconceivable that he had an enemy in the world, so gracious and considerate he was of others. His work in planning the way for the Civilian Conservation Corps and his other service to the government indicate that not only the college but the country has suffered a genuine loss in Major Stuart's death.

Heads New High School

Raymond E. Hearn, '24, is principal of the Theodore Roosevelt Junior High School which was dedicated in appropriate services in West Orange, New Jersey on October 2nd. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, was the principal speaker in the brief services of dedication.

The new building which is one of the most modern and complete junior high schools for its size in New Jersey is a

three-story structure of twin-tower design. It has all the facilities of a modern plant.

Principal Hearn has been teaching in New Jersey since his graduation in 1924 when he joined the Gaston Junior High School faculty as mathematics instructor which position he held for four years. He was then appointed principal of that school. He is President of the West Orange Teachers Association and a member of the Rotary Club there.

Present Nine Portraits at Sesquicentennial Dinner

NINE portraits of distinguished Dickinsonians were presented to the College at the elaborate sesquicentennial dinner which was held in the Alumni Gymnasium on Saturday evening, October 21st, as one of the outstanding events of the three day celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the College. Two of the portraits were the gifts of classes, one of an alumnus, and six others were given by relatives or descendants of the subject.

President Robert C. Clothier of Rutgers University was the principal speaker, while Boyd Lee Spahr, President of the Board of Trustees, was toastmaster.

Departure from the printed program gave an opportunity for the presentation of Robert R. Logan, Philadelphia, great-great-grandson of John Dickinson for whom the College is named. In responding to the announcement of the toastmaster, he said: "Dickinson has grown so great in achievement and in fact has honored its ancestor by having the name he had. May she go on forever increasing the luster of that name."

The gymnasium was transformed by appropriate decorations to a banquet hall. The college orchestra, directed by Ralph S. Schecter, rendered a musical program, during the dinner. Covers were laid for five hundred. Shipley of Baltimore catered.

A portrait of Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence and surgeon-general in the Continental Army, who was one of the principal figures in the founding of Dickinson, was presented by the class of 1908. The portrait, a copy from one by Thomas Sully which hangs in the University Hospital, Philadelphia, was made by Frederick Roscher and was presented in an address by Harry E. McWhinney, member of the class and attorney of Pittsburgh.

A portrait of Dr. Matthew Brown, who graduated from the College in 1794, and who was the first president of

Washington College, serving from 1806 to 1822, and then was President of Jefferson College from 1822 to 1845, was given to the College by Dr. Maitland Alexander, Pittsburgh. The portrait is the work of James R. Graham and was presented by the great grandson of Dr. Brown, Rev. Henry A. Riddle, Jr., D.D., of Lewistown, Pa., who was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1907.

A portrait of Dr. William Henry Denny, who graduated from the College in 1814 and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, the gift of his granddaughters, the Misses Matilda Denny Gibson and Elizabeth Genevieve Gibson, of Chicago, Ill., was presented by his great grand-nephew, William H. DuBarry, director of scholarships and student finance, University of Pennsylvania. The portrait is by the artist, Leo A. Marzolo.

Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President of Girard College, was the presenter of a portrait of Dr. William Henry Allen, who was a member of the faculty of Dickinson College from 1837 to 1850 and twice president of Girard College, as well as President of the American Bible Society from 1872 to 1880. The portrait was the gift of an anonymous alumnus of the College and was painted by Miss M. F. Winner, after a portrait by J. Wilson.

A portrait of Dr. Robert Alexander Lamberton, who graduated from the College in 1843, and served as President of Lehigh University from 1880 to 1893, was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur of Philadelphia. The presenter of the portrait was Howard R. Reiter, of Lehigh University. The portrait was done by Marie C. Priou.

Spencer Penrose, of Colorado, presented a portrait of his father, Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, who graduated from the College in 1846 and later received his M.D. degree from

the University of Pennsylvania and the LL.D. degree from Dickinson College, and who was professor of obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania, from 1863 to 1889. J. W. Clawson was the artist. The presentation address was made by Major General M. A. Delaney, commandant of the U. S. Field Medical School, Carlisle.

Raphael S. Hays, of Carlisle, member of the Board of Trustees, presented a portrait of his father, John Hays, graduate of the class of 1857, distinguished lawyer and banker, who received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. The portrait was painted by the granddaughter of the subject and the daughter of the donor, Mrs. Jane Hays Jones. The presentation address was made by Hon. E. M. Middle, Jr., '86, former president judge of the courts of Cumberland County, and member of the Board of Trustees.

A portrait of the Hon. Edward William Biddle, graduate of the class of 1870, president judge of the ninth judicial district of Pennsylvania from 1895 to 1905, and trustee of the College from 1898 to 1931, and President of the Board of Trustees from 1912 to 1931, was presented by Mrs. Biddle and their son, Edward M. Biddle of Ardmore, Pa. The presentation address was made by Professor W. H. Norcross, '07, of the College faculty. The portrait is the work of Frederick Roscher.

A portrait of Dr. John Frederick Mohler, graduate of the class of 1887, and professor of physics in the College from 1896 to 1930, was the gift of the class of 1913. The presentation address was made by William A. Gunter, attorney of Hagerstown, Md., and the portrait is the work of Wilbur Fisk Noyes.

A souvenir booklet of the Dickinson College portraits was distributed at the sesquicentennial dinner. An invitation was extended to the guests of the College to view the portraits in the various college buildings. In addition to a com-

plete president's gallery in West College, the oldest college building west of the Susquehanna River, the College has many other valuable portraits. Among these are portraits of John Dickinson, President James Buchanan of the United States; Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1836 to 1864; Roger Cooper Grier, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1846 to 1870; John Bannister Gibson, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1816 to 1853 and Chief Justice from 1827 to 1851; Dr. Spencer F. Baird, director of the Smithsonian Institution 1850 to 1887; Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania 1861 to 1867, as well as those of many other alumni.

The introductions of Toastmaster Spahr and the various addresses made at the dinner were as follows:

BOYD LEE SPAHR, LL.D., *Toastmaster*

THE TOASTMASTER: I desire to introduce a gentleman whose name is not on the program and to ask him to make such remarks as he may desire. I present Mr. Robert R. Logan of Philadelphia, great-great grandson of John Dickinson.

MR. LOGAN: Mr. Toastmaster, President Morgan and friends of Dickinson: One hundred and fifty years ago my ancestor honored this College by lending to it his name. Dickinson has grown so great in achievement and in fact has honored its ancestor by having the name he had. May she go on forever increasing the lustre of that name.

THE TOASTMASTER: The orchestra will now play Noble Dickinsonia.

Music.

THE TOASTMASTER: A friend of mine, who is a banker in Richmond, Virginia, was made a colonel by the Governor of that state many years ago, when that practice, now happily obsolete except in Kentucky, was in vogue. As he was entering his banking house one morning he was accosted by an old ducky, who asked him where he could find Colonel Jackson. My friend said he knew of no one by that title, and the ducky said: "Oh, yes sir, he's here, Colonel Theophilus Jackson." My friend said: "Oh, you mean old Theo, the messenger?" An hour or so later old Theo brought in some letters to my friend's office, who said to him: "A ducky was around here this morning inquiring for you and called you Colonel.

Where did you get that title?" And Theo replied: "Well, Colonel Tom, it was giv to me just as yours was."

We have nine portraits to be "guv" to us tonight. In view of this number, of which we feel quite true, I am cautioning the presenters of these portraits that they are limited to three or four minutes each. I am going to set them a good example. The first portrait is that of Dr. Benjamin Rush, which will be presented by Mr. Harry E. McWhinney on behalf of the Class of 1908.

Class Gives Portrait

Mr. McWHINNEY: Toastmaster, Alumni, friends of Dickinson: The sons and daughters of old Dickinson of the Class of 1908 have the honor to present to the College, the portrait of the father of old Dickinson, Benjamin Rush. Benjamin Rush was a physician and one of the most prominent men in the Colonial period. He was educated at Princeton, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, was a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was also a writer of many articles. He was, in fact, one of the outstanding men of colonial times. Now, how does he fit into the picture of Dickinson? Permit me to refresh your memory to the early history of Dickinson. In 1773 there was a grammar school established in Carlisle. John Montgomery was one of the Trustees. Montgomery conceived the idea of enlarging the grammar school into an academy. He took the idea to Rush. Immediately Rush saw a great vision. He saw the opportunity of establishing a College, the College of the Presbyterians of the State of Pennsylvania. He said in effect that Princeton is too far away. The College in Philadelphia is under the control of the Episcopalians. The Presbyterians of Pennsylvania need a College. Now Dr. Benjamin Rush fired Montgomery with the enthusiasm of establishing a Presbyterian College. The Presbyterians were not hard to entuse, a peculiar Presbyterian trait of that period. The Presbyterians of that time were afraid of non-recognition, so why not bring forth the College idea? A number of things had to be done before this idea could be accomplished. Rush was keen enough and broad enough to see that if they got no charter from the State of Pennsylvania they would get no aid. He knew that he had to have money, and that the only way to get any money would be from the State. He procured from the State of Pennsylvania an undenominational Charter, got the moral support of the people and got their contributions, after he got State aid. The driving force back of the College was

Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was the man who selected Dr. Nisbet as the first President. Rush put all his energy, power, and all his dependability to build a foundation as a monument for future generations, and it is a pleasure for me as spokesman of the Class of 1908 to place in the hands of our Alma Mater the portrait of a sire that all Dickinsonians can look upon with pride.

Matthew Brown Portrait

THE TOASTMASTER: The next portrait is that of Dr. Matthew Brown, class of 1794, one of the outstanding educators of Pennsylvania. It is the gift of his grandson, Dr. Maitland Alexander, and will be presented by his Grandson, Rev. Henry A. Riddle.

DR. RIDDLE: Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the representative of Washington and Jefferson, the oldest College west of the mountains, I am happy to acknowledge the debt we owe to Dickinson.

Among others you gave us Matthew Brown, first President of Washington College, for the longest time the most successful President of Jefferson College.

You gave us David Elliott, Matthew Brown's spiritual son, who accompanied him to Washington in 1805, serving as his assistant in the Academy and preparing to enter the Junior class at Dickinson which he did and was graduated in 1808. He served as temporary President of Washington College and as an influential member and President of the Board of Trustees for twenty-three years.

You gave us David McConaughey of the class of 1795, for eighteen years President of Washington College, whose first graduating class numbered four, whose last thirty-six.

It can be safely affirmed that to these three men, along with John McMillan, the founder, the colleges of Washington and Jefferson were more indebted than to all other men together.

Matthew Brown was descended from pious and respectable Scotch-Irish ancestors. His great-grandfather, John Brown, of Priest Hill, was numbered among the martyrs of old Scotland. For his unyielding adherence to the faith of the Covenanter he was shot to death in the presence of his wife and children at his own doorway by the ruthless Claverhouse on a May morning in 1685.

Matthew Brown's father, who as a young man removed from the vicinity of Carlisle to Northumberland County, rendered distinguished service to his country. He was a member of the "Committee on Correspondence and Safety" of Pennsylvania's first Constitutional Convention and a soldier in

Revolution. He died in the army in 1778 when Matthew was but two years old.

William Brown, of Dauphin County, adopted his brother's son and in due time sent him to Dickinson where he was graduated in 1794, during the Presidency of Dr. Nisbet, for whom he always entertained the highest regard.

After his graduation he taught in a Classical Academy in Northumberland County where he became intimately acquainted with the famous Dr. Priestlev. He returned to Carlisle partly to study Theology, under Dr. Nisbet and Dr. John King, and partly to be near Mary, the daughter of Alexander Blaine, whom he married in 1804.

He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle in 1799 and was ordained by the Presbytery of Huntingdon in 1801. For approximately four years he was Pastor of Mifflin and Lost Creek and in the Spring of 1805 he removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, to assume the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church and the Principalship of the Academy there. Within a year he had procured a Charter for Washington College and served as first President for ten years.

In 1822 he was called to the Presidency of Jefferson College, located at Canonsburg just seven miles away. Here Matthew Brown did his best work and made his most enduring mark. During his administration of twenty-three years, the most prosperous in the history of the College, seven hundred and seventy men were graduated, of whom three hundred and fifty became Ministers of the Gospel, chiefly through the influence and interest of their President.

Matthew Brown was a big soul. He had his eccentricities and he made his mistakes. Yet of him as truly as of Mark Hopkins it was said, "Put Matthew Brown on a stump in the western wilderness and get a young man within reach of him and you have a College."

With the hope and expectation that the ties that bind Washington and Jefferson to "Mother Dickinson" may become stronger and stronger, I have the honor to present in behalf of Dr. Maitland Alexander, his distinguished grandson, this portrait of Matthew Brown, Dickinson, 1794.

Denny Portrait

THE TOASTMASTER: The name of Denny has been associated with the College from the beginning and is perpetuated now in Denny Hall, our chief recitation building. The next portrait to be presented is that of William Henry Denny, Class of 1814, the gift of his granddaughters, Matilda Denny Gibson and Elizabeth Genevieve Gibson, of Chicago, Illinois. Its presenter

is his great grandnephew, William H. DuBarry, Director of Scholarships and Student Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

MR. DuBARRY: William Henry Denny was born in the City of Pittsburgh, March 18, 1796, the son of Nancy Wilkins and of Major Ebenezer Denny, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary Army and in the Indian Wars, and the first Mayor of Pittsburgh. Since the parents of William Henry Denny were both natives of Carlisle and the family homestead was adjacent to the campus of Dickinson College, it being where Denny Hall now stands, it was but natural that young Denny should be sent to Carlisle among his relatives and family's friends, to receive his education at Dickinson.

William Henry Denny pursued the classical course of study at Dickinson, graduating in 1814 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his medical degree in 1825, and continued his medical studies in Paris. Upon returning to Pittsburgh, he abandoned the practice of medicine for the study of law. Through his law practice, he was drawn into finance and banking, becoming the President, in 1835, at the Bank of Pittsburgh, the oldest bank west of the Alleghenies. An intimate friend of Lafayette, he was delegated by the city of Pittsburgh to felicitate for them, Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, and invite him to visit the city.

William Henry Denny wrote many historical essays and poems, and edited, prefaced and published his father's well known "Military Journal." His style was lucid and clear. He used many quotations from the classics. On the title page of his father's journal, he placed the couplet from Dryden's Aeneid.

"————— Mirror of Ancient Faith;

Undaunted worth! Inviolable Truth!"

Surely this knowledge of the classics was acquired while a student at Dickinson College, which has always in its 150 years, kindled a love and appreciation of the humanities.

William Henry Denny married first, Sophia DuPlessis DuBarry, whose two granddaughters, being the children of their daughter, Juliette Henrietta, wife of Major Thomas Gibson, are the donors of the portrait.

Mr. President, upon the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Dickinson College, on behalf of the donors,

Elizabeth Genevieve Gibson

Mathilda Denny Gibson,

I present to Dickinson College, this portrait of William Henry Denny, Dickinson, 1814.

As he said of his father, it may be said of him,

"Mirror of Ancient Faith
Undaunted worth! Inviolable Truth!"

Portrait of Dr. Allen

THE TOASTMASTER: The subject of the next portrait is not a Dickinsonian as an undergraduate. He was a Yankee from Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin, but he was one of the greatest teachers this College has had in its 150 years. After leaving Dickinson College in 1850, he served for upwards of 25 years as President of Girard College. Most appropriately, therefore, the portrait of William Henry Allen will be presented by the President of Girard College, Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick.

DR. HERRICK: At a time like this we may well ask, what is the most significant and determining thing in an institution's life and work. By common consent we would, I believe, agree that a college is made great and useful by the services of its teaching staff. It now becomes my pleasant duty to present a portrait of Dr. William Henry Allen, a great teacher of Dickinson College.

William H. Allen came of sturdy New England stock, having been born in 1808, near Augusta, Maine. He attended Bowdoin College during the professorship of Henry W. Longfellow, and began the life of a teacher in the Oneida Conference Seminary, of New York State. Later he served for one year as Principal of the High School at Augusta, Maine, and in 1837 was called to Dickinson College to the chair of natural philosophy. In 1848 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy and English literature at Dickinson, which chair he occupied for two years. In 1850 Professor Allen was called to the presidency of Girard College, where he served a first term of twelve years, retiring from his post at the end of 1862. In 1865 he became the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, later Pennsylvania State College, and was continued until 1867, when he was recalled to the presidency of Girard College, where he served until his death in 1882. In 1872 Dr. Allen was elected President of the American Bible Society, and continued in that office for eight years.

Of Dr. Allen's teaching at Dickinson, an eminent Alumnus, Moncure D. Conway, later said the College was fortunate to have had the services of so versatile a scholar, and after giving the title of a text-book used by Dr. Allen for his course in logic, Conway added, "But the teacher was greater than the text-book."

During his Dickinson years, Dr. Allen was a frequent contributor to the *Methodist Quar-*

terly Review, and had a growing reputation as a platform orator. This broader activity extended his influence throughout Pennsylvania, to New York and New England, and led to his call to the presidency of Girard College. The spirit in which he approached his task at Girard College was evidenced by his inaugural address, the conclusion of which compels quotation: " * * * By the invitation of the Board of Directors, I have come among you to love you, and to win your love. I am here, under that Being, who is the God and Father of us all, to be a father to the fatherless. I am here as your friend—I wish to make you mine; I can make you mine: I will make you mine. When I look upon my own little boy, of equal age with the youngest of you, I feel a trembling solicitude; for I know that I am to answer for the man he may grow up to be. I take charge of you with a similar feeling; and in all my labors here, in directing your minds in useful studies, in teaching the duties you owe to your fellow creatures, your country, and your God, I shall bear constantly in mind that the time may come when my son may occupy one of those seats. It will be my aim to teach you as I would have him taught; to love you as I would have him loved; to treat you as I would have him treated."

Dr. Allen lived a highly useful life in Philadelphia. He was not only the administrative head of Girard College, but a sympathetic father to the fatherless, and a guide and counselor to thousands of young men. In 1873 he published a *Manual of Devotions*, which breathed the spirit and the language of the Bible; under the terms of the Girard foundation he served the institution as Chaplain with great fidelity. Men of an earlier generation, many of whom I have been privileged to know, speak with reverence and affection of the personal force, the high character, the consecrated life, the incisive mind, and the exalted ideals of this old-time scholar and teacher. In Girard College circles his name will always be cherished. Girard College to-night thanks Dickinson College for the gift of William H. Allen, and I can but express our gratification that Dickinson is recognizing a great teacher whose life was woven into her early history, now almost a century ago. Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege and pleasure to present this portrait of William H. Allen.

Portrait of Dr. Lamberton

THE TOASTMASTER: Of the rather numerous Presidents of other colleges furnished by Dickinson, none has achieved a more lasting monument than Dr. Robert Alexander Lamberton, President of Lehigh

University from 1880 to 1893. His portrait is the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur of St. David's, Pa., and will be presented by Dr. Reiter of Lehigh University.

DR. REITER: Friends of Dickinson: It is a wonderful process of mind which enables us to look into the past, behold the present, and survey the future. Memory carries us back through the fleeting years and we see again the personality whose portrait we see again the personality whose portrait we will unveil tonight.

It was not my privilege to know Dr. Robert Alexander Lamberton personally, but in my close contact with affairs at Lehigh his effective administration and beneficent influence has been deeply felt. It is my privilege to know his daughter, Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur, the donor of her father's picture and the last of that branch of the Lambertons.

Dr. Lamberton was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on April 28, 1824. His boyhood training was received in the public schools of Carlisle, after which he entered Dickinson College and graduated in 1843, as valedictorian of his class. Later he received a second degree from Dickinson, another from Lafayette, and a doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law, and as a jurist won distinction in his profession. While reading law Dr. Lamberton taught school, which gave him a closer contact with the psychology of youth, and deep insight into boy-nature which was to be of invaluable service to him in later life.

He helped to draw up the present constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, and was urged to have his name placed for nomination as governor of Pennsylvania, but he emphatically refused. He was a distinguished Mason and held the honored office of Grand Master of the Masonic Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

When the Civil War came, he served his country as Colonel 1st. Regular Pennsylvania Militia, and was a member of the staff of Governor Curtin, the great war-governor of Pennsylvania. After the Civil War, Dr. Lamberton resumed his law practice.

In 1871 he became a trustee of Lehigh University and nine years later, when Lehigh was in need of a vigorous president, he was unanimously chosen by the Board of Trustees.

Lehigh grew under Dr. Lamberton, for when he became President in 1880, the University had 88 students and 13 teachers, and when he died in 1893, Lehigh had 569 students and 35 teachers.

An episode of Dr. Lamberton's tact and insight into boy-nature was written me by his daughter, Mrs. Wilbur:

"My outstanding recollections of my father are tenderness, justice, administrative ability, and a keen sense of humor. Look at the portrait's eyes. He adored his boys—was tolerant, but firm when needed.

When the sophomores took a cow, or was it a donkey, up on the belfrey, I was aghast and perturbed, but my father, though he didn't say so, thought it was terribly funny. He was greatly beloved by his boys."

Dr. Lamberton was a man of peculiar gifts, fine scholarship, and broad culture. He looked at education from the standpoint of the whole, thoroughly believing in the old Greek conception: "It is not a mind nor a body we are training, but a man, and we ought not divide him."

Death came suddenly to Dr. Lamberton after thirteen years of service in building a greater Lehigh—the goal of his life.

At the Funeral Service, Dr. Wolle, who for years thrilled the hearts of thousands of music lovers with his renditions of the immortal Bach, played the organ and directed the trained choir. A hymn Dr. Lamberton had heard while attending the service of the English Church in Cairo, and which had impressed him deeply, was sung. The music of the hymn is very ancient and was written on a roll of papyrus. This hymn was a favorite of Dr. Hibben, recently President of Princeton, and was sung at his funeral in the Princeton Chapel.

"O Love that will not let me go,
I rest my weary soul on thee;
I give thee back the life I owe,
That in thine ocean depths its flow
May richer, fuller be."

Let me close this tribute to Dr. Lamberton with the inspiring words of George Elliot:

"O may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their
presence; live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the
night like stars,
And with their mild persistence, urge
man's search
To vaster issues."

THE TOASTMASTER: Those of us who can hark back to the gay nineties, will recognize Professor Reiter as one of the greatest football players of Princeton at that time. The orchestra will now play by request the ballet of Rossini.

Music.

Portrait of Dr. Penrose

THE TOASTMASTER: Like Lamberton, Penrose is an old Carlisle name. The next portrait is that of Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, the elder, class of 1846, the gift of his son, Mr. Spencer Penrose, of Colorado Springs, who is unavoidably absent. I have asked Brigadier-General Delaney to present the portrait.

GENERAL DELANEY: Ladies and Gentlemen: It was my privilege as a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania to fall under the influence of the Penrose teachings in those days of the early nineties, and in that same time I got to know Dr. Penrose very well, and many members of his family very intimately. As you know, he was a member of an old Carlisle family, was born in Carlisle, and I think a direct descendant of five generations when he left Carlisle. He was born in 1827 and graduated from Dickinson College in 1846, and later on he had the Honorary Degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. He went to Philadelphia where he studied at the University of Pennsylvania and got the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. In '63 he became the Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, the first medical school founded in the United States. During the time of Dr. Penrose's incumbency in the chair of the University, you may recollect a great transition period from septic to anti-septics in which the lives of many women were saved by the teachings and instructions to his students during his sojourn of over twenty-five years as Professor of Obstetrics in the old Medical School. I recall very well the books that we studied as youngsters in that old Medical School, and how they came to us later on through his illustrious son, Charles, whom I knew even better. As an author, Dr. Penrose is well known. His reputation was not circumscribed to Pennsylvania, but was known throughout the entire world. He was well known in Europe and particularly did he give importance to his own medical school in Philadelphia. I was reminded that I was limited to three minutes, and all that I can say further is that in the absence of his son, Mr. Spencer Penrose, of Colorado Springs, it is a distinct honor and pleasure to present to the President and Trustees of Dickinson College this portrait presented by his son in memory of his distinguished father.

Presents Hays Portrait

THE TOASTMASTER: We are really calling Carlisle's roll of fame as we go down through the Lambertons, the Penroses, the Hays and the Biddles. The next portrait is

that of John Hays, class of 1857, one of the most distinguished citizens of Carlisle, the gift of his son, Raphael S. Hays, class of 1894. Judge E. W. Biddle, Jr., class of 1886, will make the presentation.

JUDGE BIDDLE: Ladies and Gentlemen: It is an interesting fact, I think, that the very admirable portrait of Mr. Hays should be painted by his granddaughter, now Mrs. Jones, a piece of work of which the artist may well be proud. Mr. Hays was a native of this county, born in 1837 and died in 1921. The intervening years of an unusually full and busy life were all spent in Carlisle. He graduated from Dickinson in 1857. Just exactly 57 years afterward, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. It was conferred on him by a man who was born in the year in which he graduated, Dr. Morgan, now President of Dickinson. It was Dr. Morgan's first degree conferred on any man after he assumed the presidency. Immediately after his graduation, he began the study of law. He met Mr. Henderson and formed with him later a law partnership. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and took up the practice of law at once. It was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War a few years later. Mr. Hays was a volunteer of the northern forces and took active part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville and was wounded. After the war he resumed his practice and through his ability he advanced rapidly, and deservedly attained leadership in the bar up to the time when he voluntarily retired from public practice. He was a leader of the bar, president of the oldest and largest bank in the county, publisher of the oldest newspaper of the county, and as head of the public utilities in Carlisle, he exercised a wide influence which touched the lives of nearly all those dwelling in Carlisle. His connections with the College were never severed. Both of his sons graduated from Dickinson. One became Secretary to the President, Dr. Reed. Both of them served as members of the Board of Trustees. Of his grandsons, two are graduates of Dickinson. It was through this influence that when Metzger College decided to give up its separate existence the physical facilities of that institution were turned into channels which have gone from that time to this into the aid and support of Dickinson College. It was his influence that has served for the welfare of Dickinson. As an eminent citizen, as a loyal graduate of the College, his portrait should go to join those whom Dickinson honors and who honor Dickinson.

Portrait of Judge Biddle

THE TOASTMASTER: One of the reasons for many troubles of Dickinson College

during its first fifty years as told in President Morgan's book was the almost constant trouble between the Trustees and the Faculty. Perhaps it was a case of too much Trustees, and as one of the Presidents of the Board of Trustees was a great Chief Justice, those of us who are lawyers can realize how a College President was apt to come off second best. At any rate the office of the President of the Board of Trustees was abolished in 1834, and it was only in 1912 that the Trustees revived it. The first holder of the revived position of President of the Board of Trustees was Edward W. Biddle, who served loyally and efficiently for almost twenty years. His portrait is presented by Mrs. Biddle and their son, Edward M. Biddle. Mr. Biddle is detained in Philadelphia, and Dr. Norcross will make the presentation speech.

DR. NORCROSS: It is with a great deal of pleasure and at the request of Mrs. Biddle that I present to the Trustees of the College the portrait of Judge Edward W. Biddle, a graduate of the class of 1877. His interest in Dickinson College, however, dated from his early boyhood, and that interest grew into a consuming passion. The active life of Judge Biddle was spent almost entirely in Carlisle. He became a distinguished Justice, a very interested and highly gifted servant of the time. He was always a cultured gentleman. The latter years of his life after he had retired from the practice of his profession, a large part of his love and interest was given to Dickinson College. He was elected to the Board of Trustees forty or more years ago. The last twenty years of his life he served as President of that Board. It is a worthy thing that the character and influence of Judge Edward W. Biddle, should constantly be held before Dickinsonians past and Dickinsonians to come, that they may receive the inspiration of that kindly character, of that splendid advisor, and of that consecrated Alumnus who gave so much of his time, so much of his love, and so much of his service to his Alma Mater. His portrait will hang in the hall of Dickinson College, but its power of suggestion will bring to many in the days to come a sense of debt and of obligation. It will be an example worthy to be followed, and his spirit will continue to speak, and live, and work. It is therefore, Mr. President, with a great deal of pleasure that on the behalf of Mrs. Biddle and her son, Mr. Edward M. Biddle of Philadelphia, the wife and son of the late Edward W. Biddle that I present this portrait to the Trustees of Dickinson College.

Portrait of Prof. Mohler

THE TOASTMASTER: John Fred Mohler returns from Johns Hopkins to his Alma Mater in 1896 where in 34 years of incumbency as Professor of Physics, he established a reputation second to none in the annals of Dickinson College. The portrait of Dr. Mohler will be presented by Mr. Gunter of the Class of 1913, whose class presents it.

MR. GUNTER: Mr. Toastmaster, President Morgan, Ladies and Gentlemen: I deem it a very high honor to be the bearer of a gift from the Class of 1913 to our Alma Mater on this, her 150th Birthday. In keeping with the traditions of our supposedly unlucky numerals, I shall limit my remarks to but 13 sentences. The third line of the stanza of Noble Dickinsonia contains a prophecy in these words: "Oft our hearts shall turn to you," and after being out of College for twenty years as a member of that Class of 1913, I can testify to the truth of that prophecy, which I must admit in undergraduate days was given more or less meaninglessly. Now there are the recollections, those tender recollections that fill the hearts of the absent Alumni. Are they the fact and knowledge gained from books long since forgotten and thrown away? No. College day sweethearts? No. Fraternity activities or athletic triumphs? No. But the pleasant recollections of fine men of mature age who were our friends not only in but outside of the classrooms. Yes. Not those self-centered intellectual professors who thought more of their learning than they did of their students who today have been unfortunately dubbed as the brain-dust professors, but those courteous, free-minded, genial men who not only assisted us in our mental labors but through their own excellent characteristics built or attempted to build us better than they knew. Such a man, my friends, was John Fred Mohler. The Class of 1913, in its associations with him over a period of four years felt the compelling inspiration of this lovable, kind, patient, God-fearing Christian gentleman and today and for many years to come will continue to feel it. It was therefore time-fitting and proper for the Class of 1913 when we gave thought to an appropriate gift that our thoughts should turn not to some gate but to a fine portrait of the image of this good man whose character has left an imprint for good not only upon the Class of 1913 and 33 others but upon every man, woman, and child who was privileged to associate with him. Truly may it be said, therefore, of John Fred Mohler that he was an excellent man to mold the character of not only the youth of Dickinson but of the youth of this Borough

and County of his birth. So let this portrait hang on these walls that he loved so well as notice to all of his unflinching will to teach the youth of Dickinson that the first record of true recognition in turn prevails not for a day, for a life, but for generations to come,—a sign of intellect, my friends, and of character.

THE TOASTMASTER: By request the orchestra will play the Minuet of Beethoven that was played at the Pageant last night.

Music.

THE TOASTMASTER: When I was a senior in College, I was invited to dine with Professor Pilcher, whom some of you probably remember. When I arrived there, I found three of my classmates, Leonard Hoover, Sam Vandewater, and Andy Kerr. Hoover later became a trustee of the College and is now deceased; Vandewater is now the medical officer of a large life insurance company in New York; and Kerr is one of the outstanding football coaches of the country. Professor Pilcher beamed upon us and said, "You gentlemen probably wonder why I picked you out. As to you, Mr. Hoover

and Mr. Vandewater, I asked you because you are in my medical preparatory course. I asked you, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Spahr, because I wanted you." We have asked President Clothier of Rutgers because we wanted him, and also because he is a President of a Colonial College. One hundred and five years ago there graduated from Dickinson a lad named William Henry Campbell who became in time one of the most distinguished Presidents of Rutgers. He served the longest tenure of any of its Presidents, 1862-1882. He was the uncle of Margaret Deland, the novelist, and the prototype of Dr. Lavender in old Chester Tales. Dickinson is proud to number among its Alumni William Henry Campbell. We are equally proud to have enrolled today among our honorary alumni the present President of Rutgers University, Robert Clarkson Clothier.

(Then followed the address of President Clothier which appears in this issue.)

THE TOASTMASTER: In concluding this dinner, permit me to say to our guests, that we hope that you have enjoyed yourselves as much as we have enjoyed ourselves in having you here.

Text of Address of President Robert C. Clothier

Mr. Toastmaster, President Morgan, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is an unusual privilege to have a part in Dickinson's Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. I suppose I may be allowed to think of myself as a bringer of greetings, not only from Rutgers, but from the other pre-revolutionary colleges as well and the rest of that group of distinguished institutions of learning whose delegates too have joined in the celebration. I know that I speak for all of us when I express the gratification which all universities and colleges in America must feel that Dickinson, founded in those critical years during which our nation came into being, has with the nation rounded out its first century and a half. I suppose I am expected to say that the first hundred and fifty years are the hardest as no address on an occasion like this would be complete without it. We are proud of Dickinson tonight—we alumni—and we friends from sister institutions and we look ahead over the years to come—yes and the decades and the centuries to come—to an even greater Dickinson—if that be possible—in terms of manhood contributed to the life of the nation.

Since 1786—very infrequently, I admit—American institutions of learning have been celebrating their sesqui-centennials. Yet from

that time to the present only 11 have had that privilege and today we are celebrating the sesqui-centennial of the 12th. I suppose that some of these sesqui-centennial celebrations have been observed in years that were critical. We celebrated our own in New Brunswick in 1916—certainly a critical year. Yet when all is said and done I doubt if any of these early American Colleges have blown out their 150 candles at a more critical and challenging time than that which Dickinson has chosen to celebrate its own birthday party.

Two weeks ago I attended the celebration of the centenary of Haverford College. Among those who spoke was the able President of Lafayette. We were all amused when he made reference to the centenarian who on the occasion of his one hundredth birthday was asked how it was that he had lived to be a hundred years old and the answer was, "Well I suppose it was principally because I was born in 1883," and President Lewis remarked that some people are that way, but not Haverford College—and not Dickinson—for age, real age, is measured not in years, but in accomplishments. We heard from President Morgan himself this morning something of the accomplishments which Dickinson has achieved

in the last 150 years, especially in terms of the men who have served in public offices.

No one can be present on an occasion like this and witness the unveiling of these portraits of Dickinson men without feeling a thrill at what it all stands for.

One cannot read the history of Dickinson College and realize the parts that were played in it by John Dickinson himself and by Dr. Benjamin Rush, that impulsive and well-beloved physician but for whose efforts the College might not have been founded; by James Wilson and Senator Bingham without realizing that a rich legacy of intellectual honesty and civic consciousness was bequeathed to the Dickinson tradition. To have a tradition like that is being born into the right kind of a home—it makes it harder to go wrong. It is a great thing for a college to have such an origin as that. It is impossible to over-state the importance of a tradition of that kind in the life of a college and these portraits which we have seen unveiled tonight, and the pageant which we have witnessed last night, all bespeak that thing which cannot be seen nor bought, but which means more to a college than extensive campuses and magnificent buildings and great endowments. Dickinson has not suffered from the edifice complex.

Yet there is danger too in possessing a rich tradition of this kind. There is danger, that is, unless with that tradition we possess educational vision. The danger is that we shall look back with complacency and pride ourselves on the achievements of the past, rather than look ahead with eagerness and plan how that tradition of social usefulness in the past can be carried over in increased measure into the life of the future.

A little old lady lived on Beacon Street in Boston, now if one lives in Boston, Beacon Street is the place to live. She was visited by a niece of hers from Ohio. The niece had spent her night on the train and had just arrived and was sitting in the drawing room with her aged aunt and the older woman said, "And so you have come all the way from Ohio." "Yes." "Come all night on the train over the Mountains." "Yes." "Well," said the old lady, "I should like to take that trip sometime but of course I never shall because I am already here."

A celebration of this kind is justly a time for congratulations and festivities. Let us not be misled, however. It is also a time for self-appraisal for a re-evaluation of one's handiwork, of one's objectives. It seems to me that since this honored college has chosen these critical years in which to celebrate its sesqui-centennial that all of us who are represented here tonight may well pause with Dickinson and appraise our handiwork too—and our objectives—for American education is under scrutiny, from within and from

without,—a scrutiny more searching than it has ever experienced before, and with good reason. When we look again at these portraits and think of the distinguished men who have given their lives to moulding the destiny of this college we may well take unto ourselves those words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us * * *"

As one pauses in the turmoil of our modern life and tries to grasp what education is trying to do he sometimes feels a sense of futility and bafflement. Much that we are doing is so sound, so good, so charged with social usefulness; some things we do seem so totally at variance with the task to which we have devoted our energies that we wonder whether we have not lost the way, whether we have not forgotten what after all education is for. Our forefathers knew, they had something very definite in mind when they organized these early schools and colleges of ours. In trying to project myself back 150 years I came to another settlement in Pennsylvania.

Not so long ago I received a copy of the report of Chancellor Bowman of the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh. In his own inimitable way he wrote, "There was another time in Pittsburgh somewhat like the present, the time was 1787 (only four years after Dickinson was founded). The multitude then was about 130 families. Money was scarce; work was hard, thought had to be practical. Those practical pioneers, under difficulties which we now scarcely can imagine, perceived the value of a unifying ideal and started Pittsburgh Academy which later became the University.

"They started the academy for practical reasons, just as they planted corn. They needed the academy and they needed corn. Although the experience of work and of adventure was packed down hard in them, keeping ideals within the bounds of sense, still they valued lovelier things. They had come to the edge of the world to stay. There was no turning back. They had ambition, religion and children. Out of this combination some glimpse of civic greatness ahead was as inevitable as the morning. It came, and in time, fashioned for them from the substance of hope the city of their desire in which their children, if not themselves, were to grow to the full elevation of their mind to follow their natural bent and to prosper. The ideal was practical enough to make men leave the shingling of their cabins until the shingles were on the academy."

In those days when Pittsburgh was founded, when Dickinson was founded; men were faced with the hard realities of life.

They too—perhaps even more than we today—realized the need for soul building, as well as for the building of homes and fences and barns. Even in those days there was an appreciation of spiritual values and their importance to practical men.

In recent years it seems to me we have lost our way somewhat. Too much we have assumed that the only objectives of colleges and universities are to push back the frontiers of knowledge and to equip our youth with knowledge and with intellectual power. In fact the president of one of our great universities said as much. With this point of view most of our larger universities and practically all of our smaller colleges take exception. Especially in recent years, since our mad debauch of from 1923-1929, our educational objectives have been under reevaluation. Different groups of people have had different ideas as to what education means. One group thought of it purely in cultural terms, as endowing the individual with that broad knowledge of history and literature and science which would give them a better idea of the world they live in and enable them to live more richly and more fully.

Another group has thought of education as an agency for equipping an individual with technical and professional skill. Yet another group, I am afraid, has thought of education—and still think of it—as a means of qualifying the individual better for business and commercial success, to make more money. Other groups have thought of education as an agency making for social success, or professional success. How superficial, how wide of the mark these seem. How far removed these objectives are from those which our forefathers had when Dickinson was founded. How inadequate they seem when we observe their fruits.

We have been passing through a great economic crisis, a crisis probably more severe than any we have ever experienced before. We have been so impressed with the economic hardship which we have experienced that in only a vague and fragmentary manner have we understood that we have been passing through a spiritual and a social crisis too—which when all is said and done—may have been responsible for the economic crisis. We have thought in materialistic terms and too much we have thought of wealth as the symbol of success. As President Lewis said at Haverford, we have worshipped bigness, rather than goodness, we have laid stress upon quantity rather than quality. Now under the stress of economic necessity we are compelled to simplify our educational processes. A great undergrowth of educational techniques and procedures has grown up and it is necessary for us to clear much of it away. Now that we must sim-

plify our educational processes let us also clarify our educational objectives.

May I be bold enough in a company of college men and distinguished educators to say that if we who are charged with the direction of our educational institutions have failed in recent years to grasp the full significance of our work—and undoubtedly we have in many ways—it is that in too great measure we have regarded education as primarily an intellectual process. Education is not primarily and solely an intellectual process. Education is not primarily and solely an intellectual experience. Equipping the individual with a rich store of knowledge is undoubtedly an essential part of the educational procedure. Training him to think is even more important; developing in him the ability to think straight and think true; to weight values fairly and reach conclusions sanely, without prejudice or bias—that too is an essential part of the educational process. But in the measure in which we have stopped there and regarded it as our responsibility solely to equip the young man and the young woman with knowledge and teach them to think we have had only a fragmentary appreciation of our responsibility.

Sometime ago I was reading through some old papers and came across an announcement which the Trustees of Princeton University issued in 1752 which read as follows:

"It will suffice to say that the Two principle Objects the Trustees had in View were Science and Religion. Their first concern, was to cultivate the Minds of the Pupils, in all those Branches of Erudition, which are generally taught in the University abroad; and to perfect Their Design, Their next Care was to rectify the Heart, by inculcating the great Precepts of Christianity, in order to make them good Men."

We are very brave and confident in our educational pronouncements of today, yet I submit that this statement by the Princeton Trustees almost two centuries ago expresses as well as we can today the ultimate purpose of education. And I submit too that "the good man" in the sense of the early Princeton statement is what we think of today as the well-rounded man, the man who is developed to the limit of his individual capacity for growth in all aspects of his being, particularly along the lines of his special gifts, who possesses knowledge and also possesses intellectual power, but possesses too that intangible something which we can best describe generically by the word "character."

I do not like the word particularly because it has an undesirable ring of unyielding rigidity and passive virtuousness. What I mean by character is an entirely different kind of thing. It is aggressive and dynamic,

not passive; it is forceful it implies purposefulness, a knowledge of where one is going and why, and a determination to go there. It implies integrity; a refusal to be less than one pretends to be; a personal guarantee that one's word, yes his bare intimation—is as good as his bond; an insistence on thoroughness of workmanship; an unrelenting scorn of that creed of the four-flusher. It involves a sense of social responsibility; an appreciation that the kind of a community in which he lives is every man's own personal business and that he shares the responsibility for it; it was Scrooge who awoke too late to realize that "mankind was my business." It involves good fellowship, friendliness and the spirit of cooperation. It involves an appreciation of spiritual values as distinct from materialistic values; a reverent sense of his relationship to the universe in which he lives, regardless of faith or creed or doctrine, which is a matter of his own individual conscience. It involves courage, the type of courage, which so many of us lacked when things began to go wrong in 1929.

I am not ambitious enough in this company to attempt a complete definition of this word character, but these qualities which I have cited will perhaps serve to illustrate what I mean and I think we are all coming increasingly to realize that the man who has spent four years at an American University or college and has received the stamp of approval of that college should be equipped not only with intellect, but he should be equipped too with character in the sense in which I have used the word. Increasingly it seems we are coming to realize, those of us who are concerned with educational work, that we are confronted with a challenge: that we shall think of our educational objectives in terms such as these—the training of qualified men and women in whom burn a rekindled zeal for good citizenship, a renewed personal dedication to the public welfare. We need well-rounded men; we need good men in the sense of that early Princeton statement. Men who are not content to spend their lives in positions of narrow scope and personal profit, but who recognize that as aristocrats of educational opportunity the laws of noblesse oblige apply to them and that they are honor bound to devote these enlarged personal powers which they have acquired through attendance at college, not solely to their own personal aggrandizement, but to the solution of these social and economic problems with which we are confronted, with the building of a new social order.

How well are we discharging this responsibility? What of our college technique? If these are the men we are to turn out, what are we doing to create them? We still lay stress upon the acquisition of knowledge,

upon acquiring the ability to think. We measure our students in these terms. We grant them degrees and diplomas according to their achievements in these terms. What do we do to endow them too with this intangible, but dynamic, thing which we call character?

Many educators will not agree with my thesis for there are many who believe that the development of character is the responsibility of the home and the church and the school. I grant that the importance of the part which these agencies play in the development of personality and character is beyond estimate. Yet I submit that it is the responsibility of a college to lend sinew and strength to this upright but often immature character which the student brings with him from his home and his church and his school; to add to it that touch of iron, that ruggedness, and virility and positiveness which differentiate the strong man from the man of indecision and purposelessness. If these things of the character are the business of the college then I am tempted to utter a heresy by saying, that in my judgment one of the most effective classrooms is the college chapel and another is the athletic field. "The one comprises the campus center from which influences which are spiritual diffuse themselves into the life of the campus and make themselves felt in classrooms, in dormitories, in fraternity houses—wherever students are gathered together. On the other they acquire a rugged purposefulness, a sense of practicable cooperation, a scorn of sham, a contempt for a quitter and that type of personal courage which enables a man who is already dead on his feet to put forth that last gasping ounce of effort which sometimes turns defeat into victory.

What of our lecture halls and our classrooms and our laboratories? These are the chief theatres of educational experience. These are the places where day after day and week after week young men come in personal contact with gifted teachers older men of experience, authority and influence. It is right that this should be so, but there is no room in these theatres for a procedure which is mechanical or uninspired. There is room only for a relationship between teacher and student which is one of inspired intellectual intimacy. High praise is due that instructor who is master of his subject, who too loves young people and loves to teach them, who can bring to the class room and lecture hall a magnetism and a power to inspire which will make a tedious subject interesting and an interesting subject enthralling. Under his influence a dull student becomes alert and a capable student becomes, sometimes, a genius. Around this key relationship the whole educational world revolves and deans and janitors and presidents exist

only that this relationship may be as effective as possible.

If years hence our children and their children live in a world of security and fulfillment and individual happiness, rather than one of dread and frustration and grief, it will not be because we have passed more laws and invented more machines, but because we shall have created an enlightened national philosophy which will compel our laws and our machines to the good of mankind. In the development of the national philosophy the home as always, will play a part; so will the church if it adapts itself to the modern world; so will the schools; but the chief challenge is to us of the colleges, because the responsibility is ours to create the needed leadership.

If we don't see this challenge, or seeing it don't accept it, if accepting it we hesitate to

break from tradition, to do new things in a new way, that we may build character as well as intellect, and social conscience as well as personal efficiency—if we hesitate, there is nothing but disaster ahead. But if we can muster the intelligence and the courage to break the bonds of tradition which bind us to educational practices which blind the mind and ignore the character and turn out "good men"—in the years to come our children may look back and give thanks that the vision was granted us.

In this great work Dickinson will play a great part. No one who has attended this sesqui-centennial celebration and been privileged to sense the splendid history which makes this celebration not a celebration of years but of achievement, can have any doubt of what the future holds. And we who are your guests tonight salute you and wish you well.

LIST OF DELEGATES AT SESQUICENTENNIAL

New England

Boston University
Gaylard H. Patterson, A.M., Ph.D.
Brown University
William Douglas, A.B.
Connecticut College for Women
David H. Leib, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Dartmouth College
Philip M. Benjamin, A.M.
Harvard University
Dwight P. Robinson, A.B., S.B.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Farley Gannett, B.S.
Mt. Holyoke College
Elizabeth G. Kimball, B.Lit., A.M.
Radcliffe College
Marie Metivier Waterhouse, A.B.
Smith College
Frances McCarroll Edwards, B.L.
University of Vermont
Carey P. Williams, Ph.B.
Wesleyan University
Bradford O. McIntire, A.M., Ph.D.
Wheaton College
Charlotte Thompson, A.B.
Williams College
George S. Duncan, A.M., Ph.D.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Frederick E. Reiners, B.S.
Yale University
Vance Criswell McCormick, A.M.

New Jersey

Drew University
Edwin Lee Earp, B.D., Ph.D.
Arlo Ayres Brown, D.D., LL.D.

Princeton University
President Harold Willis Dodds, A.M., Ph.D.
Rutgers University
President Robert Clarkson Clothier, LL.D.

New York

Alfred University
Isaac M. Wright, B.S., Ph.D.
Barnard College
Franklin T. Baker, Litt.D.
The College of the City of New York
Samuel B. Heckman, A.M., Ph.D.
Columbia University
Franklin T. Baker, Litt.D.
Cornell University
Hon. Fred S. Reese, LL.B.
Hartwick College
President Charles W. Lietzell, A.M., D.D.
Hobart College
Sanford D. Beecher, A.B., LL.B.
Keuka College
Clyde L. Kelchner, LL.G., A.M.
New York University
Mathew H. Sherman, M.D.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Joel H. Black, C.E.
St. Lawrence University
Henry Logan, A.B., LL.B.
Syracuse University
Herbert Newhart Shenton, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Teachers College of Columbia University
Allan Abbott, Ph.D.
Vassar College
Anne C. Carey, M.D.
Wells College
Mary S. Labaree, A.B.

Pennsylvania

Albright College
 President J. Warren Klein, A.M., D.D.

Allegheny College
 President William P. Tolley, Ph.D., D.D.

Augustinian College of Villanova
 Dean Carl T. Humphrey, M.S., Ph.D.

Bucknell University
 Alvin B. Biscoe, A.M., Ph.D.

Carnegie Institute of Technology
 Dean Charles Watkins, Ph.D.

Cedar Crest College
 President William F. Curtis, Litt.D., LL.D.

College Misericordia
 John F. Carroll, J.C.L.

Drexel Institute
 Dean R. C. Disque, B.S.

Duquesne University
 Albert B. Wright, B.S., A.M.

Franklin and Marshall College
 President Henry Harbaugh Apple, D.D., LL.D.

Geneva College
 President McLeod M. Pearce, D.D.
 Robert Clarke, D.D.

Gettysburg College
 President W. A. Hanson, D.D., LL.D.

Grove City College
 President Weir Carlyle Ketler, Litt.D., LL.D.

Haverford College
 Dean H. Tatnall Brown, Jr., B.S.

Juniata College
 President Charles C. Ellis, Ph.D., D.D.

Lafayette College
 President William M. Lewis, Litt.D., LL.D.

Lebanon Valley College
 President Clyde A. Lynch, Ph.D., D.D.

Lehigh University
 Vice-President Natt M. Emery, A.M., Litt.D.

Lincoln University
 President William H. Johnson, Ph.D., D.D.

Moravian Seminary and College for Women
 President Edwin J. Heath, A.M., D.D.

Mount St. Joseph's College
 E. J. Gergely, A.M.

Muhlenberg College
 President John W. A. Haas, D.D., LL.D.

The Pennsylvania State College
 Douglas S. Mead, A.M., Ph.D.

Pennsylvania College for Women
 Mrs. M. Edwin Green, A.B.

St. Joseph's College
 Thomas J. Higgins, A.M.

St. Thomas College
 President Dennis Edward, Ph.D., LL.D.

Seton Hill College
 President James A. W. Reeves, S.T.D., LL.D.

Susquehanna University
 President G. Morris Smith, A.M., D.D.

Swarthmore College
 Dean H. E. B. Speight, A.M., D.D.

Temple University
 George D. Swan, B.S.

University of Pennsylvania
 Dean Paul H. Musser, Ph.D.

University of Pittsburgh
 S. B. Linhart, A.M., D.D.

Ursinus College
 President George L. Omwake, Ph.D., LL.D.
 Franklin I. Sheeder, B.D., A.M.

Villa Maria
 Joseph H. Wehrle, Ph.D.

Washington and Jefferson College
 President Ralph C. Hutchison, Ph.D., D.D.
 Henry A. Riddle, D.D.

Westminster College
 Robert F. Galbreath, A.B.

Wilson College
 Ethelbert D. Warfield, D.D., LL.D.
 Elizabeth F. Rogers, Ph.D.

South Atlantic States

American University
 Walter F. Shenton, Ph.D.

Bethany College
 President Joseph A. Serena, A.B., LL.D.

Bridgewater College
 Paul H. Bowman, A.B.

The Citadel
 William E. Mikell, LL.D., D.C.L.

College of William and Mary
 Dean Kremer J. Hoke, A.M., Ph.D.

Duke University
 Dennis C. Troth, A.M., Ph.D.

Emory and Henry College
 Nat G. Barnhart, A.B.

Georgetown University
 Lewis C. Caddish, L.C.M., Pd.D.

Goucher College
 Mrs. Ralph Cannon, A.B.

Hampden-Sydney College
 Samuel E. Osbourn, A.M.

Hood College
 President Joseph H. Apple, Pd.D., LL.D.

The Johns Hopkins University
 William W. Landis, A.M., Sc.D.

South Atlantic States

Morgan College
 President John O. Spencer, Ph.D., LL.D.

Randolph-Macon College
 President Robert E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D.

St. John's College
 President Douglas H. Gordon, LL.B., LL.D.

University of Delaware
 George H. Ryden, Ph.D.

University of Virginia
 Walter H. Hitchler, D.C.L., LL.D.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
 Arthur V. Bishop, A.M., Ph.D.

Washington College
 Frank Ayres, Jr., M.S.

Washington and Lee University
 Mulford Stough, A.M.

Western Maryland College
 Lloyd M. Bertholf, A.M., Ph.D.

West Virginia Wesleyan College
Clarence F. Carter, A. B., B.D.

East Central States

College of Wooster
F. Eugene Reader, A.B., LL.B.
Denison University
Arthur C. Baldwin, A.B., D.D.
DePauw University
Chesteen Smith, A.B., D.D.
Earlham College
Lee R. Driver, A.M., LL.D.
Franklin College
Mary K. Glick, A.M.
Heidelberg College
Glenn M. Shafer, D.D.
Illinois Wesleyan University
Albert B. Wright, B.S., A.M.
Kenyon College
Francis A. Waterhouse, Ph.D.
Lawrence College
J. Archibald Holmes, D.D.
Marietta College
Mrs. C. C. Vogt, A.M., Ph.D.
Mount Union College
President William H. McMaster, D.D., LL.D.
Muskingum College
Cornelius W. Fink, A.M.
Northwestern University
Ruter W. Springer, A.M., LL.M.
Oberlin College
Franklin K. Mayer, A.B.
Ohio State University
Thomas L. Guyton, Ph.D.
Ohio Wesleyan University
William Emory Hartman A.B., S.T.B.
Purdue University
Paul M. Tebbs, B.S., C.E.
Ripon College
Jesse F. Taintor, A.B., D.D.
Rose Polytechnic Institute
Merle R. Reed, B.S.
University of Chicago
Vice President Frederic Woodward, A.M., LL.D.
University of Wisconsin
Leonard P. Fox, Ph.D.
Western College
Mrs. Ethelbert Dudlev Warfield, A.B.
Wittenberg College
President Rees Tulloss, Ph.D., LL.D.

North Central States

Cornell College
President Herbert J. Burgstahler, D.D., LL.D.
Kansas State College
Ralph A. Van Trine, B.S.
Macalester College
J. M. Davies, A.B., A.M.
Simpson College
Wellington Amos Parlin, M.S., Ph.D.
State University of Iowa
Lewis G. Rohrbaugh, B.D., Ph.D.

University of Minnesota
Rasmus S. Saby, A.M., Ph.D.
Washburn College
Samuel J. Butts, A.M.

Southern States

Birmingham-Southern College
President Guy E. Snavely, Ph.D., LL.D.
Centre College of Kentucky
Edward M. Green, M.D.
Transylvania College
Earl V. Eastwood, A.B., B.D.
Tusculum College
President Charles A. Anderson, A.M., D.D.

Western States

The Colorado College
Mary Riggs Noble, A.B., M.D.
Leland Standord University
George H. Ashely, A.M., Ph.D.
Mills College
Mrs. Robert Fisher, A.B.
University of California
James S. Taylor, A.M., Ph.D.
University of Denver
J. Herbert Kelley, LL.D.
University of Southern California
Harold Stonier, D.B.A.
Willamette University
Paul Herbert Doney, S.T.B., Ph.D.

Foreign

Acadia University
William Henry Coleman, A.M., L.H.D.
University of Edinburgh
John Baillie, D.Litt., D.D.
Mount Allison University
T. H. Llewellyn, A.B., M.D.
Victoria University
Paul A. W. Wallace, A.M., Ph.D.

Professional Schools

Bloomsburg State Teachers College
Francis Buchman Haas, A.M., Pd.D.
Clarion State Teachers College
Donald D. Pierce, A.M., Ph.D.
Crozer Theological Seminary
I. G. Matthews, B.D., Ph.D.
Department of Public Instruction
James N. Rule, M.S., Sc.D.
Dickinson School of Law
Dean Walter H. Hitchler, D.C.L., LL.D.
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia
Leon T. Ashcraft, A.M., M.D.
Indiana State Teachers College
President C. R. Foster, LL.D.
Lutheran Theological Seminary
President John Aberly, A.M., D.D.
Princeton Theological Seminary
Raymond C. Walker, A.M., B.D.
Shippensburg State Teachers College
President Albert L. Rowland, A.M., Ph.D.
Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States
George W. Richards, D.D.

Union Theological Seminary
 John Baillie, D.Litt., D.D.
 United States Medical Field Service School
 Brigadier-General M. A. DeLaney, M.D.,
 C.P.H.
 West Chester State Teachers College
 President Norman W. Cameron, A.M.,
 Ph.D.
 Woman's Medical College
 Mrs. James Starr, A.B.

Academies and Junior Colleges

The Centenary Collegiate Institute
 President Robert J. Trevorrow, A.M., D.D.
 Franklin and Marshall Academy
 Principal E. M. Hartman, A.M., Pd.D.
 Gettysburg Academy
 Headmaster Charles H. Huber, A.M.,
 Litt.D.
 Girard College
 President Cheesman A. Herrick, Ph.D.,
 LL.D.
 Harrisburg Academy
 Henry E. Smith, Ph.B.
 The Haverford School
 Headmaster Edwin M. Wilson, A.M.
 The Hill School
 Charles L. Swift, A.M.
 Linden Hall
 Principal F. W. Stengel, D.D.
 The Mercersburg Academy
 James Gelwix Miller, A.B.
 Messiah Bible College
 President Enos H. Hess, M.S.
 Penn Hall
 Dean G. H. G. Rowland, B.D., A.M.
 West Nottingham Academy
 Headmaster J. Paul Slaybaugh, A.M.
 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary
 President John W. Long, A.B., D.D.
 Wyomissing Polytechnic Institute
 President Arthur C. Harper, M. E.

Learned Societies

The American Academy of Political and Social Science
 Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, A.M.
 American Association of University Professors
 Rasmus S. Saby, A.M.
 American Association of University Women
 Mrs. Frederick Stockwell, A.M.
 American Council on Education
 Ethelbert D. Warfield, Litt.D., LL.D.
 American Philosophical Society
 Ethelbert D. Warfield, Litt.D., LL.D.
 Association of the Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle Atlantic States and Maryland
 William Mather Lewis, Litt.D., LL.D.
 Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania
 George L. Omwake, Ph.D., LL.D.
 Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church

Robert C. Wells, D.D.
 Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
 George W. Richards, D.D., Th.D.
 The Franklin Institute
 Charles H. Masland, II
 Liberal Arts College Movement
 Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D., LL.D.
 National Institute of Social Sciences
 Gilbert Darlington
 Pennsylvania State Education Association
 J. Herbert Kelley, A.M., Litt.D.
 The Smithsonian Institution
 Charles Greeley Abbot, Sc.D.
 Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
 Tomlinson Fort, Ph.D.
 United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa
 Charles F. Sanders, A.B., D.D.

Dickinson's Mathematicians

Dickinsonians will be interested in the recent analysis of undergraduate schools attended by mathematicians, published in the October 14th issue of *School and Society*. In this study by K. P. Williams and Elizabeth Rutherford of Indiana University, all members of the American Mathematical Society were classified according to their undergraduate Alma Mater. Of the 593 accredited colleges of arts and sciences in the United States, but 249 are represented in the society. Dickinson with 9 members shares 27th place with Princeton, Syracuse and the University of Virginia. Of the 75 colleges having an enrollment between 501 and 750 students, Dickinson stands third; Connecticut Wesleyan and Rochester with 12 and 10 members, respectively, occupy first and second places, but they also have larger enrollments. Among the 400 colleges with a student body equal to or less than Dickinson's, Dickinson stands second to Johns Hopkins. The latter institution is credited with 14 members and 424 registered students in the college of arts and science. Since it is only within the past few years that Johns Hopkins has drastically reduced her undergraduate student body, the above figures cannot be regarded as characteristic for the purpose of a statistical study.

U. S. Forestry Head Killed in Fall

MAJOR Robert Y. Stuart, '03, chief of the U. S. Forest Service, and alumni trustee of the College, fell from the seventh floor window of the Forest Service Building in Washington at 8:15 o'clock on the morning of October 23rd, and died while enroute to a hospital.

Born in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County, on February 3, 1883, Major Stuart was graduated from the College in 1903 and received the degree of Master of Arts from Dickinson in 1906, the same year in which he was graduated from the Yale Forestry School. The College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the June 1933 commencement.

He was chief of the division of timber sale and planting in the Missoula (Montana) District between 1906 and 1912. From 1912 to 1917 he was Deputy Commissioner of Forestry, Pennsylvania, and was promoted to Commissioner when he returned from war service in 1920. In 1922 he became Secretary of Forests and Waters of Pennsylvania, leaving that post in 1927 to become Chief of the Public Relations section of the U. S. Forest Service. He was named Chief of the Forest Service in May 1928.

Major Stuart served as a member of the Tri-state Delaware River Commission from 1923 to 1927 and was chairman of the Pennsylvania sesquicentennial commission in 1926. A member of the National Capitol Park and Planning commission, he also was prominent in the affairs of the Society of American Foresters. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, a Mason and an Episcopalian.

When forestry experts were called by President Roosevelt to consult on the work which could be done by the civilian conservation camps, Major Stuart was the first summoned. Until his death he was largely in charge of the work

of these camps and was also at work on the lumber code for the N. R. A. program.

In 1917 he was furloughed from the forest service for military service in France with the 10th Forestry Engineers, in which he rose to the rank of major and in which he was cited by General Pershing for his A. E. F. activities.

Always closely interested in his alma mater, Major Stuart was the prime mover in all plans for campus planting and directed much of the work on the campus for the past ten years. In 1923, through his activity, the class of 1903 at its 20th reunion presented a permanent plan for the planting of the campus and made a gift of much of the ornamental shrubbery now before the various buildings. Prior to his death he was at work on plans for the development of the recently acquired Mooreland tract. He was a member of the committee on grounds and buildings of the Board of Trustees, in which he was serving his second term as an alumni trustee.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. W. Chalmers Stuart, his wife, who was Miss Janet Wilson of Harrisburg, whom he married in 1907, and two daughters aged eight and ten years.

Following services in Washington, his body was brought to Carlisle where interment was made at the Old Graveyard, with President Morgan and Dr. Glen Shafer, of the Presbyterian Church, conducting the services.

Heads Legion in Delaware

At the annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Delaware, held on September 9, 1933, a Dickinsonian, Calvin E. Afflerbach, '20, was unanimously elected Department Commander. Afflerbach is County Supervisor of Schools for Sussex County, Delaware, and has been active in fraternal and American Legion affairs for many years.

Play. The cruise will sail from New York late in June 1934 and being organized by Dr. Andrew W. Blackwood, in cooperation with the James Boring Company.

1923

Rev. Rodger W. Hawn, who is assigned to the Epworth M. E. Church, Matamoras, Pennsylvania, at the annual session of the Newark Conference, was married on July 11th to Miss Martha Helen Cornish of Succasunna, New Jersey, a member of his former charge. The bride is a graduate of Montclair State Teachers College, Montclair, New Jersey, and was a teacher in the Highland Park public schools. Dr. O. C. Nelson, pastor of the Drew M. E. Church, Port Jervis, New York, officiated.

1924

Paul M. Herr of Carlisle was elected president of the Y.M.C.A. handball league at a meeting held in November.

Philip H. Johnson was elected district attorney of Centre County at the general election in November.

1925

Mary E. Clemens, teacher in the Hershey High School for eight years, has maintained an enviable record for two successive years at Columbia University, where she completed work for her master of arts degree at the close of the last summer session. In 1932 she was congratulated for "making the top score" in a final examination of a class of 341 in secondary education. In the past summer, through excellent scholarship, she was elected to Kappa Delta Pi, a national honorary society in education.

Donald G. Remly is now writing insurance for the Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America, with headquarters in Bloomsburg, where his address is 418 E. 2nd Street.

Miss Dorothy Wilder was married on September 13, 1933, to Mr. Thomas Low Tyson of London, England. Mr. Tyson is a director of the Lloyds Insurance Company. They are now residing in London.

1926

Fred M. Uber was married on June 26th to Miss Alma Goettsche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Goettsche of Schafstedt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The ceremony was performed in Berkeley, California. The bridegroom is at present doing research work in physico-chemico-biology at the University of California.

Florence H. Long who was a member of the Hanover High School faculty for several years is now teaching English and Latin in the West Orange Junior High School, West Orange, N. J.

1927L

Carl A. Belin was elected district attorney of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, at the general election in November.

1928

Dr. Joseph E. Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green, of Carlisle, was married to Miss Elinor Cooke, in Tarrytown, New York, the home of the bride, on October 21st. The bride is a graduate nurse, having received her training in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, where she has been assistant night supervisor of nurses for the past year. Dr. Green graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1932. He is now chief resident physician of the Harrisburg Hospital where he served a year's internship.

Martha Jane Green, of Carlisle, Pa., was married to Dr. Frederic E. Sanford, of Jersey Shore on November 17 at her Carlisle home. Pamela L. McWilliams was a bridesmaid. The matron of honor was Mrs. Harry Swank Phillips, '33, of Johnstown, Pa., and Elinor Ayres Green, '30, was maid of honor. Dr. Sanford is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Pennsylvania medical school. He is associated with his father, Dr. F. G. Sanford, at Jersey Shore, where they conduct a private hospital. The couple will reside in Jersey Shore.

Richard V. Zug who was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar a year ago became associated with Harold S. Shertz in October, with offices at 406-408 Crozer Building, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The engagement of Miss Martha Brewster Douglas, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry R. Douglas of Harrisburg, to Addison M. Bowman, Jr., was announced at a dinner party in December. The wedding will take place in June. Miss Douglas studied for three years in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia and spent one year at the New York School of Fine Arts and Applied Arts in Paris. Mr. Bowman who graduated from the Law School in 1930 is a member of the Cumberland County bar and is associated with his father in the practice of law in Camp Hill and Carlisle, Pa. under the firm name of Bowman and Bowman.

1929

Watson Pedlow has been doing advanced work in textile chemistry at the University of Munich since February 1933. He is staying in Munich for another year as an exchange student from Dickinson College. His address is Studentenheim, Tuerkenstrasse 58, Munich, Germany.

Floyd Huey is now in the order department of C. D. Barney & Co., stock brokers of 65 Broadway, New York City, and he is living at 7224 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. and Mrs. John C. M. Grimm announce the birth of a son on October 19. Mrs. Grimm is the former Margaret G. Craver, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Forrest E. Craver, while Dr. Grimm is a member of the romance language department of the college faculty.

Edmund S. Snyder was recently elected librarian of The Cranbrook School, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Howard M. Wert, '28, is teaching Latin in the same school, since securing his master's degree from the University of Michigan in 1929.

John Kivko is working as a sales representative of the Wear-Ever Aluminum Company, Kensington, Pennsylvania.

1930

George W. Atkins of Woodbine, who graduated from the Law School and passed his Pennsylvania bar examinations, was admitted to the practice of law in York County in October.

Ruth Elizabeth Cain is now living at 244 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y.

Virginia Elizabeth Bentley, Shiremanstown, Pa., was married to William Christy Macpherson of Philadelphia in the Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, Shiremanstown, on November 18th. For the last few years the bride has been a teacher of English in the Downingtown High School. The groom is connected with the Atwater Kent Radio Company in Philadelphia. The pair will make their home in Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

Rev. Paul Z. Leedy, pastor of the M. E. Church of Mount Holly Springs, Pa., was married to Miss Irene B. Force, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Force, Middletown, Pa. on December 1st in the Middletown, M. E. Church. The bride is a graduate of the Middletown High School and the Froelich School of Music.

1931

Prudence Shultzabarger is teaching science and English in the South Fork High School, Pennsylvania, where she is living at 555 Lake Street.

W. Burg Anstine, of East Prospect, Pa., who graduated from the law school in June and passed the bar examinations, has been admitted to the practice of law in York County.

Spencer R. Liverant, also of York, was admitted to the York County bar on the same day.

August Lorey, who received his A. M. from Syracuse University in 1932 is now

a candidate for the Ph. D. degree at the University of Frankfurt. His address is Wertheimerstrasse 20, Frankfurt a/M-Sued, Germany.

Elwood Disque has entered upon his fourth year of graduate work abroad. He held the scholarship of the German Club during 1931-32 and was an exchange student from Dickinson the following year. He is now at the University of Freiburg, Southern Germany. His major subject is Germanic Literature and Philology. At present he is at work upon his Ph. D. dissertation entitled *The Austrian Novel during the Period of Decadence*. His address is c-o Count von Norman-Ehrenfels, Karlsplatz 13, Freiburg i. B., Germany.

Sol Singerman is now at the Medical School of Frankfurt University.

George R. McCahan is serving his Asbury, New Jersey M. E. charge and plans to enter Drew University School of Theology in February.

1931L

Walter P. Wells was elected district attorney of Potter County, Pennsylvania at the general election in November.

1932

Helmuth Joel has returned to U. S. A. this fall and is now a graduate assistant in the department of political science at Harvard University. His address is 12 Sumner Road, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Hans von Wasielewski, who received his A. M. from Miami University in 1933, has returned to Germany and is now working for his Ph. D. in cultural history and ethnography at the University of Berlin, Germany. His address is Drosselweg 9, Rosstock, Germany.

Heins Masz-Protzen, exchange student at Dickinson 1932-33, has returned to Germany "the other way around." He bummed and thumbed his way home via Honolulu, Japan, China, the Philippines, India etc. on less than \$200. He is now at the University of Munich. His address is Anklamm i. Pomern, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L. Feroe of Pottstown, Pa., announce the birth of a daughter, Mildred Virginia Feroe, on November 29th.

W. C. Cook, who has been with the Wear-Ever Aluminum Company since his graduation has had three promotions in a year and a half and is now field supervisor of the Wilkes-Barre section, making his address at 45 Poplar Street, Kingston, Pa.

Lloyd Roberts, member of the faculty of the Lawrenceville School, coached his house team through an undefeated and unscored upon season. The team won the champion-

ship in the closing game of the season played on Thanksgiving Day.

1933

Fred A. Klemm is an exchange student from Dickinson at the University of Goettingen this year. His major subject is Germanic philology. He attended the sessions of the Institute for Foreign Students at the University of Berlin during September and October.

Peter J. Tashnovian is at the University of Tuebingen, Wuerttemberg, Germany for the current year on a \$500 scholarship awarded to him by the German Club of Dickinson College. His major subjects are Germanic Literature and philology. During September and October he attended the sessions of the Institute for Foreign Students at the University of Berlin. Pete is accompanied by his young wife; together they have now taken up housekeeping in a small apartment at Tuebingen, an ancient town amid the wooded hills of Southern Germany.

His address is Nauklerstrasse 25, Tuebingen, Germany.

Egloff von Tippelskirch completed his "survey of the American Scene" by taking a trip West during the summer and up the coast from San Diego to Seattle. On his way back East he rode freight trains as far as Chicago. He is now continuing his law studies at the University of Berlin. His address is Goersdorf b. Dahme i. d. Mark, Germany.

Frances Yard, is a psychiatric worker at the Atlantic County Hospital, having succeeded in that position, Patience Hartman, '31.

Thomas V. Zug has become associated with the Providence Trust Company, 17th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Corelli Batten and Harold Nixon Bitner were united in marriage on November 23, 1933 in the Roxborough Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. They will be at home in Bristol, Pennsylvania after February 1, 1934.

William H. Wardell, Jr., is one of the outstanding leaders in the Philadelphia District of the Wear-Ever Aluminum Company.

OBITUARY

1877—The Rev. Charles Emory Dudrear, a retired preacher of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, who attended the Walkersville church Sunday, Nov. 26th, died suddenly the following day, Nov. 27th. He was in his 83rd year.

Receiving his A. B. from the college in 1877, he became a member of the faculty of Pennington Seminary upon graduation and he served there until he entered the ministry in 1880. He taught natural science and German. He was a pastor in the Baltimore Conference until 1909 when extreme deafness compelled him to take the retired relation.

He was unmarried and was a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and the U. P. Society. The church school at Walkersville, Md., his birthplace, has an "Honor Room" dedicated to his memory.

1883—Harry M. Leidigh, for forty-six years practicing attorney in Carlisle, died on October 16th from a heart affliction at the age of 72 years.

He was the son of the late George W. and Mahala Leidigh and was born at Leidigh's Station in Monroe Township, Pennsylvania. In 1887 he was admitted to the Cumberland County bar at the age of 26 and for years had his office at the rear of the Court House.

He is survived by his son George at home and two daughters, Mrs. J. A. White, of Carlisle, and Mrs. Lloyd Taylor, of Irvington, New Jersey.

1889—Charles A. B. Houck, president of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company and member of a prominent Cumberland County family, died at his home in Hazleton, Pa., after an illness of several months on November 21st.

He was the son of the late Dr. W. A. Houck of Carlisle and prepared for college in the Dickinson preparatory school. He entered in 1885 and received his A.B. degree in 1889. He was affiliated with many utility companies in Pennsylvania and in 1930 became president of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Harry M. Stine, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. William P. Hildrup, of Harrisburg and New York.

1895—Rev. Wilson E. Vandermark, travelling representative of the Treasurer's Office of Boston University from 1928 to 1932, died suddenly at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on July 4th.

Born in Dorrance, Pa., on November 20, 1865, he prepared for college at Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary. He entered as a student of the college in 1891 and retired in 1893, later going to Boston University, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1899 and the S.T.B. degree in 1900. He was a member of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. Conference from 1894 to 1901, when he became a member of the New England Conference. He held pastorates in New England for some years and for a while was the representative of foreign missionary work, until he became an official of Boston University in 1928.

Mr. Vandermark, who was a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity, is survived by his wife, the former Mabel Henderson, a son and daughter.

1901—Grafton Tracy Keedy, vice-president and treasurer of the Mortgage Guaranty Company, one of the leading financial institutions in the West, died instantaneously of coronary thrombosis while riding horseback on September 24th. He was in his 53rd year.

Born in Johnstown, Pa., on July 6, 1880, he prepared for college at the Dickinson preparatory school. He received his Ph.B. degree in 1901 and as an undergraduate was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Upon his graduation he served as a clerk in the office of a manufacturing and wholesale house in Johnstown and moved to Lewiston, Idaho, in 1908, where he operated a fruit packing house, moving to South Pasadena, Calif., in 1917.

He became an officer of the Mortgage Guaranty Company of California in 1920 and rose to the post of vice-president and treasurer. He was active in church work and was a member of St. James Episcopal Church of South Pasadena.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ophelia Heist Keedy, whom he married in Harrisburg, Pa., on June 7, 1904, and his daughter, Mrs. Helen Keedy Archer, and his son, Robert Keedy, all of South Pasadena. Interment was made in the San Gabriel Cemetery, South Pasadena.

1903—Rev. William Caldwell Parrish, aged 54 years, who was forced to resign his churches at Lutherville and Timonium, Md., recently because of ill health, died on October 14th and was buried the following Monday in Vernon Cemetery, Baltimore County, Md.

Until July he had served for four years Aberdeen, the home church of G. Harold Baker, '10, College Trustee, when he was assigned to Lutherville by the recent session of the Baltimore Conference.

The other pastorates that Mr. Parrish served in and around Baltimore were Summerfield, Franklin Street, Roland Avenue, Westport, Monument Street, New

Windsor, Solomon's Island and Gaithersburg, where he married Miss Annette M. Etz of Washington 30 years ago.

Mr. Parrish is survived by his widow and three sons, Edward Moore, of Albany, N. Y., Neal Etchinson, of Washington, and Roland Etz, of Belair, Md. The active pallbearers were Rev. Frank Y. Jagggers, '14, and Revs. J. Milton Rogers, Norman Trott, Benjamin Denton, Raymond Brown and Thomas Ehlers, while forty members of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church were the honorary pallbearers.

The services were under the direction of Rev. W. W. Barnes, a former district superintendent, and addresses were made by Revs. Clarence Wise and A. H. McKinley.

1905—Joseph H. Johnson, prominent resident of Milton, Pa., died at his home there on November 18th after an illness of a few hours with a heart condition. He was stricken about noon and died at 4:45 in the afternoon. He would have observed his 51st birthday had he lived until November 23rd.

He was the son of Edward Willard and Sarah Housel Johnson and was born in Milton, where he graduated from the high school. He entered college in 1901 and was a member of the S.A.E. fraternity, Raven's Claw and was very active in the glee club while an undergraduate.

For twenty-seven years he conducted a coal business in Milton and since June, 1923, until the time of his death, had been a representative of the National Surety Company.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Katharine H. Johnson, and one daughter, Mrs. C. M. Willis, Jr., of Baltimore, Md. Funeral services were held from his home with the Rev. T. L. Coyle, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Milton, officiating. Interment was made at Northumberland, Pa.

NECROLOGY

Mrs. Ida Bell Rich, of Woolrich, Pa., widow of Michael Bond Rich, and mother of Congressman Robert F. Rich, '07, died at her home on November 13th, following a lingering illness. She was 77 years of age.

Mrs. Rich was born at Avis, Pa., and resided all her life in Clinton County. She was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church at Woolrich, Pa., and had been active in its affairs.

Funeral services were held in the Community Church at Woolrich, and interment was made in the Woolrich Cemetery. She is survived by her two sons and four daughters, Congressman Rich and John B. Rich, of Woolrich; Mrs. George W. Sykes, Conifer, New York; Mrs. Edward B. Snyder, Ashland; Mrs. Robert L. Leinbach, Williamsport; and Mrs. James P. Corson, Latrobe.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Bower, wife of Lehman F. Bower, who served for several years as the young people's secretary of the college, died in Carlisle following a brief illness on November 26th. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three sons and a daughter. Mrs. Bower, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, was an active member of Allison M. E. Church, Carlisle.

Dr. George W. Line, prominent dental surgeon and X-ray specialist of Carlisle, died on November 29th, a week after he had submitted to an emergency abdominal operation in the Carlisle Hospital. He was 49 years old.

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Dorothy Louise Sponsler President
 Myrtle Kenney Vice-President
 Lucetta McElhany Secretary
 Mary White Treasurer

*Deceased

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and includes some lines that appear to be headings or section markers, though they are too light to read accurately. Some words like "and" and "the" are faintly visible.