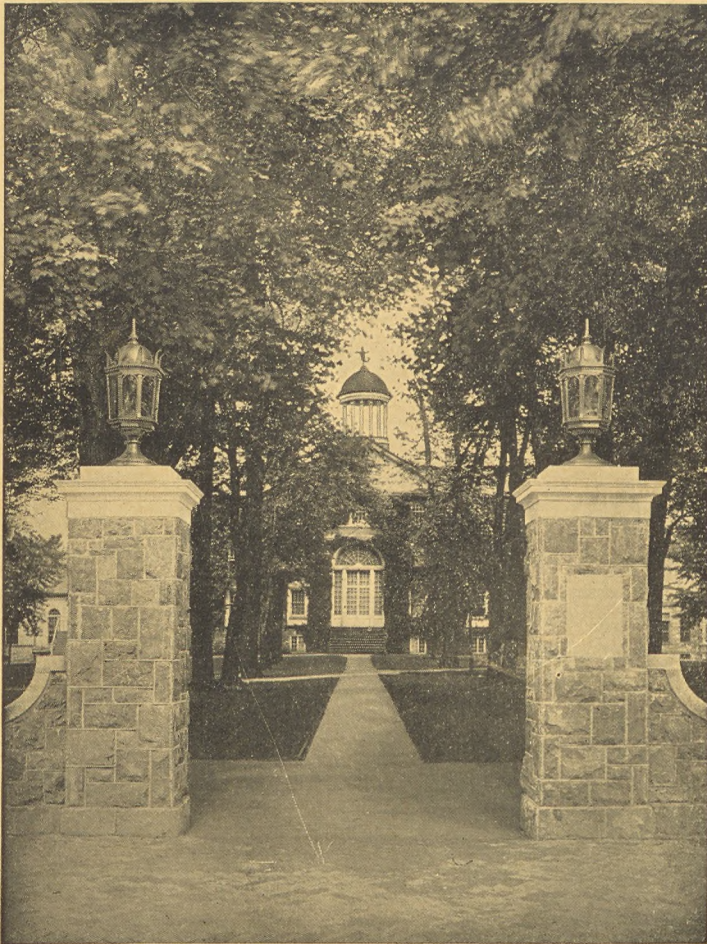


# DICKINSON ALUMNUS



Vol. 17, No. 3

February, 1940



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# THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS

February, 1940

## Fifth Annual Alumni Fund Campaign Opens

**O**PENING the fifth annual Alumni Fund campaign, 126 contributors sent in subscriptions totalling \$1,401.00 in the first fifteen days to February 15th in response to the first appeal in the January *Dickinson College Bulletin* and the letter of the Alumni Secretary. If each of these totals is multiplied by ten in the final report at Commencement to make possible an announcement of 1,260 giving \$14,010.00, both goals set by Alumni Fund workers would be passed with rejoicing.

The hope of the Fund officers is to secure not less than 1,000 contributors giving at least \$10,000.

President Corson in his letter in the *Bulletin* stated that at least \$10,000 is needed for budget requirements and "over and above the \$10,000 goal we ask the alumni to provide a sizeable gift for Bosler Hall."

The work of remodelling Bosler Hall will start on April 1. It will cost approximately \$125,000, of which \$25,000 has been subscribed by the Trustees. The College will have to borrow the remaining \$100,000, or whatever is not given by alumni and friends of the College, which means a new high debt and the consequent annual interest and amortization charges. Responding to this appeal, some of the alumni who have sent in early subscriptions have increased their gifts and it is hoped that many more will follow their example.

Early in March, Class Agents and committee workers will begin their intensive efforts to secure individual subscriptions to the Alumni Fund. This will be carried on until June 1, and a report of the results will be made at Commencement.

As in the past, there will be no solicitation made at any of the meetings of alumni clubs or other Dickinson festivities.

The final report of the results of the 1940 campaign will be made, as in the past, in the July issue of the *Dickinson College Bulletin*. The names of all subscribers, though not the amounts of individual subscriptions, will be listed, and the total contributed by classes will be published.

In pointing to the need for at least \$10,000 from the Alumni Fund, President Corson has said that this item was included in the budget for the present academic year. The greater part of the amount contributed will be used for financial assistance to students in the form of scholarship-loan grants. Not less than \$750, or as much as is designated for the purpose, will be added to the permanent endowment of the Library Guild. Exact allocation of the receipts will be made by the Trustees at their annual Commencement meeting.

The record of the Alumni Fund for the first four years shows a high in receipts of \$12,035.19 in the year 1937, while last year the largest number subscribed when 658 sent in annual gifts. The four year record is as follows:

1936—549 gave \$11,189.92

1937—640 gave \$12,035.19

1938—613 gave \$ 9,636.62

1939—658 gave \$10,282.67

By sending in their subscriptions promptly, alumni can save additional effort on the part of class agents and workers as well as the costs for extra postage required for any follow-up campaign.

## “A Free College In A Free State— Freedom In Legislation”

By PRESIDENT FRED P. CORSON

*(An address delivered before the Association of American Colleges in Philadelphia on January 12, 1940, which has resulted in considerable discussion among educators and those interested in liberal arts colleges.—Ed.)*

THE situation which has developed in relation to legislation and the freedom of the independent college in its present stage may be likened to a “war of nerves.” The independent colleges know the power of legislation, if used, to take away their freedom. The protection of utility afforded by their need to meet the educational demands of the people weakens with each move toward the expansion and strengthening of the tax-supported institutions.

That many have looked in the direction of the independent colleges for additional governmental revenue through taxation clearly indicates that their freedom in this phase of legislation no longer goes unchallenged. Examples abound of the inevitable consequences of the attack upon “independence” by the use of ideologies which stir up popular feeling. “Peoples colleges,” “education for all,” “higher education, the responsibility of the state” are catch words which have made possible legislation which reduces both the sources of income and the areas of usefulness of the independent college. All of these “straws in the wind” point out clearly the danger to the freedom of the independent college through legislation which restricts its service, curtails its income and weakens by its requirements the virility of its academic life. In the light of legislative proposals, state educational department policies and the public utterances of political leaders, there is small wonder that the independent college group has become “jittery.”

In preparing this paper I have corresponded with many persons connected with colleges, state departments and educational foundations and organizations scattered throughout the United States. From them I gather that the problem is

not local nor sectional, though it is more pronounced in some states than in others. All agreed that it is a real problem and not one of those hypothetical situations, the discussion of which delights a certain type of academic mind. The correspondence also indicated that attempts to enact laws in state legislatures detrimental to the freedom of the independent colleges has for the most part been thwarted, although in certain instances concessions have had to be made. There was general agreement, however, that like the camel which once it gets its nose inside, will eventually occupy the tent, so legislation interfering even slightly with the freedom of our independent colleges once in force will open the way to more serious and comprehensive infringements upon this freedom.

Legislation proposed or enacted thus far which would affect the freedom of the privately endowed college may be classified in several groups.

### Danger Through Taxation

First, there is the group of legislation endangering the freedom of the independent college through taxation. From the inception of our government, colleges like churches have enjoyed freedom from taxation in return for services rendered without profit by the colleges to the general welfare of the Nation. Here and there an argument based upon a particular social theory has been advanced against this practice, but the advocates of such a proposal have gotten little support. With mounting expenditures for government, local, state and national, legislators are faced with the alternatives of increasing the tax rate or seeking new sources of revenue and the seeking of new sources of revenue is the more popular course to pursue. Naturally



the non-state colleges offer a most lucrative field for this purpose. They hold property and endowments valued at \$3,000,000,000. I cannot within the limits of this paper cite all of the instances where attempts to tax colleges have been made. I will, however, cite a few cases to indicate the types of taxes proposed. Cambridge attempted to get Harvard on the local tax list and Connecticut sought to tax Yale by the ingenious method of passing a law to tax non-producing college property situated outside of the town in which the college is located. In 1936 Tennessee enacted a law to tax non-income producing college property, excluding buildings situated upon the college campus. Michigan proposed to tax dormitories and did make colleges subject to the sales tax while exempting state institutions.

The most comprehensive plan to tax colleges was proposed at the 1937 session of the Indiana State Legislature. Of it President William C. Dennis, of Earlham College said, "But for the most determined efforts at the last session (of the Legislature) colleges would now be paying an intangible tax upon their endowments, they would be paying gross income tax upon at least a large part of their revenues, and they would have been compelled immediately rather than in 1944 to pay taxes upon so-called income producing properties which they had been forced to take over on account of the depression, and they would have been fortunate if there had not been added to this a so-called service charge (alias for tax) upon every college building as recommended by the legislative committee which reported on taxation to the 1937 session of the Legislature."

To these direct attempts at taxation by state and local taxing agencies may be added laws already enacted which discriminate against the independent college, such as the income tax which included the employees of non-state institutions and until 1939 exempted the employees of state institutions, thus curtailing the freedom of the independent

college to compete for teachers with state institutions on an equal financial basis, since the law in effect provided a cash subsidy for every teacher employed in a state institution.

More serious is the threat to endowed institutions from what former President Angell describes as "the relentless impositions on income and legacies of benevolent individuals, two sources from which the endowed institutions have in the past secured a large part of their essential resources." By means of such indirect taxation all endowed colleges and universities could be compelled to close their doors or come under state or federal control.

The recent experience which the independent colleges had with Social Security taxes indicates what can happen when taxation in a modified form is established for these institutions. You will recall that the proposal to include the colleges in the Government's Old Age Insurance plan had expanded by the time it came up for enactment to include unemployment insurance and in the light of the employment record of the colleges this would have proved a very profitable piece of business for the government insurance agency.

The freedom of the independent colleges involved in taxation is the freedom to live and to maintain their vigor in competition with state-supported institutions and to pursue truth unmolested by laws which may be used as clubs at the behest of pressure groups and political philosophies.

The challenge to the Government's right to do this has been ably put by President Nicholas Murray Butler, who said in a recent report, "If, therefore, Government undertakes in the exercise of its duly granted powers to adopt and enforce a scheme of taxation which makes these benefactions (of the colleges) for public service in the field of liberty impossible, then Government is attacking the public interest and the public service at their very foundation."

Another danger to the freedom of the



independent college through legislation lies in state and federal appropriations both as grants to these institutions and as grants to state-controlled institutions in competition with the non-state college. Direct grants for specific purposes, joint financial responsibility for buildings and equipment which may be used both by college and community, annual appropriations for which a responsibility to educate certain persons is assumed and government scholarships such as are provided by the NYA, are types of appropriations available for both independent and state-supported institutions. Such grants, I believe, have been motivated by the highest intentions. They represent attempts to meet a situation which involves both the citizen and the institution. That they do provide partial solution to an immediate problem cannot be denied. The danger does not lie in the immediate consequences of the acceptance of such an appropriation. The immediate reaction may be good—a life-saver—such as a hypodermic. The real danger lies in the ultimate and inevitable consequences, the condition produced by dependence upon this form of help. We make a great mistake in attempting to find solutions for our vexing public problems by not considering the solution offered in terms of all of its relations and consequences. The outcome of so many of these solutions reminds one of the gas which Ed Wynn, the famous comedian, is supposed to have invented to cure pains around the heart. A whiff of the gas removes the pain around the heart, but causes the teeth to turn black; another whiff restores the teeth to their original color, but results also in the hair falling out; a third whiff will bring back the hair, but with it the pain around the heart will also return.

A procedure may produce an immediate good and an ultimate harm. This, it appears to me, is the danger to freedom lurking in state and government subsidies. Appropriations always carry with them some measure of control. The terms of control may be directly stated or

implied in the agreement or the appropriation may appear to be without strings, but in any event the possibility of control is present if conditions demanding its use arise.

*The Baltimore Sun*, in an editorial appearing in the issue of December 12, 1939, made the following comment on the Maryland system of appropriation to the independent colleges of the state. "When a college receives from the state the equivalent of the income of an endowment of \$2,000,000, or more, that college cannot be altogether a free agent. It may think it is free, but the moment it starts something displeasing to any considerable proportion of the public, it may discover that its freedom has limits."

The NYA work scholarships, while presenting no evidence of coercion as yet, carry the possibility of control referred to by the editor of *The Baltimore Sun*. It is significant, I think, that the ultimate selection of the students receiving these scholarships no longer rests in the college, but lies with the State NYA Authority, and that certain citizenship tests are now being required.

The fact that both state and non-state institutions receive NYA appropriations does not guarantee their continued impartial distribution. Officials of the NYA have been of late quoted as intimating that these grants should be confined solely to state-controlled institutions.

A more pressing danger to the freedom of the non-state college lies in the mounting appropriations for state-controlled institutions. Step by step through these appropriations state institutions are taking over areas of education served by the independent colleges and are diverting the stream of students which has formerly flowed into them. The program for municipal junior colleges and for the expansion of state teachers colleges provides the clearest evidence of what is happening in this respect. Wherever such a program creates competition and does not confine itself solely to meeting needs which existing agencies can-



not satisfy, it endangers the freedom of the independent college.

Perhaps the least dangerous type of appropriation to the freedom of our institutions is the direct grant to the student based upon merit rather than political favor with permission for its use by the student at the institution of the student's choice. This form of appropriation, with a few notable exceptions, seems, however, to be the least favored, both by legislatures and state departments of education.

### **Danger Through Administration**

A third possibility of infringement upon the freedom of the independent college lies in the authority given state departments of education and other governmental agencies through blanket legislation and the interpretation and administration of that legislation by state officials. Please understand that I am not questioning the motives nor the honesty of these officials by the statement I have just made. I have in mind rather what may happen when legislation of this sort is interpreted and administered according to a philosophy of education significantly different from that held by the independent college group.

This danger appears chiefly in the field of teacher education where prescription of methods setting forth the quantitative considerations of how, when and what, rather than evaluation of results in the qualitative standards of knowledge and ability have made it increasingly difficult for institutions without the financial resources of state appropriations or with a differing philosophy of teacher education to exercise one of their original functions, namely the preparation of teachers for the public schools. The removal or impairment of function does, I believe, constitute a restriction upon freedom. This restriction upon the free exercise of function growing out of legislation setting up standards for teacher preparation and their oftentimes arbitrary interpretation was referred to by most of my correspondents connected with the non-state

colleges. Many of them expressed the feeling that so far as the preparation of teachers was concerned the independent college was being liquidated. The more competence to teach, which should be the fundamental intent of all legislation relating to teachers requirements, is determined by the satisfaction of a method, the more threatening liquidation of the independent college from this field of education becomes.

Another element of danger to the freedom of the privately endowed college is inherent in the tendency to centralize and increase authority in state and federal agencies. While such procedure may be proposed in the interest of service we should not overlook the fact that it leads ultimately to service with control. A federal department of education with Cabinet standing and a large national budget for distribution may appear desirable to educational units disorganized and in financial distress, but its possibilities for control may be visualized by a consideration of the amount and character of control which a federal authority such as the Interstate Commerce Commission has been able to effect.

Another instrument administered by public officials which the independent colleges should examine for its effect upon the freedom of these colleges is the questionnaire. On first consideration a business honestly conducted may appear to have nothing to fear from answering questions. But the government has sensed the power of facts gotten by this means and interpreted by interested parties to influence public opinion and to accomplish through the medium of a public attitude what by law would be impossible of enactment or because of its unconstitutionality impossible of enforcement. While the right of the charter granting authority to determine whether or not the terms of the charter are being performed by the grantee is fully recognized the danger against which we should guard comes in what may be considered essential information for this purpose and in the interpretation given the information



gathered and the uses to which it may be put.

### Danger Through Legislation

The "pressure group" is a factor in administration with which our forefathers did not have to deal, but against which, perhaps unknowingly, they sought to safeguard their colleges by their charters of independence. Legislation advanced for patriotic and religious reasons which would hamper the quest for truth and its presentation did not seriously concern our founding fathers. They feared infringement upon freedom in this domain from the sponsoring agencies and not from the government. Within recent years, however, we have witnessed a threat to the freedom of the independent college in its search for and presentation of truth by legislation religiously motivated stipulating what could be taught and by legislation patriotically motivated which stipulates who can teach it.

The threat to freedom in scholarship by laws in the interest of a given theological position can be passed over as a spent force in American academic life. Where such legislation remains on the statute books, it has become a dead letter because the fear of political heresies has largely replaced the fear of religious heresies in the public mind. If totalitarianism comes to the United States this threat of legislation defining what from a theological standpoint can be taught may become very real as it has in Germany and Russia, but until then the threat to freedom of speech and freedom of knowledge within our independent colleges by legislation lies in the direction of patriotically motivated laws which appeal for their sanction to emotions rather than to reason. In spite of the predominance of republican college student bodies as indicated by current political polls, the man in the street has the idea that our college faculties and student bodies are composed largely of "Reds" and it has been the predominance of this sentiment which accounts for the fact that "Teacher Oaths" laws have either

been proposed or enacted in practically every state in the Union. The danger lurking in these laws both to freedom of speech and freedom of knowledge has been widely discussed and their implication of suspicion places the teaching profession under a shadow from which other professions are exempt. (For a statement of the case against the Teacher Oath Law see Boston University President's Annual Report for 1935.)

The Oath required by most of these laws is innocuously worded. All of us could subscribe to such a declaration of allegiance most heartily, but in a situation where truth as the scholar sees it may run counter to popular sentiment such an oath may be used as an effective snuffer for the light of truth. Our intellectual centers have always been the Nation's "Independence Halls" since only by the knowledge of truth do men become free and I shudder to think what might have happened if in the colonial colleges the disseminators of the new interpretation of liberty and freedom had been silenced by an official oath.

Democracy and religion cannot be legislated. Their safeguards reside in the hearts and minds of men free to express and defend the right as God gives them to see the right.

In some of our states the independent colleges have witnessed the possibility of curtailment of their freedom to meet the financial needs of their students by the restrictions placed upon conditions of work through socially motivated legislation hastily drawn up and avowedly experimental in nature. William Hard, economist and correspondent, has likened this type of socially motivated experimental legislation to "boarding a train without knowing its destination" with the result that "we are always waking up and looking out of the window and cursing the scenery." An illustration of the effect of this type of legislation upon a traditional method of supplying work for students in college is the Wage and Hour Law enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1937. By its stipulation



of the spread of work hours within any one day it would have been illegal for college students to wait upon tables. The colleges were saved from this embarrassment by the fact that the law was declared unconstitutional.

The world should know that education as carried on in our independent colleges puts no obstacles in the way of social legislation based upon fair practice and capable of producing genuinely beneficial effects. In truth it prepares the way for such legislation. There is a danger, however, that the machinery of government and society may be seriously damaged by ill-advised and hastily constructed social legislation which defeats its purpose by its own inadequacy. Colleges as employers and operators of properties used for public purposes have a responsibility for the critical examination of all so-called "social" legislation, lest its enactment motivated by the best of intentions makes impossible education in our independent colleges for the economically less favored.

### Danger Through Opposition

Perhaps the most serious danger to the freedom of the independent college through legislation lies in the ineffective action of those whose business it is to protect that freedom. The cause suffers at times because college presidents are statesmen and not politicians. They are authorities on the philosophy of freedom. They can present arguments for the freedom of independent colleges so logical that they are irrefutable. But in dealing with the instrumentalities which may either safeguard that freedom or remove it, they are all too often unrealistic, impractical, disunited in approach and therefore ineffective.

Legislation does not go very far beyond a supporting public opinion. This fact that modern approach to the curtailment of freedom recognizes and circumvents by presenting what may appear to be inconsequential demands first, but the concession once having been made acts as a springboard for more far-reaching

demands which are certain to follow. Modern battles for freedom have been lost by the acquiescence to those first and insignificant demands which appear so inconsequential as to be hardly worth fighting for. An aroused and informed public opinion is the most effective safeguard our freedom can depend upon.

Because we live in a world where "they have rights who dare maintain them" current methods for expressing and defending our freedom should not be overlooked. "Locking the stable after the horse has been stolen" has afforded small comfort in the past, because it is a matter of common knowledge that freedom once surrendered is hard, indeed, to regain. An organized and planned effort to keep in touch with the political scene would avoid the all too frequent situations when knowledge of legislation detrimental to the freedom of the independent colleges comes too late for effective opposition.

Amateurs and volunteers cannot be expected to match or checkmate in every instance the activities of professionals whose jobs make possible close contact with the processes of legislation.

Some sentences from Dr. James Rowland Angell's address on "The Future of Intellectual Freedom" contain sound advice for those who must give thought to the maintenance of freedom for the independent institution of learning in and through legislation. Referring to the experiences of the past, Dr. Angell said, "The lesson for folk like us is to stop our feeble bleating about the menace to (intellectual) freedom and give our active and aggressive support to policies and measures which will spare us its loss. (This freedom) must be constantly won anew and by unflagging effort, directed not alone against political coercion but against every subtle intellectual influence which tends to distort or misrepresent truth. No more than civil liberty is intellectual liberty to be gained by incessant and courageous struggle. The weakling has no place in this fight."



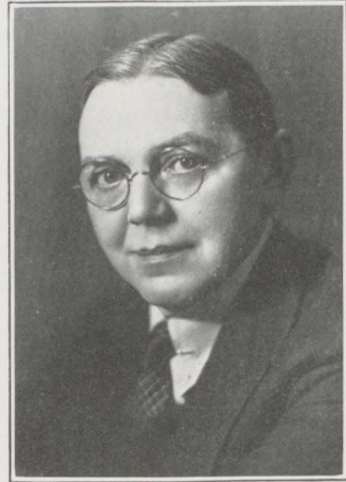
## Youthful Surgeon Ranks High in Medical Profession

**T**HE newly elected president of the Dickinson Club of Philadelphia, Dr. Roy W. Mohler, '17, ranks as one of the outstanding young physicians and surgeons in Philadelphia, which today is by many considered the leading medical center of this country. Already prominent on three hospital staffs, in January he was appointed attending obstetrician and gynecologist and chief of the outpatient department at Philadelphia Lying In, Pennsylvania Hospital, where he has been an assistant since 1930.

Dr. Mohler has been chief obstetrician and gynecologist at Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, since 1937. He is also a member of the staff of Jefferson Hospital, where he served his internship. Since 1930, he has been a member of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College as assistant in gynecology.

Born in Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., on December 26, 1892, Dr. Mohler's path led him over many obstacles and through years of the hardest work. When he entered Conway Hall, it was to earn his way through serving as a clerk in a Carlisle drug store. His plan then was to become a pharmacist, but after he reached that goal and returned to a better position in Carlisle, he entered the college in 1913 and was graduated in 1917. Throughout his undergraduate days and continuing while attending Jefferson Medical College, he worked as a pharmacist to defray his expenses, and yet this work led through a chance meeting to his choice of specializing in obstetrics and gynecology and his way to success.

While an undergraduate at Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Mohler was employed in the Jefferson pharmacy. One night a prescription was brought to him to be filled and he filled it in a routine way. He was startled some time later that night when Dr. B. M. Anspach, then and now one of the leading gynecologists and member of the Jefferson Medical School faculty, came to ask who had filled the prescription. Dr. Mohler's



DR. ROY W. MOHLER

fears that he had made some mistake were at once dispelled when Dr. Anspach commended him and inquired about his interest in medicine. Upon his graduation, Dr. Mohler became associated with Dr. Anspach as his assistant and worked with him for a number of years, until he was compelled to devote all of his time to his own practice.

The author of a number of papers on gynecological and obstetrical problems, Dr. Mohler holds membership in various medical bodies. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, of which he served as secretary from 1935 to 1939; a member of the Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation, the College of Physicians and the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

His club memberships include the University Club of Philadelphia; the Aesculapian Club and the Rolling Green Golf Club of Media. His home is in Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., and his office at 1806 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. At Dickinson, he became a member of Beta



Theta Pi Fraternity and at medical school he was initiated into Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity.

Following his graduation from the college in 1917, he was a member of the R. O. T. C. during the World War in 1918-19. Graduating from Jefferson Medical School in 1921, he served internships at Bryn Mawr and Jefferson

Hospitals until 1924, when he began the practice of medicine.

In 1926, he married Edith Isabelle Blackburn, of Williamsport, Pa. Their only child is a daughter, Barbara Blackburn, born September 23, 1936. His sister, Anna M. Mohler, graduated from the college in 1916. She is a teacher of Speech in the Newark, N. J., schools.

## Taken Prisoner by Russians During Invasion of Poland

**T**HE Rev. Gaither P. Warfield, '17, who for some years has been a missionary in Warsaw, Poland, was taken prisoner by the Soviets during the invasion of Poland in September, carried to a Russian prison camp where he spent six weeks, was exchanged to Germany for other prisoners, then released by the Nazis as a civilian and he returned to Warsaw on November 8. These facts were contained in a letter he wrote to his father from Warsaw on November 18, in which he expressed the hope that the Board of Missions had earlier advised his father that he was "alive, well and living again in Warsaw."

During the first week of the war, he remained in Warsaw until the early morning of September 7 when he heeded the advice of American officials and left to have "for the next two months the strangest experiences of my life."

For twelve days, he travelled with a group of the mission board workers across eastern Poland "using every means of conveyance imaginable, train, freight cars, wagon, bicycle, auto and on foot." Finally, the party reached the city of Rowne not far from the Russian border where they ran into the Soviets.

In Rowne, Mr. Warfield's American passport was taken from him by a Soviet officer and later by mistake he was taken to Russia as a war prisoner. He was carried to the center of the country to a prisoners' camp in the province of Kursk, where he was held for six weeks in spite of every attempt to get in touch with the American Embassy in Moscow.

"The Bolsheviks treated me with some

courtesy," his letter states "yet I passed through some hard experiences, due to the fact that I had no overcoat of any kind. I had only summer underwear, and I was not used like many of the Polish soldiers to living on black bread."

Later, the opportunity arose for him to be returned to Poland and turned over to Germany. Mr. Warfield accepted this proposal gladly. He was released from the Russian prison camp and with other exchanged prisoners travelled for nine days by freight cars to the river Bug in Poland where the group was exchanged for other prisoners and turned over to the Germans.

Two days later, he was released by the Germans in the city of Radom as a civilian and immediately returned to Warsaw where he arrived on November 8.

In spite of his experiences, Mr. Warfield was able to write his father saying "fortunately I was in good health all the time away from Warsaw. Only after my return and release has there been a reaction. I am still quite thin and continually hungry. It will take a month of normal feeding for me to get my usual strength and be able to do my full schedule of work."

Upon his return he learned that his wife, who is Polish, together with his daughter, was well and had not suffered in any way during the war though her brother had been taken as a war prisoner by the Germans. Before the outbreak of the war, his wife and daughter had gone to be with friends at their mountain home.



## Forty Heirlooms Entered College For 157th Year

**F**ORTY of the 182 new students who entered the college last September are related to Dickinsonians as sons or daughters, brothers or sisters, nephews or nieces or as cousins. Fourteen of the 40 are sons or daughters of Dickinsonians.

If an award were made the palm would go to James Morgan McElfish, of Pittsburgh, both of whose parents, both grandparents and whose great grandfather as well as an aunt and uncle are Dickinsonians. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McElfish, both of the Class of 1914; the grandson of the late President and Mrs. J. H. Morgan, and the great-grandson of Hugh A. Curran, '60. Dr. Julia Morgan, '11, is his aunt and Hugh C. Morgan, '15, his uncle.

William L. Paterson, of Clearfield, Pa., is not far behind. He is the son of R. Bruce Paterson, '13, and the grandson of Alex Paterson, '86, and his uncle is Richard Paterson, '12.

Samuel F. Melcher, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., is the grandson of Conway Wing Hillman, '73, and the great-grandson of Samuel Dickinson Hillman, '50.

Both parents of three of the new students are Dickinsonians. McElfish has been named. The others are A. H. Bagenstose, of Pittsburgh, son of Abner H. Bagenstose, '17, and Mrs. A. H. Bagenstose, '19; and Benj. Hinchman, III, of Johnstown, son of Benj. Hinchman, '05, and Mrs. Hinchman, '07. Bagenstose can also claim his uncle, Dr. D. S. Mead, '17.

Nine others are the sons or daughters of Dickinsonians, and three of these are children of graduates of the Law School.

Two Law grads of the Class of 1901 sent their children to the college. Mary J. Basehore, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is the daughter of Samuel E. Basehore, '01L. Raimundo W. Rodriquez, who came the greatest distance of any new student, is the son of Artemio P. Rodriquez, '01L, of Catamo, Puerto Rico. The other Law parent is Kenneth Mayo, '12L, whose son

### Alumni Send Half of Class

In filling out their matriculation blanks at the opening of college last September, 96 of the 182 new students stated that they had been directed to Dickinson by alumni.

In the incoming group, there were 40 "heirlooms," new students who are related to Dickinsonians.

President F. P. Corson points to these figures to prove the dependence of the college upon the alumni for its enrollment in asking for the names of prospective students for 1940 and the years to come.

Guest Day will be observed on Saturday, April 20. The college will send invitations to prospective students and their parents for this occasion. Alumni should send in names of prospective students as soon as possible for this purpose.

Guy B. Mayo, of Kane, Pa., is a Freshman.

Another lad who traveled a long way to college is Horace Lincoln Jacobs, III, of Orlando, Florida, whose father is Horace L. Jacobs, '13.

Harold E. Dietrich, of Camp Hill, Pa., is the son of Mark S. Dietrich, '17, while E. Grace Brame, '14, is his aunt and Luther Brame, '18, and the Rev. Edward G. Brame, '19, are his uncles.

Charles Law McCabe, of Middletown, Del., is the son of the late Rev. Joshua B. McCabe, '19.

Jeanne Brinser Reeves, of Chester, Pa., is the daughter of the Rev. William H. Reeves, '15.

Janet Respass, of Catonsville, Md., is the daughter of Homer M. Respass, '17.

Gordon M. Williams, of New Cumberland, Pa., is the son of the Rev. Gordon A. Williams, '11, and the brother of E. Leora Williams, '35, and Violet G. Williams, '39.



Eight of the new students are brothers and sisters of Dickinsonians. David D. Bloom, of Chambersburg, is a brother-in-law of C. J. Shapiro, '36. Meta C. Chadwick, of Carlisle, daughter of George I. Chadwick, for years member of the Conway Hall faculty, has two Dickinsonian sisters, Charlotte, '35, and Marian, '38.

Jeanette H. Eddy, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. M. W. Eddy, also has two Dickinsonian sisters, Lois, '35, and Frances, '37.

Logan R. Emlet, of Hanover, is the brother of Logan B. Emlet, '35, and Mrs. Helen Baker Emlet, '34.

Robert A. Grugan, of Lock Haven, Pa., is the brother of H. Ernest Grugan, '39.

John E. Oyler, of Newville, is the brother of A. J. Oyler, '35.

C. M. Torchia, of Harrisburg, is the brother of Henry A. Torchia, '37L.

Jean M. Weidner, of Carlisle, has two Dickinsonian brothers, C. Leslie Weidner, '32, and Clinton R. Weidner, '38.

That uncles and aunts play a part in directing their nephews and nieces to college is shown by the fact that eleven new students were so directed. J. W. Potter, '13, Carlisle's superintendent of schools, is the uncle of Jean L. Bevan, of West Pittston, Pa. Jane E. Davidson, of New Cumberland, is the niece of Clarence L. Searight, '12, while Andrew Oyler, '35, is her cousin.

Donald S. Deaves, of Narberth, Pa., is the nephew of J. Kennard Weaver, '21L, and William E. Haak, of Lebanon, is the nephew of Adam F. Miller, '16L.

Dr. Warren N. Shuman, '02, is the uncle of Harold J. Grimes, while Byron Grimes, '04, is his cousin.

John Joseph Ketterer, of Philadelphia, is the nephew of the Rev. George Henry Ketterer, DD., '08, member of the Board of Trustees.

Harriett Shelley, '00, is the aunt of Dorris L. Leib, of Boiling Springs.

On his last trip to the East before his death the Rev. Raymond E. Marshall,

'14, of Redondo Beach, Calif., arranged for the admission of his nephew, Robert E. Marshall, Jr., of Millburn, N. J., to the college.

Jean E. Sprinkle, '30, is the aunt of Ted A. Sprinkle, of Lemoyne, Pa.

Marguerite W. Wierman, of Carlisle, is the niece of E. H. Sellers, '12, and M. Ruth Sellers, '15.

James S. Steele, of Lansdale is the nephew of the Rev. Leon Chamberlain, D.D., '97, while Dorothy Chamberlain, '28, Edward J. Gayner, '24, and Lewis Gayner, '31, are his cousins.

Eight of the other new students have cousins who are Dickinsonians. John Burt, of Ventnor, N. J., is the cousin of Florence B. Shaw, '30, and William Shaw, '32. Wendell P. Crabbe, Jr., of Harrisburg, is a cousin of the Morgenthauer brothers, Ted, '25, and John, '21.

Mary E. Fields, of Huntingdon, Pa., is a cousin of Ruth Taylor, '26, while Jack M. Gussman, of Harrisburg, is the cousin of Pauline E. Gussman, '37, and Mary E. Knupp, of Progress, Pa., is so related to Robert E. Knupp, '30.

The high man on cousins is Robert R. Owens, of Harrisburg, who can claim seven Dickinsonian cousins, Helen Reiley, '36; William Reiley, '39; Lois Eddy, '35; Frances Eddy, '37; Jeannette Eddy, '43; Caroline Nolen, '30 and Edward Nolen, '30.

Wilbur H. Rubright, of Frackville, Pa., is the cousin of George Rubright, '42, and Glenn A. Stambaugh, of Carlisle, is the cousin of Harold Stambaugh, '35.

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### New York Alumnae Party

The Dickinson Alumnae Club of New York held a luncheon-theater party on February 3. After luncheon at the Hotel Knickerbocker, the alumnae went to see "Life With Father."

The next meeting of the club will be a luncheon held at the home of Mrs. C. G. Cleaver, 8426 110th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y., on May 11 at 1 o'clock.



### Scores Political Triumph



DONALD B. WALTMAN

Donald B. Waltman, '29, '33L, became Register of Wills of York County, Pennsylvania, on January 1. His entrance into that office marked an unusual personal triumph in Pennsylvania politics.

In the 1939 primaries, Mr. Waltman, who is a youthful member of the York County bar, ran as an independent and won by 367 votes over his opponent, a former county commissioner and political big-wig in York County for many years. His opponent was brought out by the Republican county organization after Mr. Waltman had started his independent campaign.

In the general election, Mr. Waltman won by 1,300 votes having the biggest majority of any Republican winner in a county where the Democratic registration exceeds the Republican by 8,000 voters.

A native of York County, Mr. Waltman was born in Wrightsville November 1, 1906, the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Waltman. He graduated from the York High School in 1925, received his diploma from the College in 1929 and his LL.B degree from the Law School in 1933. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and Skull and Key. A member of the Methodist Church, he is

also a member of the York Rotary Club and the Monarch Club there.

He married his college classmate, Mary McCrone, of Aldan, Pa. They have a son, Donald Alan Waltman, born on January 29, 1940. In reporting this important news item, Mr. Waltman added "we are sorry the college didn't give us a course in baby care, etc."

### Five More Lifers

Five alumni have become life members in the General Alumni Association since the publication of the December number of THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS sending the total to 244.

The Rev. Herbert K. Robinson, '18, Methodist clergyman of Simsbury, Conn., became a Lifer in December, while David T. Davis, Jr., '31, attorney of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he has offices in the Miners National Bank Building, sent in his check in January.

The other three subscriptions came early this month. The first was from B. O. McAnney, '13, city editor of the *New York World-Telegram*, and son of the late Mrs. Lucretia J. McAnney for some years dean of women and instructor of elocution at the college. The next came from Dr. Eugene Chaney, '87, physician of Bristol, Md., and the fifth new Lifer is Mrs. Carl S. Vestling, '34, who was Christina B. Meredith, and who now resides in Urbana, Ill.

As directed by the Alumni Council, the complete roll of life members will be published in the May number of THE DICKINSON ALUMNUS. To be included in that list, new subscribers should send in their checks before May 1. Life membership costs \$40 and may be paid in two installments of \$20 each or four annual payments of \$10, if desired.



## Plan to Organize Dickinson Club of Delaware at Dinner

**L**ETTERS have been sent by an organization committee to about 250 alumni living in Delaware, and those in southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and the eastern shore of Maryland within easy driving distance of Wilmington to attend a dinner on Tuesday, March 5, at 7 p. m. in the Club Room of the Hotel duPont, Wilmington, when it is hoped the formation of the Dickinson Club of Delaware will be effected, and plans launched for an annual dinner there.

While a number of Wilmington alumni have been attending the functions of the Dickinson Club of Philadelphia for some years, there are many alumni in the territory to whom notices for the coming dinner have been sent who could not easily make the Philadelphia trip. Many of them have never attended a Dickinson alumni club affair. Following the dinner of the Philadelphia club in January, an organization committee of which George C. Hering, Jr., '17, is chairman, was appointed by the Alumni

Secretary. This committee has completed plans for the dinner.

The guest speakers at the dinner will be Professor C. William Prettyman, Dean W. H. Hitchler, of the Law School, and President F. P. Corson. Guests of honor will be Boyd Lee Spahr, president of the Board of Trustees; J. B. Kremer, of New York, president of the General Alumni Association; the Honorable George S. Williams, '00, Delaware's only Congressman, and Gilbert Malcolm, Alumni Secretary.

The letters sent by Mr. Hering say "it is hoped that all Dickinsonians will bring their husbands and wives." Dress will be informal and the charge is \$1.50 per person. Reservations should be sent, whether an alumnus has received a letter or not, to Leonard G. Hagner, Citizens Bank Building, Wilmington, Del.

While the dinner is scheduled for 7 o'clock, the committee plans to open the evening's program at 6:30 with a half hour "reunion of old friends."

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## Philadelphia Club Holds Annual Dinner Meeting

With 60 present, the annual dinner of the Dickinson Club of Philadelphia was held in the Penn Athletic Club of that city on January 10 with the retiring president, Albert W. James, '27L, acting as toastmaster.

Judge Charles Alvin Jones, '10L, who last fall was appointed by President Roosevelt to be judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, was the principal speaker. He was preceded by Justice John W. Kephart, '94L, who retired on January 1 as Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Following a silent tribute to the late Dr. J. H. Morgan, President Fred P. Corson opened the speaking program and he was followed by Dean W. H. Hitchler, of the Law School.

Dr. Roy W. Mohler, '17, Philadelphia surgeon, was elected president of the club

to succeed Mr. James in the business session. Samuel Orlando, '20L, district attorney of Camden County, N. J., was named as one of the vice-presidents. Nell H. Marvil, '18, was re-elected as the other vice-president and Dr. William C. Sampson, '02, was again chosen secretary-treasurer.

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## Alumni Dine in New York

Fifty attended the annual dinner of the Dickinson Club of New York in the Midston House, New York City, on December 14. Arthur J. Latham, '10, retiring president, was toastmaster.

Franklin T. Woodward, '01, was elected president. The Rev. John M. Pearson, '18, former secretary, was named vice-president and Robert J. Shearer, '96, was chosen as the new secretary-treasurer.



## EDITORIAL

### Control of Education

**D**ICKINSONIAN readers of the daily newspapers are aware of the sturdy crusade President Corson is heading in behalf of the small, independent, privately endowed institutions against the growing tendency of the state-owned, tax supported colleges and universities to control the field of higher education.

Dr. Corson's subject was so vital and his handling of it so persuasive that metropolitan and other newspapers have not hesitated in giving his views the prominent display they deserved. Coupled with President Corson's presentation of the case was an appeal to the alumni and friends of liberal education throughout the State and everywhere to wake up to the situation. That alarm sounds for Dickinsonians quite as much as for the graduates and friends of other privately endowed colleges.

This issue is not necessarily interwoven with partisan politics. Its trend has been underway for more years than one or seven or ten. The thing has crept along quietly until now when more and more advocates of unfettered higher education realize the peril such education faces.

There are some in the field of education and politics who claim that the doom of small colleges like Dickinson has been sounded, that they cannot compete with the huge tax supported universities which have absorbed all functions of education and nothing remains except to select the liquidators of the smaller, endowed institutions.

In Pennsylvania lavish expenditures have been made of public funds for the expansion of the so-called teachers' colleges, (the old normal schools), of which for years there has been more than a surfeit. If there were need for this, the taxpayers could be more comfortable about it, but the fact is that virtually all the educational services rendered by the teacher colleges have been rendered for years by the older privately controlled institutions. Such duplication is wasteful no matter whose money is involved.

There might be a shadow of justification for large appropriations for these state institutions if they produced less costly education for the student, but one of President Corson's telling points is that education at some of these tax-supported institutions costs the student just as much as it does at Dickinson.

But the more ominous threat is not competition with the small college but control of it. Forces are at work seeking to centralize authority over institutions like Dickinson. Unprecedented requests have been made by the State for intimate information about college administration. Happily these colleges, relying on their constitutional rights, have resisted this encroachment and determined for themselves how much or how little it would yield to such requests.

It is scarcely necessary to suggest to the alumni of any college the portents of a government control and dictation of all educational processes. As President Corson said in one of his speeches, "if totalitarianism comes to the United States this threat of legislation defining what can . . . be taught may become very real as it has in Germany and Russia, but until then the threat to freedom of speech and freedom of knowledge within our independent colleges, lies in . . . laws which appeal for their sanctity to emotions rather than to reason."

In the movements in other states of attempts to tax college property, levy on college endowments, impose taxes in the guise of "service charges," the set-up of



government-controlled competing institutions, daring to suggest curricula and educational programs, those who fancy that dictated education is best for the nation thus challenge the graduates of Dickinson and similar institutions to sentry duty if not to the battle line.

The immediate need is that the advocates and supporters of the independent college become aware of the threats and the trends against this type of higher education; and not only to be aware of it, but through the means and channels which patriotic American citizenship provide take appropriate and intelligent steps to check the effort of those who would appropriate all higher education to official government and political control and thus ditch the independent college.

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## Make It a Thousand

**F**OR several years the Alumni Fund managers have set an objective of 1,000 contributors. It is purely an arbitrary figure, of course. It might just as well have been 1,200 or 900. Regrettably the actual number has never exceeded 658. That however was last year, which led all in the number of contributors.

Naturally the Alumni Fund is a money-raising enterprise. But it is not all that. It is likewise a project to stimulate and maintain alumni interest in the College. This is the more important for the obvious reason that if graduates and friends of an educational institution are interested in it, then financial support is a natural byproduct.

But alumni interest means more to an institution than money. It means alertness for new and desirable students. It means helpful suggestion and constructive criticism. It means frequent visits to the campus. In all truth it means whole souled team-work for the welfare of Alma Mater in every possible direction.

Financial returns of the annual Alumni Fund campaigns have been gratifying. Only once did the sum total fall below \$10,000. It has been as high as \$12,000, but the number of contributors continues to drag and with no known reason. Some classes have demonstrated outstanding loyalty to the College and have fallen down in this form of it. Other classes, some with very large enrollments, have responded very feebly. As a matter of fact the total contributions are as high as they are because of very substantial gifts by a very small minority of givers.

It would be ungracious to those who gave and to others with a desire but an inability to do so to fill this column with complaint. That is not the intent. Much better is it to exhort alumni to recognize the opportunity no less than the obligation to form a habit of giving something each year to the college which educated them or sought to do so.

This is especially an inviting year to get a place on the Alumni Fund contributors' roll. Bosler Hall is under contract for a complete renovation to meet the fuller needs of a library. There is to be no formal drive for the necessary funds. Trustees of the College are not unreasonable in looking to the alumni rank and file to cooperate. Even those alumni who give little give much if the little they give is all they can afford. It is unfortunate that some alumni take the position that since they cannot give in hundreds or thousands they will not give in tens or ones.

But there is a challenge which Dickinsonians cannot with pride ignore. Is there or is there not spirit enough to muster an army of 1,000 contributors? This year's returns will have the answer. Class agents do your duty. Alumni, do yours.



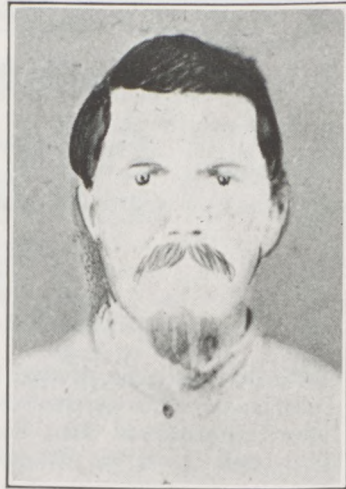
## Old Diary Reveals Average Student's Life In 1856

A COPY of the diary of William T. Kinzer, '60, of Blacksburg, Va., covering his college life at Dickinson in 1856-57, the period of his law apprenticeship, and his service with the Confederate Army in the Civil War, has recently been presented to the College. This interesting account of student life at the College has been added to the constantly-growing collection of materials concerning the history of Dickinson and its alumni which are preserved in the Dickinsoniana Room in West College.

Arriving in Carlisle in January, 1856, Kinzer spent a semester at the Grammar School, residing in 45 East College, and entered the freshman class in the fall of that year. At College he was a member of the Union Philosophical Society and the Society for Religious Inquiry, and he belonged to a Carlisle reform and social group called the Good Templars. To earn money for his college expenses he worked on several Cumberland County farms during the summer and acted as custodian of the College library, apparently, however, not to the complete satisfaction of President Collins.

For financial reasons Kinzer was unable to return to College for his sophomore year and consequently began to study law with Walter R. Staples, Esq., of Christiansburg, Va. He remained with Staples for a year and a half and was licensed to practice in May, 1859. At once he went West to Nebraska Territory, where he began to practice law at St. Stephens, Richardson County. His career there began inauspiciously—he lost the first case he handled—but he soon was retained in other cases. Early in the fall, however, he became seriously ill, and this illness, together with the poor prospects of legal practice on the frontier, induced him to return home. He was in Blacksburg again within six months of his departure.

Kinzer now settled in the western part of Virginia, but in 1861 he was swept into the war, enlisting in Company L,



WILLIAM T. KINZER

Fourth Virginia Infantry, in the summer of 1861. In one of the engagements in Virginia in 1863 or 1864 he was captured and sent to Camp Chase, the federal military prison near Columbus, O., where he died.

Kinzer's diary reveals him as a serious-minded boy of no brilliant parts, hard-working, interested in politics, suffering occasionally from ill health, loving a tramp into the country. An ardent Democrat, he attended the political rallies of the campaign of 1856, voting for Buchanan and castigating Black Republicanism as "all farce, fanaticism, disunionists, and unchristianlike." He often went swimming and fishing on the "Canadugwinette" and hiking into the North Mountains, where one day he came upon a still, which, Good Templar that he was, he called "a depot of hell," but where he lingered long enough to learn exactly what profits were to be derived from distilling a bushel of corn. Sundays found Kinzer attending services in churches of Carlisle, and he rarely failed to note in his diary the text and length of the sermons and the manner of the preachers. Some, especially those faculty members who preached in the College



chapel, he thought too cold. Professor Johnson "lacked fire"—"more powder, Brother Johnson!" he exclaimed.

Kinzer's diary, kept in five small leather-covered pocket books, are now in the possession of Mr. Charles K. Payne, of Charleston, W. Va., a nephew of Kinzer. They have been copied and a copy presented to the College by the kindness of Roy Bird Cook, of Charleston, historian and secretary of the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy.

Extracts from that part of the diary covering Kinzer's college experience follow:

*Jan. 5.* There has not been anything of any importance happened since the first of January '56. . . . I am boarding myself at this time. I live on bread and water. My bread costs me fifteen cents each day, making \$1.05 each week. The price of boarding is from \$2.25 to \$3.00—\$2.25 being the least amount that anybody will take for a week's board. I am willing to live on bread and water to get an education. I have been reading the History of the U. S. (Bancroft being the author) during the last several weeks, in connection with the House Journal of the 1st and 2nd Congress.

*Jan. 11.* I have been studying, reading, or at least employed in some manner for the last three months; and I feel like taking a little recreation. . . . I have this day taken a stroll on the Cumberland Valley R. R. towards Harrisburg. . . . I saw for the first time in my life, wire fences. I have often read of them but had not seen any before. I am well pleased with them. I also saw the Poor House of this county. In connection with the above I saw a number of durable houses, a few substantial barns, and finely cultivated farms. Would that the people of Virginia would cultivate their farms more and better, and educate their sons and daughters like the people of Penna. . . .

*Jan. 15.* . . . The students are returning, and I am truly glad to see many of them, those who are virtuous and moral. During the last several days I have

thought that it is my duty to write something on the subject of temperance, and have the same published in the "Western Star." . . .

*Jan. 16.* The students are returning to College. I have contemplated writing a Constitution and By-Laws for the Neo-Cosmean Society. I have also thought of draughting resolutions to establish a library in that Society. There is such poor order kept in the Society, is the reason I have thought of draughting Cons. and By-Laws. I saw Rev. Charles Collins, D.D. driving his cow! I have this evening written some laws which I expect to propose for their acceptance (the Neo-Cosmean Soc.) I have burnt the "midnight oil."

*Jan. 17.* The session of this college commences this day and ends on the second Tuesday in July. I am prepared to enter the Freshman class, but there is no new class in the College that I can commence with, consequently I will attend the Grammar School during this session. Attended the Grammar School and received my lessons for tomorrow. The dullness of winter is chased away by the presence of the students. I am glad to see them and pleased that the session has resumed. My studies are—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, History. . . . Attended the Court, heard the ladies examined, noticed their actions, their attempts to look nice and appear elegant, agreeable, &c. &c. . . .

*Jan. 23.* Nothing of any interest has taken place today. I attended the Neo-Cosmean Society at 2 o'clock. Only four persons present. Culver and I debated a question. The judges would not decide it, and it was "laid" on the table. Retired at 9 O'clock.

*Jan. 24.* . . . I have been looking over the expenses of the college and it almost makes me shudder when I think how large they are, and I have but little money.

*Jan. 26.* I attended the Chapel at 10 o'clock and heard Rev. C. Collins, D.D. lecture on Education. The following is some of his advice. Adopt a high stand-



ard of education and be studious. Those are the two points from which he expatiated. . . . He gave excellent advice. I was at the library at 11 o'clock and borrowed the following books—"Jefferson's Notes of Virginia," and "U. S. Exploring Expedition." I was at Mr. Eckles and was introduced to Miss — (I do not recollect her name.) She is the first lady that I have been introduced to since I have been here. . . .

*Jan. 30.* Attended the NeoKosmean Society. I am disgusted at their proceedings. I will not attend it any more. O, Order, Order! Commenced writing a composition, the theme being "A Stroll into the Country."

*Feb. 2.* Great time! A college rebellion! Three or four of the students have been expelled for putting tar on the black boards. The students have a paper in circulation stating that they will not attend recitations unless the students who have been expelled are reinstated. Notices have been posted up that there will be speaking on the steps of W. C. at 6 o'clock.

*8 o'clock*—a humbug, no speaking. They had better be in their rooms studying. A number of students have been standing on the steps of E.C. and there is a good deal of excitement. I think it will pass off without any harm.

*Feb. 3.* College rebellion going on yet. About one hundred students have signed the paper spoken of yesterday. The faculty say that they will not give way. The excitement is very high. I hope it will pass off without any harm. I heard that the President said the college is in a critical condition. . . .

*Feb. 4.* . . . The rebellion is going on yet—neither party will give in. I cannot tell how it will end. I think the students have acted very badly. I think the students held, at about 10 P.M. to-night, a meeting.

*Feb. 5.* Some of the students think the difficulty between them and the Faculty will be closed by amicable agreement, or at least be adjusted in some manner. 9 o'clock A.M. There is a

meeting in the chapel at the present writing. Attended by a majority of the students. Mr. Miller of this town is present, also the Faculty. 10 o'clock A.M. Mr. Miller told the students they were wrong. 12 M. I cannot make any decision what the students or Faculty will do. All are at a stand still. 3 P.M. The students are giving way. A majority of them will and indeed are attending recitations. I think all will go right. 5 P.M. Nearly all the students attended prayers. A few students are absent, the wheels of College begin to move on; peace is restored. Sour faces are nearly all gone and will stay. I am very glad that it has turned out as it has. 7 P.M. The insurrection is over.

*Feb. 6.* The seats, benches, tables, and black boards of the Grammar School are tarred this morning—that is all.

*Mar 20.* 8 A.M. Commenced boarding at Mrs. Atchlers—a club being formed there.

*April 2.* The preps attended the Grammar school at 8, but the bell did not ring. Therefore they returned to their rooms. They all attended at 10 o'clock.

*April 19.* The Gymnasium is partly in operation.

*May 14.* Was at the creek named Canadugwinette—bathed and visited the Cave.

*June 6.* Obtained the office of librarian of the College.

*June 7.* Attended the library and acted as librarian.

*Sept. 8.* The students are returning and I am truly glad to see them. The dullness which has pervaded our town has been driven away. I have purchased my books for the Freshman and Sophomore classes and am ready to commence work.

*Sept. 11.* Five o'clock A.M. There, the bell is ringing, the first time for this session and collegiate year. Attended the chapel at 5½ o'clock when the session commenced. No recitations for today.

*Sept. 12.* I have taken the Scientific course in College and recite in the Fresh-



man, Sophomore and Junior classes. My studies are—In the Freshman: Algebra, Physiology, Manual of Classic Literature, and Harrison on the English Language. In the Sophomore—Natural Theology, Political Economy and Caldwell's Practical Elocution. In the Junior—Paley's Evidences of Christianity.

*Sept. 20.* This evening at 6 o'clock there was a sham election on the steps of W. College to test how the students stood in regard to politics. The vote was as follows—Buchanan 66; Fillmore 66; and the wooly horse John C. Fremont, 13! After the election the Fillmoreites and the Buchanites had each a separate procession through town with music, etc. and on their return there were speeches made by Hulsey of Ga., and others, on the part of Democracy, and Ditty of Md., Given, and others, on the side of Fillmore.

*Oct. 3.* I was this day asked to take charge of a Boarding Club at Mrs. Atchley's house.

*Oct. 4.* I have concluded not to take charge of the Club, thinking that there would be too many difficulties to encounter for the small pay.

*Oct. 7.* Attended a Black Republican meeting in the town, which was held in the public square. The Assembly was addressed by the "higher law" Black Republican, and Abolitionist from Mass.—Burlingame. He spoke two hours—and the sum and substance of the speech was a slander on the south—described the river of blood which flowed from the free state men in Kansas, and wound up by mentioning Fremont's name three times.

*Oct. 11.* Was with the Democrats of this town and the surrounding neighborhood at a mass meeting held in this town. I marched with them in a procession which was at least one mile long. There were twenty or thirty flags unfurled in the cause of Democracy and a number of banners also. At 2 o'clock the speaking commenced. The number of people who assembled was greater than any which ever assembled in Carlisle—

so says the oldest citizen. There were three powerful and overwhelming speeches made in defence of democracy. The people of Pennsylvania seem to be on fire. . . .

*Oct. 12.* . . . 11 A.M. Heard Dr. J. McIntosh preach in Emory Chapel from St. John 13:17. A tolerable good sermon but it came from a — Abolitionist. . . .

*Oct. 18.* 11 A.M. Heard Dr. Daugherty read one of Wesley's sermons, the text being Matt. 18:15-17. Almost went to sleep. . . .

*Nov. 4.* This day I performed one of the greatest duties belonging to a citizen of the U. S. I voted through the electors for the Hon. James Buchanan, as President of the U. S.

*Nov. 10.* At 7 o'clock joined in a torch light procession and stood around a bonfire in honor of Democracy and the election of Hon. James Buchanan of Wheatland, Lancaster Co., Penna. 11 o'clock and 53 P.M. South [North?] College was discovered to be on fire. The bell was rung and the Union fire company promptly attended, and done all in their power to extinguish the fire but the building was too far gone. All was nearly burnt up.

*Nov. 15.* Was at Mr. Bruner's No. 43 E. C., and debated on the question—Which nation have the greater right to complain of the treatment of the whites—the Indians or the Negroes?

*Nov. 16.* Was at the Bible Class. Heard Dr. Collins hold forth in Emory Chapel from Psalms 55:18. Length of discourse 35 minutes. It was an excellent sermon but too dry.

*Dec. 24.* Strolled to the Conadugwinette Creek, was on the ice two or three miles and returned home. Bought powder, caps and lead and borrowed a gun and purposed shooting tomorrow. The lead is melted into balls and all things are ready for the shooting of "Christmas."

*Jan. 1.* . . . Feeling the importance of making good use of the present and future, knowing that I can make better



use of the present and future than I have of the past, I have resolved to stand by the following rules, provided that I do not find them too loose, rigid, or defective in some manner:

Mottoes: An approving conscience, the Bible my light, reason my path, God and self-reliance my support. Excelsior, and a generous emulation my actions in private, enterprise my spirit, virtue my shield, indomitable perseverance my aim, and temperance my labor to promote.

Resolve 1—That I will read five chapters in the Bible each day—three in the old and two in the new.

Resolve 2—Rise each morning at 4 o'clock, unless sickness or something else unavoidable prevents.

Purchased a book called "Life and Services of James Buchanan," price one dollar, and with the book I received as a gift a lady's breast pin worth \$2.50—a good book.

Jan. 15. 6 o'clock A.M. The college bell has sent forth his first chiming, and called the students to the Chapel. The roll was called; Dr. Collins lead in prayer, a few remarks were made, and the different classes repaired to their respective recitation rooms. Attended Dr. Collins room, the roll was called, a recitation assigned and the class was dismissed.

Feb. 1. . . . The college bell rung this morning a little before seven o'clock for prayers, but the bed felt so good I let it ring. . . .

Feb. 4. Threw snow balls with the students around the college. Tied my chum & E. T. Jones in my room. My chum placed a quilt out of the window, E. T. Jones held the end of the quilt in the room while my chum went down outside the house, holding to the quilt. When he made a noise against the window shutter while climbing down, a dog commenced barking and running after him, the old lady of the house came out and he had to run through the snow. Afterwards he came back, let Jones out of the room and tried to tie Crook and me in Crook's room; they failed and

tried to keep us out of their room, but also failed. In pushing open the door to get in my room, right smart noise was made, the old lady came up to our rooms and my chum jumped under the bed.

Feb. 7. . . . Was at Declamation in the Chapel at 10 A.M., and heard the following speeches delivered by members of the Senior Class—Davis, subject America; Ditty, on Love; Conrad on Antiquity; Effinger, on the Progress of Science. The President stated that there would be an Observatory established at the College, also that there would be medals to the amount of \$100 given to the most proficient member of the Senior class.

Feb. 9. At 6½ A.M. attended Dr. Collins lecture room and was with the Sophomore class in reciting Paley's Natural Theology. Was not called to the chair. The class did not write their analysis. The terms analysis and synopsis we discussed. The Doctor pronounced the terms nearly equivalent. He said a good synopsis would be an analysis. The Doctor insisted on the class preparing one for next recitation.

Feb. 14. Attended the Sophomore Private Declamation at 9 A.M. and declaimed; subject, "The Good Old Plough." At 10 A.M. all the classes in college attended the chapel where the Juniors have been accustomed to declaim select speeches and the Seniors original speeches. The President commenced calling the roll but the students stamped and made so much noise in other respects that he did not call all the names. He had called the names of the Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores, when something like the following was declaimed by the Doctor:

"Gentlemen—I suppose that you are not aware of the fact that a few years ago when there was so much noise made at these declamations that they were made private; that is the Sophomores and Freshmen were not permitted to attend. After this the Sophomores and Freshmen will not be permitted to at-



tend, and will perhaps have some other duty at this hour."

As soon as this speech was pronounced the Sophomores and Freshmen rose as one man and left the Chapel, giving loud cheers and salutes as they left the room. The noise was mostly made by the Junior class. . . .

*Feb. 18.* At ten o'clock the class was to recite to Dr. Daugherty in Algebra. The bell did not ring at the usual time, in consequence of the rope being cut. Dr. Collins appeared and said that the classes should attend at the hour and not at the ringing of the bell. But the classes did not attend their respective lecture rooms. The bell rang 20 minutes after the time and all went all right.

*Feb. 19.* Made a 9 in mathematics, today. Something unusual.

*Feb. 27.* Was at Dr. Johnson's lecture room at 4 P.M. at the recitation in Political economy. Heard the Doctor say that the Professional men received less than those who labored physically. This I doubt.

*March 9.* Recited in Anatomy to Prof. Wilson. Asked him a question about the mince pie which he either could or would not answer.

*March 10.* Heard Prof. Wilson lecture at 4 P.M. Not great. Not much. Little. Finished a composition entitled "Great Thoughts."

*April 10.* 7 P.M. Was initiated into the Association of Christian Inqrs. Well pleased. The performances were highly creditable. As this is held on Saturday at evening, it reminds me of the meetings of the Sons of Temperance—and hallowed memories are awakened at the mention of the Sons of Temperance. The following were the officers:

President, Conrad of Virginia  
Secretary, Welch of W. I. I.  
Treasurer, Wm. J. Stephenson, of Phila.

The President read his inaugural—A disquisition was read of Stevenson. Both were master pieces. The question for Disputation was—"Is there an Intermediate State" or does the soul receive

its final rewards or punishments immediately after death. The discussion was carried on by Messrs. Jones, Welch, Core and Stephenson. The meeting adjourned at 9 P.M. Returned to my room and boiled 12 eggs very hard and ate all of them. . . .

*April 15.* Staid out of Dr. Daugherty's recitation at 9 A.M. There were a few attended recitation (5 or 6) the rest the class refused to attend. Took a book from the Belles Lettres Library called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." After supper and before retiring I read 90 pages. The book does not give a true picture of "Life Among the Lowly."

*April 17.* Bought two books of Prof. Tiffany called "Democracy in America," and "The Constitution of the U. States." Price of both \$2.

*May 18.* . . . Helped catch a calf and saw some of the students take it in college. . . .

*May 24.* Had a few fish roasted in some ashes in the chimney corner. They were extra indeed and truth. This is bad work for the Sabbath but it is over now and I will try to do better in the future until after midnight. . . .

*May 25.* Was called up in Dr. Collins room on Natural Theology. Prof. Wilson called me on Anatomy in his room at 5 P.M. Did not attend prayers at 6 P.M. With Wm. E. Stuart went out to the Conadugwinette, saw a gentleman fishing (a woman for the first time) went in the creek and bathed, returned home, repaired to an Ice Cream establishment, eat four saucers of ice cream, which was paid for by my friend, W. E. Stuart. . . .

*May 27.* Did not attend any recitation today but read a long and good lecture on Meteoric Stones. Signed a paper for the Freshman class to combine, and without authority to see two of the Freshman class leave in the morning! . . .

*June 12.* Saw the President and obtained permission to return home. Had not a very pleasant chat about the library. Attended a Clique of the U. P. S. Was elected President. Met at Mr. Foust's



room. Attended a meeting of the Clique at Mr. Myers' room at 8 P.M. Making preparations to start home.

June 16. This morning after making all necessary preparations for my departure, my chum, T. G. Hardwick, and I started for our homes in Virginia. 20 minutes before 9 o'clock for us at the depot, tickets in pocket, ready for our journey. The cars came, we bid our fellow students present goodbye—Mr.

Faust and Clark. We took our seats in the cars, and before starting we shook the hands of Messrs. Nields and Hitner of the Sophomores, and Mr. Tyler of the Freshmen. But a short time was spent in talking when the car bells rang and off we were moving. Just before the cars started we heard the college bell ring for 10 o'clock recitations. I thought that it was the last ring I would ever hear.

## PERSONALS

1874

J. W. Scott Cochrane of Cambridge, Md., in October succeeded the late President Charles W. Super, '66, as the oldest living member of all the chapters of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. Mr. Cochrane, who lives on the farm on which he was born, was 90 years old on February 12.

1887

Miss Anna Haldeman Brandt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Bailey Brandt, of Harrisburg, was married on February 17 to Gray Playter, of Lancaster, at the home of her parents. Mrs. Playter attended the Seiler School, Harrisburg and graduated from Highland Hall, Hollidaysburg.

1901

George E. Lloyd, trust officer of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, has been appointed chairman of the committee on legislation of the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Philadelphia.

1902

R. Max Lewis, of the staff of the *Altoona Mirror*, Altoona, Pa., has been seriously ill for more than two months.

1904

The Elmer R. Long trophy, emblematic of the grand prize for the finest display in the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Capital City Philatelic Society at the State Museum was awarded to Walter S. Fishel, Boonsboro, Md., in October.

1912

William M. Smith is city superintendent of schools of Long Branch, N. J. From 1922 to 1936 he was superintendent of schools of Monmouth County, after being principal of schools at Freehold, N. J.

1913

Mrs. Julia D. Prince, of Carlisle, and J. Fred Laise, '06, of Washington, D. C., were married on December 28 in the Calvary

Methodist Church at Frederick, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Laise now reside at 2800 Ontario Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1914

George C. Dietz has been nominated for appointment by President Roosevelt as postmaster in Mechanicsburg.

1915

C. G. Warfield is now associated with the Washington, D. C., office of Fenner & Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and dealers in securities. Last fall, he disposed of his motor car business.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Selby, of West Newton, Mass., are planning to spend the month of March in Florida.

Stanley G. Wilson, president of the Dickinson Club of Trenton, will be toastmaster at the annual dinner of that alumni club on March 8.

David M. Wallace, class president, will soon send letters to outline plans for the 25th reunion to be held at the coming Commencement, June 7 to 10.

1919

Helen M. Cook has for the past four years been a legal stenographer for the law firm of Lewis, Bond & Holland of Denver, Colo.

1920

Mrs. Marion Young, wife of Ralph L. Young, of Pittsburgh, Pa., died on September 12, 1939. Mr. Young is associated with the Graland Company of Pittsburgh.

1921

Since 1938 Mrs. Marion Hower Cronican has been Junior Interviewer of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Davis recently moved with their two children to New Brunswick, N. J., where Dr. Davis has joined the research staff of Johnson & Johnson.

1924

The engagement of Elizabeth R. Morgan of



Seaford, Del., to Clifford Stone, who graduated from the University of Michigan and is employed as an engineer at the Waynesboro, Va., plant of the DuPont Company, has been announced. They will be married in June and will live in Waynesboro.

Prof. and Mrs. J. Layton Moore, of Ridley Park, Pa., announced the birth of a son, William Eli Moore, in December.

## 1925

Donald G. Remley has become sales manager of the Coslett Publishing Company of Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Harvey Simmons, of Camp Hill, Pa., announced the birth of a daughter, Catherine Burgess Simmons, on February 1.

## 1926

Alvin A. Fry of Dover, N. J., read a paper at the winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Columbus, O. The title of the paper was "Some Factors Governing the Social Aspect of Educational Administration."

Ruth V. Teitrick, who is associated with a Philadelphia law firm, was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar on December 23.

The 1940 edition of *The Ingot*, yearbook of the Steelton High School, has been dedicated to Charles P. Hoy, teacher of science and assistant basketball and football coach of the school.

## 1928

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Green, 2d, of Carlisle announce the birth of a son, John Marshall, on January 10. The Greens have three other children, Joseph 3d, Nora, and Alexander. When his wife was a patient at the hospital Dr. Green himself was also a patient, having for a time been critically ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Reese Hitchens, of Wilmington, Del., have announced the birth of a daughter, Carol Lee, on December 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Berglund, of 56 Roosevelt St., Garden City, L. I., announced the birth of a son, Eric Bernard, on January 27. Mrs. Berglund was Pamela McWilliams.

## 1930

John F. Kelso is teaching mathematics at Henry C. Conrad High School, Wilmington.

Rev. and Mrs. Everett F. Hallock, of Orange, N. J., announce the birth of Everett Porter on December 31.

Dr. E. S. Kronenberg, Jr., began a one-year term as president of the Carlisle Kiwanis Club in January.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brown, Jr., of Merchantville, N. J., have announced the birth of a son, C. Lincoln Brown, 3d, on December 14.

Lenore Cisney, of Kew Gardens, N. Y., is manager of Customer Service, of W. & J. Sloane, New York City.

## 1931

Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus A. Lower have announced the marriage of their daughter, Grace Virginia, to Samuel F. Heffner, on October 7, in Williamsburg, Pa. The couple now reside at 21 Lafayette Avenue, South Coatesville, Pa.

## 1932

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar R. Bayley, of Babylon, Long Island, have announced the birth of a son, Edgar, Jr., on May 18.

## 1933

Dr. David H. Keller, of Stroudsburg, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Katharine Elizabeth, to Ralph H. Griesemer, '32, '34L. No date has been selected for the marriage. The bride-elect is county supervisor of the Monroe County Department of Public Assistance, and prior to the formation of the department was executive secretary of the Monroe County Mothers' Assistance Fund. Mr. Griesemer is a practicing attorney of the Lehigh County Bar.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Myers have announced the birth of a daughter, Patricia Elizabeth, on November 4.

E. Gerald Miller, of Duncannon, was married to Miss Sarah E. Asper, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Asper, Picketown, on December 26, in Christ Lutheran Church, Harrisburg. The bride's father, a Church of God minister, performed the ceremony.

Since his graduation Mr. Miller has done post-graduate work at State College and is a member of the Duncannon high school faculty.

J. Milton Davidson, teacher of chemistry in the high school, Morristown, N. J., was married to Miss Jane Steelman, of Pitman, N. J., on December 22.

Hilbert Slosberg has been in Los Angeles, Calif., since December 1 as attorney for the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, a subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor. He will return to Washington toward the end of February.

## 1934

Elizabeth A. Billow was appointed executive director of the Cumberland County Board of Assistance in December. She was a former junior supervisor of the board.

Miss Laura A. Martin in December announced the engagement of her niece, Elizabeth M. Pyles, to Albert H. Aston, '32, '34L, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## 1935

Mr. and Mrs. John Barber, of Lemoyne, Pa., have announced the birth of a daughter, Jacquelyn Weakley, on January 7, 1940.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Haigh, of Stroudsburg, have announced the birth of a son, Robert Prince Haigh, on December 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coleman of York, Pa., have announced the birth of a daughter,



Elaine Anstine Coleman, on December 21. Mrs. Coleman was Helen L. Anstine.

W. Roger Cooper sailed in January for Venezeula where he will spend at least a year as the representative of the Kolyns Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Koontz, of Bedford, Pa., have announced the birth of a daughter, Sara Ann, on February 15. On January 1, Mr. Koontz became District Attorney of Bedford County.

#### 1936

Born to Mrs. Charles M. Koontz, nee Jessie W. Lenker, a son, Jesse Lenker Koontz, January 8, 1940. Charles M. Koontz, '36, '38L, is deputy clerk of the federal court, Scranton, Pa.

Paul V. Kiehl, who is a senior in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, has been elected to membership in Alpha Omega Alpha, honorary medical scholarship fraternity.

In January, Frank A. Mader resigned as a member of the Duncannon High School faculty to accept a position as teacher of mathematics in the Wallingford High School.

Helen Ruth Carl, daughter of Mrs. Minnie L. Carl and the late Levi Carl, '06, of Boiling Springs, was married to John Paul Graham, '37, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Grover Graham, of Jersey Shore, in the Silver Spring Presbyterian Church, Mechanicsburg, Pa., on December 23. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Kennedy, '33, as matron of honor. Mrs. Graham is a teacher of languages in the Lemoine High School. The bridegroom, who since his graduation received his master's degree from Pennsylvania State College, is a member of the faculty of Dickinson Junior College at Williamsport, Pa.

J. Armond Jacobs, of Washington, was married to Miss Lee Britan, on December 23, in Washington, D. C. The bride is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has been employed in the Federal Maritime Department. Mr. Jacobs is associated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The couple reside at 505 East Clifton Terrace, Washington, D. C.

Barbara F. Harris, of Wilmington, Del., is employed by the DuPont Company. She is engaged in market research and secretarial work.

S. Harper Myers, of Mechanicsburg, has just been promoted to second class musician in the U. S. Navy. He joined the U. S. Navy Music School in June and has been promoted to a rank in eight months which usually takes two years to obtain. He is now stationed on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, flagship of the Pacific fleet at San Pedro, Calif.

Pete Sivess, recently with the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club and the Newark International League, is in Sebring, Fla.

Pete underwent treatment for an arm ailment

#### New York Notes

*Mrs. C. Grant Cleaver, Correspondent, 8426 110th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.*

C. Grant Cleaver, '94, left on January 3 for an extended automobile trip to the Pacific Coast with his friend, J. H. Rohrbach, a retired New York City school principal. They will return early in March.

Kathleen Gooding Rickenbaugh and her husband, Dr. Donald MacCampbell, whose office is at 16 E. 43d Street, New York City, have taken an apartment at 40 W. Elm Street, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Raymond H. Page (Mildred Conklin, '20) of West Warwick, R. I., was among those who attended the luncheon of the Dickinson Alumnae Club on February 3.

Georgia M. Cranston, '06, of Windsor, Conn., returned to the United States in October after a year and a half abroad and is spending the winter in Florida.

Mrs. Kathryn Kerr Williams, '02, had the misfortune to fall and break her arm in January. She lives at 4416 N. Winchester Avenue, Chicago.

during the winter, and he is to have a try-out with the Cincinnati Reds this season. He will report this month to Coach Jimmy Wilson, now with the Reds, who managed the Phillies when Pete was with that team.

#### 1937

In December, Ruth E. Crull was appointed assistant executive secretary of the organization of professional employees of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, with offices in the South Agriculture Building. She was also recently appointed enrollment secretary of the Calvary Methodist Church of Washington.

Mary K. Driver is secretary to the vice-president of the Ruberoid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Byrd Armstrong have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mary Engle, to Clayton G. Going, in Christ Church, New York City, on December 30.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ditenhafer, of Carlisle, announced the birth of a son on January 28. Mrs. Ditenhafer was Louise S. Ker.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rosenberg, of Harrisburg, last month announced the engagement of their daughter, Adele, to Leonard R. Blumberg, '36, '38L, attorney of Somerville and Manville, N. J. Miss Rosenberg is employed



in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance

W. Alex McCune, Jr., who had been employed since his graduation with Allyn & Bacon, publishers of school texts, is now employed with Norton Company, of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of grinding wheels and machines.

## 1938

John S. Heckles is employed by the Catalin Corporation and lives at Metuchen, N. J.

Paul Rankin Smith, of Carlisle, was married to Miss Justine Estelle Martin, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, of Washington, in the Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, on January 27. Newton W. Hershner, Jr., '37, was best man. The bride attended Mundelien College, Chicago. Mr. Smith is associated with the Potts Manufacturing Company, Mechanicsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Smith now reside at 112 North Washington St., Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Jeanie R. Deans is employed in the engineer's office of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Her brother, Donald Dougal Deans, entered the college as a transfer from M. I. T. at the opening of the second semester on February 5.

## 1939

Mrs. Anna R. Goho, '20, of Paxtang, Pa., announced in December the engagement of her daughter, Emily Jane Goho, to Robert J. Brindle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Brindle, of Harrisburg. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Brindle attended the University of Michigan and is engaged in the real estate business in Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hartz of Steelton have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret M. Hartz, to Samuel Paden, member of the faculty of the Carlisle High School.

Robert H. Royer, of Harrisburg, was married to Miss Dorothy Jane Kerlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Kerlin, of New Cumberland, on December 30. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin Hughes,

'40. Alpheus P. Drayer, '37, was best man. Alton McDonald, '40, was an usher and William Eastment, '40, played the wedding music. Mrs. Royer is a graduate of the Shippensburg Teachers College and is a teacher in the New Cumberland school district. The bridegroom is connected with the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company.

Ross G. Kelchner, of Harrisburg, was married to Miss Virginia K. Stambaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Stambaugh, in the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas day. The couple now reside at 2257 North Sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Kramer of Carlisle announced the birth of a daughter on February 6.

Mrs. Nicholas Powell of Leonia, N. J., who was Susanna Smith, appeared in a picture in the November, 1939, issue of *Good Housekeeping*, standing immediately behind Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt. She is keeping house at Leonia and attending the Good Housekeeping brides' school.

Dorothy M. Gibbons is a graduate student at the University of Florida. She graduated from the home economics department of Pennsylvania State College last June.

Eugenia A. Learned is publicity director for the Lewistown plant of the American Viscose Corporation.

Christian V. Graf began employment in December in the Philadelphia offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is living at the Hotel Devon, 1330 Pine St., Philadelphia.

## 1939L

J. Stewart Glen, Jr., of Chambersburg, was admitted to the practice of law in the Franklin County courts in January.

Donald M. Miller, who was an honor student at the Law School, has been admitted to the Indiana County Bar and has opened an office in Indiana, Pa.

## 1940

Janet Booth and William R. Jobson, Jr., '38, were married in the Presbyterian Church at Rutherford, N. J., February 3.

## OBITUARY

1890—Samuel K. Smith, who for a number of years was a member of the Maryland law firm of Willis, Homer, France and Smith, died on January 8th in Washington, D. C., and was buried two days later in Greenville, S. C.

Born December 11, 1869, in Baltimore, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas M. Smith. He prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, and after two years at Dickinson withdrew to enter Johns Hopkins University, from which he received his A.B. degree in 1891 and an LL.B. in 1893. He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity.



He is survived by his wife, Sarah E. Smith, and by a daughter, Sarah Jenkins Smith, who is employed in the Folger Library in Washington.

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1891—The Rev. Frank Moore, D.D., a former Methodist clergyman, and superintendent of the New Jersey State reformatory at Woodbridge for more than 20 years, until his retirement in 1929, died at the Rahway Memorial Hospital on December 27th after a short illness.

Born in Chester, England, May 20, 1868, he came to this country with his parents as a child. He prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, where he later became headmaster. He entered the college in 1887 and received his A.B. degree in 1891, and upon graduation was ordained a clergyman and served various charges in New Jersey until he became dean at Pennington in 1894, where he was later made headmaster. He was a member of the U. P. Society and of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

Before his retirement Dr. Moore was considered an authority on penology and the originator of many reforms in correctional institutions. He was credited with instituting many improvements at the Woodbridge Reformatory and was responsible for reforms in the conduct of the institution, including the abolishment of handcuffs and the carrying of firearms by officials. He also wrote several books on prison reform.

Under Dr. Moore the Woodbridge Reformatory was the first State institution to adopt the psychological examination and the first to introduce the use of motion pictures as a recreation.

With the approval of President Coolidge the State Department named Dr. Moore as one of the representatives from this country to the International Prison Congress in London in 1925.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Florence V. Moore, a son, Rollins W. Moore of Fanwood, and two sisters, Miss Laura W. Moore and Miss Maude W. Moore of Woodbury.

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1893—The Rev. Herbert F. Randolph, D.D., died on January 29th in Tucson, Arizona, where he had been spending the winter.

Born on November 4, 1871, in Port Republic, N. J., he prepared for college at Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown. He received his A.B. degree from the College in 1893 and an A.M. in 1896, and the D.D. degree from Syracuse University in 1912. From 1893 until 1896 he was a graduate student in New York University.

He was ordained in the Methodist Church in 1894, first becoming pastor at South Orange, N. J., where he remained until 1907. He then served churches in Elizabeth, Hoboken, and Montclair. In 1918 he became pastor of Grace M. E. Church of Wilmington, Del., and was there until 1922, when he became pastor of Foundry Church, Washington, D. C., and served there until 1928, when he was called to Calvary Church, Philadelphia. In 1933 he became pastor of Central Church, Wilkes-Barre, and since 1935 he had been pastor of First Church, Greenfield, Mass. In 1915 he published "Questionnaire Sermons." He was a member of Alpha Zeta Phi Fraternity and of the U. P. Society.

Surviving are his widow, two sons, Herbert J., of Westfield, N. J., and Donald of Flint, Michigan, and a daughter, Dorothy Randolph of Montpelier, Vt.



1896—The Rev. Edward Berger died on December 16th at his home in Hollywood, Calif., where he had been living in retirement because of ill health during the past several years.

Born in Germany, July 15, 1867, he was a graduate of the Lyceum of Esslingen, Germany. He graduated from the College in 1896 and in 1898 he received his A.M. from Princeton University. He graduated from the college with Phi Beta Kappa honors, and he was also a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

He came to this country with his parents when he was 17 years of age and for a time was employed as a clerk in an Indianapolis store. To finance his college costs he served as clerical assistant to the late President George E. Reed and also was a preacher at the Biddle Mission in Carlisle.

After his graduation at Princeton he served Presbyterian pastorates in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California. After the World War he became a student of psychology and toured the country lecturing on the psychology of religion until ill health forced his retirement.

He is survived by his wife, who was Emma Vandewater, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the class of 1899, and a daughter, Esther, a teacher in the Los Angeles schools. Services and burial were at Hollywood.

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1896L—Robert Kingsley Jones, former president of the Delaware Industrial Accident Board and former chairman of the Kent County Republican Committee, died on December 26th in Harrington, Del. He was 70 years of age.

After his graduation from Dickinson Law School, in 1896, he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County and later became associated with a legal firm in Philadelphia. Subsequently he returned to Harrington to organize an independent fruit brokerage business which he operated until 1919. He served on the accident board from 1922 to 1938.

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1899—Dr. Thomas Creigh Park, of Swarthmore, Pa., for the last twenty-four years medical referee for the Travelers Insurance Co., died on January 12, in the Graduate Hospital, Philadelphia.

Born in Libonia, Pa., on March 18, 1876, Dr. Park graduated from Shippensburg Normal School and the preparatory school of the University of Wooster. He spent a year in Dickinson and then graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Dr. Park practiced in Philadelphia for the last seventeen years with offices at 17th and Chestnut Streets.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Margaret G. Park, and a son, Thomas Creigh Park, Jr.

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1900—The Rev. J. Fred Bindenberger, member of the Newark, N. J., Methodist Conference, died at his home in Travis, Staten Island, N. Y., on December 29th, of a heart attack after six weeks' illness.

Born at Cranford, N. J., on August 20, 1872, he prepared for college at Pennington Seminary. He entered Dickinson in 1896 and received his A.B. in 1900, and the B.D. degree from Drew Theological Seminary in 1903. At college he became a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. He was a member of the U. P. Society and the catcher of the baseball team.

After his ordination, he spent several years in the Upper Iowa Conference, transferring to the Newark Conference in 1910 and serving several churches effectively for over thirty years.



He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Staten Island Kiwanis Club.

Surviving are a daughter, Miss Dorothy C. Bindenberger; three sisters, Mrs. Margaret Foster of Rahway, N. J.; Mrs. W. A. Dudley of Chicago, and Miss Mary E. Bindenberger of Manhattan, and a brother, Philip J. Bindenberger of Cranford.

Funeral services were held in Dickinson Church, Travis, January 2. Dr. Karl K. Quimby, '11, his district superintendent, was in charge. Other ministers assisting were Everett E. Hallock, '30; Wilbur Westcott, and John C. Bieri, '01, his lifelong friend. Interment was in the Fairview Cemetery, Westfield, N. J.

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1900—Clifton Benson English, 62 years old, a construction engineer of Easton, Pa., died of a heart attack at the wheel of his automobile while driving in Easton on the afternoon of January 7. Mr. English and his wife were in the car together returning from a visit to their son when Mr. English was suddenly stricken and slumped at the wheel.

Born in Sheakleyville, Pa., he first attended Thiel College and entered Dickinson College in 1896. He withdrew in 1897 to enter Cornell University, from which he received an M. E. degree in 1901. He was a member of the Cornell chapter of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and was a member of the varsity crew.

The year he graduated from Cornell he married Miss Anna Laura Barker, of Clayton, N. Y., and entered the employ of a cement company in Canada. He later went to Easton, where he was employed in the engineering department of the Alpha Portland Cement Company. For several years he was with a coal company in Pittsburgh, but returned to Easton in 1920. For four years he was general manager of the Easton Car and Construction Company, and in 1926 he became plant manager of the Edison Portland Cement Company. At the time of his death he was construction engineer with the Kennedy-VanSaum Company of New York City.

For fifteen years he was a vestryman of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Easton, chairman of the church property committee and president of the laymen's association. He was a former member of the Easton Kiwanis Club.

Surviving are his widow and six children: Mrs. William H. Darden, Suffolk, Va.; Mrs. John Syme, of New York City; Daniel M. English, of Hokendauqua; Robert L. English, of Woonsocket, R. I.; Richard B. English, Gainesville, Ga.; John A. English of New York City. He also leaves a sister, Mrs. John Megowan, of Lexington, Ky., and five grandchildren.

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1900—Mrs. Margaret Saxton Arche, a teacher in the Julia Richmond High School, New York City, and sister of Caroline Saxton and of Lynn M. Saxton, '96, died last September 30th. A native of Mechanicsburg, Pa., where she prepared in high school for college, she received her Ph.B. degree in 1900 and an A.M. in 1902, graduating from the College with Phi Beta Kappa honors.

Upon her graduation she taught in the schools of Narberth, Pa., and later taught history and languages at Stamford, Conn., Columbus, Ohio, and in the schools of New York City.

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1905—William L. Brunyate, who had practiced law in Newark, N. J., for 28 years, died at his home in South Orange on December 27 after a heart attack.

Mr. Brunyate was born in Cape May, N. J., son of the late Rev. Edwin R. Brunyate and Mrs. Elizabeth Ann England Brunyate, now of Carlisle, Pa. He was



an all-around athlete in his youth and is said to have introduced basketball to Atlantic City.

Mr. Brunyate attended Dickinson College, receiving the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1905. In 1909 he received a law degree at Harvard. He was a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity.

During his years of schooling Mr. Brunyate worked in Atlantic City banks, rising from runner to teller. After getting his law degree he went to Newark and served his clerkship in the office of the late George H. Pierce, a prominent lawyer at that time.

Once in practice Mr. Brunyate devoted himself almost exclusively to estate, Chancery Court and corporation work. He was a member of the American, State and Essex County Bar associations and of Hope Lodge, F. & A. M., East Orange.

In 1911 Mr. Brunyate married Miss Ella May Chandler, daughter of the late Dr. Harry Chandler, a shoe manufacturer and banker of Vineland and Ocean City. They have a son, William Chandler, and a daughter, Ruth Winifred.

Mr. Brunyate also leaves a brother, Edwin Brunyate, '03, of Cape May City, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. Josephine B. Meredith, dean of women at the College.

1905—Abigail E. Weeks died at her home in Elkland, Pa., on January 16. Until her retirement in 1937 she was head of the English department and dean of women at Union College, Barbourville, Ky., where she had been a member of the faculty for a number of years. A few years ago the chair of English at Union College was endowed in her honor.

Born in Monroeton, Pa., she was the daughter of Charles and Lucretia Babcock Weeks. She graduated from Mansfield State Normal School in 1888 and taught school for several years before entering the College, from which she received her A.B. degree in 1905. She received her master's degree at Columbia University and also studied at Oxford University, England. She taught school at Elkland, at Westfield, Pa., and at Keuka College before joining the faculty of Union College. Since her retirement she has resided in Elkland. She is survived by two sisters.

1914—The Rev. Raymond E. Marshall, who had been pastor of the Methodist Church at Redondo Beach, Calif., since 1932, died at his home there on November 27th. Because of illness he was on a sabbatical leave of absence at the time of his death, but he was seriously ill only a few hours.

About two months prior to the 25th reunion of his class last commencement he was stricken with a severe heart attack, but he came to commencement and attended his class reunion. He then made a ten weeks visit at his former home at Millburn, N. J., before returning to California. While in the East he arranged for the admission of his nephew, Robert Marshall, as a student of the college.

Born in Millburn, N. J., May 3, 1888, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Marshall. He graduated from the college in 1914 and was a member of Alpha Chi Rho fraternity.

Following his graduation from Drew Theological Seminary in 1917, he served for two years as pastor of the Union Church, Balboa, Canal Zone. From 1920 to 1923 he was a teacher in the Union Theological Seminary at Manila. From 1924 to 1929 he was superintendent of missionary work in Panama and Puerto Rico and served as treasurer there from 1930 to 1932. He returned as pastor of the Union Church in Balboa in 1926 and continued there until 1932, when he became pastor of the church at Redondo Beach.



On January 5, 1935, he was married to Flora May Cronemiller of Los Angeles, who survives him.

Bishop Charles Edward Locke conducted the funeral services, which were held in the First Methodist Church, Redondo Beach, of which the Rev. Mr. Marshall had been pastor. He was assisted by Rev. Claude Young and Drs. Roy L. Smith, Walter Buckner, Elmer E. Helms and E. S. Lyons.

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1934—E. Gardner Thorn of Clementon, N. J., was injured fatally shortly after midnight of December 13th when his automobile collided with the rear of a ten-ton truck and trailer on Crescent Boulevard near Camden. He died in the West Jersey Hospital at 1:00 a. m., December 16th.

Born July 8, 1911, he was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Thorn, who survive him. He attended the Clementon grammar schools and was graduated from the Haddon Heights, N. J., High School in 1929. He received his Ph.B. degree from the College in 1934.

He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and of the Episcopal Church. As an undergraduate he was a member of the band and the orchestra throughout his college course, of the Scientific Club, the soccer team and the Belle Lettres Society, which he served as president in his senior year. He was employed by the Shaw & Walker Company of Philadelphia.

Following funeral services in Clementon, interment was made in the Berlin Cemetery.

## NECROLOGY

Spencer Penrose, Colorado mining engineer, who received the honorary degree of doctor of science from the College at the time of the sesqui-centennial celebration in 1933, died on December 6. Born in Philadelphia in 1865, Mr. Penrose was the son of Dr. Richard A. F. Penrose, of the class of 1847. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886 and shortly afterwards went west, where he was a pioneer in the development of the Cripple Creek, Colo., mining district and of other areas.

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Mrs. Hattie Frist Emmart, the wife of William W. Emmart, the College architect, died on December 9 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ryland N. Dempster, Glyndon, Maryland, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Emmart was before her marriage a practicing physician and in more recent years devoted much of her time to civic and religious organizations. At the time of her death she was the president of the Arundell Club of Baltimore. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Dempster and Dr. Emily Emmart, a college professor.

The funeral service, at which President Corson officiated, was held at the Mitchell Funeral Home in Baltimore on December 11 and interment was in Loudon Park Cemetery.



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\* Deceased

### Dickinson Club of Philadelphia

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