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February-March, 1927
Along Our Mexican Border

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The 2,000 miles from New Orleans to San Diego cover the most remarkable variety of scenic, physiographic, geologic, climatic, ethnologic, economic and historic features. The writer traversed the eastern half of the route, by the Southern Pacific Railway, in a round-trip to the City of Mexico in a private railway car in 1885, and during another visit to Mexico and California in 1906 saw the western area. Having recently passed over the whole distance, he is impelled to describe it to the folk back home. In this photographic age pictures carry us far and wide, but they lack explanation.

The route along the Mexican border is the Southern Pacific to El Centro, California, and the remaining 148 miles by the San Diego and Arizona Railway. The physiographic and scenic features are naturally the most obtrusive and appealing. The changes in elevation are extreme.

River Always Threatening

In New Orleans the railway station, on the general level of the city, is only seven feet above the sea. As the Gulf is more than 100 miles away and the Mississippi River has a fall of a few inches per mile, it is evident that the great river, which half encircles the city, is much higher than the city, and especially in flood. Between heavy dikes (levees) the treacherous river chafes its banks in rage over its confinement.

The low coastal-plain of swamp and sand, which borders the south Atlantic and the Gulf coasts, is familiar to Florida visitors. The blended river delta and coastal-plain extends far west of New Orleans. At Beaumont, 278 miles away, the elevation has risen to only 22 feet, and 84 miles further, at Houston, to 64 feet. The extent and width of the low plain are appreciated when it is known that Houston, situated 60 miles inland, has by an artificial waterway taken away from Galveston much of the ocean commerce. Beaumont is also an inland seaport.

Sudden Changes in Elevation

A slow rise westward on the wide Texan plains attains a summit between San Antonio and El Paso of 5,082 feet, with somewhat lesser altitudes through New Mexico and Arizona. At Yuma, on the head of the extensive Colorado delta, the elevation is down to 139 feet. Along the southern flank of the Salton sink, in the Imperial Valley, the altitude (at El Centro) is 51 feet below sea-level. (By Salton Lake the elevation is minus 202 feet.) Crossing a branch of the Coast Range in California, and climbing up through the scenic Carriso Gorge, the railroad rises in 49 miles from minus 14 feet to 3,660 feet. In the 85 miles further, to San Diego, it drops to 13 feet A. T.

At San Antonio we are on the eastern edge of the great plains of Texas, and the climatic and botanic characters are so unlike the humid east as to surprise even the unscientific traveller, on the rear platform of the observation car. The cotton fields of eastern Texas have quite disappeared. Gradually the mesquite shrubs give place to sage and cactus and other desert vegetation. The wide and desolate arid plains are pierced by mountains, which are both attractive and repellent in their barren steeps. The Rio Grande trenches the plateau, and its weak tributaries and dry canyons give singular and beautiful erosion forms in the limestones.

Rio Grande a Shallow Trench

At El Paso the Rio Grande has only a shallow trench and is about 3,750 feet above the sea. Before it was dammed and its water robbed for irrigation, it had effective flow and transporting power, but now the trickling lines of quiet water and the sand-mud flats are all that separate the thriving city from the Mexican town of Jaurez.
Crossing the southern edges of New Mexico and Arizona, the route continues to wind among the mountains and on the high desert plains. Taking the southern choice of route west of El Paso, the Mexican boundary at Douglas and Bisbee Junction is only rods away and lying through the streets.

From Bisbee Junction, with elevation of 4,675 feet, we drop to 2,386 feet at Tucson, and in 352 miles from Bisbee Junction are at Yuma and only 139 feet above tide by the Colorado River. Here is the head of the vast river delta, which long ago blocked off or dammed the upper part of the Gulf of California. The desiccating climate carried away the impounded water and left the former bottom of the Gulf as dry land, more than 200 feet below sea-level and covered by salt. In 1905 the river on one of its rampages took advantage of an irrigation gap, broke down its dikes and for over a year poured its entire flood into the Salton Sink. The combined effort of United States and Southern Pacific R. R. engineers finally corralled the obstreperous river. Today the Salton Lake is the sump for the excess water from the Colorado that irrigates the Imperial Valley.

We climb out of this "Dead Sea" basin, up through the wild Carriso Gorge, across the Laguna range and drop down, as already noted, to the beautiful city of San Diego. Any railroad map will show the two detours made by the railroads in Mexican territory.

Military and Naval Stations

The government maintains great military and naval stations in this southwestern territory; great flying fields at San Antonio and San Diego, cavalry camp at El Paso, military camp at Fort Hancock and the extensive military and naval stations at San Diego. Imperialists and war propagandists would say that this vast war display is in fear of Mexico. The real explanation is meteorologic. The dry and uniform climate allows no interference by cold and practically none by storm with military and airplane practice.

The climate element is the dominating factor in all this vast territory. Louisiana is in the range of cyclonic gulf storms. From San Antonio west to San Diego is the arid belt, with the prevailing wind from the west. It might be expected that this wind direction would sweep in abundant moisture from the Pacific Ocean. But the latitude lies in the north-hemisphere belt of high air pressure which encircles the globe. In this belt the prevailing air currents trend downward, and consequently are drying winds. The great deserts of the world are chiefly in the two high-pressure belts. Here at San Diego the westerly winds, off the Pacific, are really descending currents. The scanty precipitation, averaging ten inches a year, comes with southerly draft.

Too Much Water or Not Enough

Yet in the desert region we find the anomaly of tremendous and destructive floods. The rain is mostly in heavy downpours or "cloud-bursts." For example, our train from El Centro, on December 22nd, was the first over the line in two weeks because of the washouts. Sheetfloods on the east slope of the mountains had indifferently swept away railroad tracks and paved highways or buried them. Years ago, and before provision for water was made by artesian and irrigation, Del Rio went twenty-three months without a drop of rain. Water! water! The cities advertise their sunshine while they pray for rain. The limit of mountain supply may limit the population of the cities.

Of course, the industrial and economic character changes with the physiography and the climate. West of New Orleans is the "sugar bowl" of the south. Then comes the cotton district of eastern Texas, with some diversified agriculture. Westward there is cattle-raising on the high and arid plateau, with mining in the stretch from El Paso to Tucson. Local agriculture depends on irrigation, the most noted area being Imperial Valley, the southern part of the Salton Sink, with water from the Colorado river. The importance for the future of the Colorado supply is shown by the present contention of the states over the Boulder Dam project.

Historic Element

The historic element is large. New Orleans was once Spanish and twice French territory. Texas has been under the flags of France, Spain, Mexico and the United States, and for nine years floated the lone-star flag of the Texas Republic. The Alamo at San Antonio is a shrine. The great areas of New Mexico, Arizona and California were taken by force from Mexico. In Old Town, a part of San Diego city, are a boulder and tablet that mark the spot where Fremont (without orders) raised the American flag and made claim to California.
Villa and Aimee McPherson

Columbus, in New Mexico 73 miles west of El Paso, was the scene of Pancho Villa's raid. The national boundary lies through the streets and close to the railroad. Douglas, in Arizona, is another town standing astride the boundary, and recently starred on the map by Aimee McPherson.

A word of the varied and romantic geology. In geologic age all the southern belt is relatively young. But the length of time in years required to produce the mountains and mesas emphasizes the enormous age of our old geologic features in the east. In the Rio Grande district the pale yellow limestones are eroded into singular forms, seen at Devil's River and Castle Canyon. (Lantern views are in the University geology collection). The coarse stuff in the mesa at El Paso illustrates the transporting power of the arid-region floods. The Devil's River rises in a spring and, while only 50 miles long, has the largest minimum flow of all the Texas rivers.

A fine illustration of atmosphere destruction of the hardest rocks is seen while climbing through the Carriso Gorge east of San Diego. The blocks of white granite, which constitute the mountains, are weathered into rounded forms, so that some peaks appear like a huge pile of immense boulders; and the perched blocks show nature's humorous mood. The domes in Yosemite are due to the same weathering process, by exfoliation. The Southern Pacific route by the Apache Trail, instead of through Tucson, also gives fine mountain scenery. The reader can obtain descriptive literature in the folders and pamphlets issued by the Southern Pacific Railway.

Dean of Rochester Graduates Passes On

Shortly after the last issue of the Review went to press, word was received of the passing of one of the most notable figures of our alumni body—John Raymond Howard, who entered the University just three years after its founding in the old United States Hotel building, pursued his entire course in those early surroundings and graduated in 1857. Because of his youth upon entering college, he was not our oldest living graduate in point of age, but, so far as we know, was easily the oldest in point of years out of college. In his nineteenth year and suffering only a very brief illness, he went peacefully to sleep at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas C. Chapin, in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, on December 29th.

June of this year would have marked the seventieth anniversary of Mr. Howard's graduation, yet no alumnus of recent years took greater pride in the growth of his Alma Mater or manifested a keener interest in its plans for future expansion. He will be sorely missed in the alumni office. One of the early subscribers to the Alumni Fund, he was always prompt in his payments and evinced a very keen and encouraging interest in the work of this office and in the Alumni Review. On the occasion of the first annual Mid-Year Dinner a year ago he registered his hearty endorsement by mailing in his check for a ticket, although 400 miles distant and naturally unable to be present.

While we never had the privilege of meeting Mr. Howard in person, we felt that we knew him rather intimately because of the frequent and cordial letters received from him during the past five years. Those letters were written in a firm, clear hand, which might be expected from a man half his age, and they reflected a happy, optimistic, youthful outlook on life, with none of the apprehensions over society and the modern world which sometimes characterize the expressions of advanced age.

Early in our editorial regime we were able to obtain from Mr. Howard a delightful, reminiscent contribution, "Three Score and Ten Years Ago," which was published in the Review of February-March, 1924. We regard that article as one of the most significant and permanently valuable which have ever appeared in these columns, giving a first-hand picture, as it does, of the original faculty and student life of those very early days. It was a picture which no one else could have painted, and it was done with the grace and facility of a trained publicist. The material in that article constituted the greater part of a chapter in "Remembrance of Things Past," a most interesting autobiography of 416 pages which the author published in 1925.

After spending his boyhood in Brooklyn, young Howard was attracted to the newly founded University of Rochester by the presence on its first faculty of his uncle, John H. Howard, professor of English,
who later served as the first president of Vassar College. For a time he lived at the home of Miss Maria G. Porter, whose board was frequently graced by such distinguished visitors as Ralph Waldo Emerson, George William Curtis, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Henry Ward Beecher, William M. Evarts, Horace Mann, Henry Wilson (later vice-president under Grant), Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglas—a wonderful atmosphere for a young college student to enjoy. During his last two years he lived in the dormitory rooms on the upper floors of the old United States Hotel building, which then constituted the entire college plant.

One of his favorite teachers was Dr. Chester Dewey, noted scientist, who had moved to Rochester from New England and served as the first professor of chemistry at the University. In that friendly relationship he became acquainted with Professor Dewey's family, including his son, Charles A., who later graduated from the University in the class of 1861. When a few years later Mr. Howard was married to the daughter of George Merriam, publisher of Webster's International Dictionary, Charles A. Dewey was in business in Pittsfield, Mass., and the bride and groom started their honeymoon as guests at his home.

Charles A. Dewey subsequently returned to Rochester, where he became a practicing physician, and his intimate relationship with Mr. Howard was severed for a long period of years. The appearance of the latter's article in the Alumni Review three years ago was the indirect means of reestablishing that early friendship, since it inspired Dr. Dewey to begin a correspondence with Mr. Howard which continued at regular and frequent intervals until the latter's death.

Mr. Howard's letters were such interesting commentaries on men and events of the past and present that Dr. Dewey has carefully treasured them all, and the last one, written just two weeks before Mr. Howard's death, gives not the slightest indication of impaired faculties or physical decline. Mr. Howard's personality is well indicated by the fact that Dr. Dewey still refers to him as "dear Jack Howard" and characterizes him as a "lovable boy" who never lost his youthfulness.

The principal achievements of Mr. Howard's long career as author, editor and publisher are chronologically recorded on another page. In those successful activities he became a most intimate personal friend of Henry Ward Beecher, many of whose sermons and other works he helped to publish, and a friend or associate of such other notables of the period as Harriet Beecher Stowe, William Cullen Bryant and Horace Greeley, while in his Civil War service he had earlier been associated with some of the military and other leaders of that day. Perhaps his most noteworthy work of authorship was "Henry Ward Beecher; a Study," a book which he was peculiarly qualified to write, while as a publisher, and later as a book-editor for other publishers, he helped to bring out some of the most important works of his time.

John Raymond Howard has left a rich heritage. His memory will linger long, both for his record of distinguished achievement over an unusual span of years and for his undying devotion to the University which helped to launch him on the road to such achievement.

H. A. S.

A new University Rifle Club has been organized under the supervision of Assistant-Professor J. Douglas Hood, of the biology department, with Richard C. Hart, '30, as student manager. It held its first practice at the Armory on February 15th and plans to affiliate with the National Rifle Association in the near future.
I pledge allegiance to My Flag and to the
Republic for which it stands;
One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and
Justice for all.

The editor of the Alumni Review has
asked me as the author of the Pledge of
Allegiance, which during the past thirty-
five years has been repeated in the American
schools by scores of millions of pupils, as
well as regularly by the Boy Scouts, Girl
Scouts, Campfire Girls, by the soldiers of
the A. E. F. in France, as well as in the
ritual of various fraternal organizations, to
tell the story of how and when it was
written. This survival and nation-wide
prevalence of twenty-three words were not
dreamed of by me on the August night in
1892, when I thought them out and wrote
them in my office in Boston.

The Pledge of Allegiance was the cul-
mination of a movement in patriotic edu-
cation, which had been particularly fostered
by The Youth's Companion, of whose staff
I was a member. A far-seeing partner in
that publication, James B. Upham, an
earnest patriot of old Yankee stock, con-
ceived the idea of having the American flag
float over every schoolhouse in the land,
and through his efforts in that periodical
more than 30,000 schools had been equipped
with flags, with the accompaniment of
patriotic exercises. In 1892, at the ap-
proach of the 400th anniversary of the dis-
coveries of America by Columbus, this man
Upham envisioned a prodigious advance in
patriotic culture in the schools. It was no
less a thing than a national public school
celebration of Columbus Day, in which
every local observance should center in the
public schools, and the 13,000,000 public
school pupils should be taught under the
flag an impressive lesson in Americanism.

The state superintendents of education at
their Brooklyn meeting in February of
that year adopted the idea and appointed an
executive committee of five—four of their
own number and myself, representing The
Youth's Companion, as chairman—to en-
geineer the public acceptance of the scheme
and to prepare an official program for the
day's exercises to be used in every school.

The initiative responsibility for awaking
universal public interest in the scheme fell
upon my shoulders as chairman. That
awakening of popular interest proceeded by
press propaganda, by congressional and
legislative enactments, making the day a
holiday with exercises centering in the pub-
l schools and authorizing proclamations
by the president and governors to that
effect, together with the securing of the
cooperation of the Grand Army of the Re-
public in sending details of veterans to the
schools to aid in raising the flags. Among
other things I worked a bill through Con-
gress, empowering the President to pro-
claim the day a holiday, and I was even
asked by Secretary of State Foster to write
the President's proclamation, in which I
inserted the words, "On that day let the
national flag float over every schoolhouse
in the country and the exercises be such as
shall impress upon our youth the patriotic
duties of citizenship."

When the time drew near for the prepa-
ration of the official program, the other
members of the executive committee made
general suggestions, but put the actual con-
struction of it up to us of The Youth's
Companion. Mr. Upham and I agreed that
it should be simple but impressive and sig-
nificant. He had secured from Edna Dean
Proctor an ode, "Columbia's Banner," rich
in feeling and diction. I was asked to write
the declamation, "The Meaning of the
Four Centuries," which was signed by The
Youth's Companion. An original "Song of
Columbus Day" was written by Theron
Brown, but the nub of the program was
to be the salute to the flag.

That nub was the rub. There was in
quite widespread use a form of salute, com-
piled by Col. Balch of New York, which ran:
"I give my hand and my heart to
my country—one nation, one language, one
flag." But that seemed too juvenile, lack-
ing in dignity and comprehensiveness for
this occasion.

Mr. Upham and I for weeks had talked
about the need of a more impressive form
of words. We agreed that it should
embody a lofty sentiment, a sense of his-
tory and fundamental Americanism. I said
to him:

"You write it; you have the time."
He refused, saying:

"No, you must write it; you have the knack of words."

So our reciprocal urging went on until one day in August. The promised date for the publication of the official program was perilously near, and the formula for the salute, which was to be the backbone of it, seemed as far off as ever. I asked Mr. Upham if he had gotten hold of a clear idea for it. He said that he was full of general ideas, but that he could not seem to get them into shape, and that I would have to do the thing if it was done at all.

We decided to stay together that evening until I could formulate a clear idea and frame it into words. At dinner we discussed the bearings thoroughly. It became apparent to me that so long as we aimed only at some improved "Salute to the Flag," we were bound to be hazy and were likely to formulate some sonorous speech which might not ring the exact bell and might prove less popular than the Balch salute, as yet widely used. Accordingly I suggested a new trail, in which the general notion of a flag salute would be subordinated to a vow of loyalty, or allegiance to the flag, based on what the flag definitely stood for. Thus we might get a compact brevity and a sureness otherwise hard to attain.

When we got back to the office, I was strongly stirred by this idea. I shut myself in my room, asking my friend to wait until I called him.

The strain of the next two hours is a distinct memory. Beginning with the word, "allegiance," which I choose in preference to "loyalty," I first decided that "pledge" was a better school word than "vow" or "swear," that the first person singular should be used to individualize the pledge, and that "my flag" was more desirable than "the flag."

When those words, "I pledge allegiance to my flag," looked up to me from the paper, the start seemed promising. Then for the further reach of what the flag stood for, should it be "country," "nation," or "republic?" "Republic" won because it distinguished the form of government chosen by the fathers and established by the Revolution. The true reason for allegiance to the flag was the republic for which it stands.

Now how should the vista be widened so as to touch the national fundamentals? I laid down my pencil and tried to pass our history in review. It took in the say-

ings of Washington, the arguments of Hamilton, the Webster-Hayne debate, the Civil War. After many attempts the whole of that pictured struggle reduced itself to three words: "one nation indivisible." To reach that compact brevity, conveying the facts of a single nationality and of an indivisibility both of states and common interests, was, as I recall, the most arduous phase of the task, and the discarded experiments at phrasing overflowed the scrapbasket.

But what of the present and future of our republic, our one nation indivisible, here presented for allegiance? What were the old issues which always would be issues to be fought for? Especially, what were the basic national doctrines bearing upon the acute questions already agitating the public mind? Here was a temptation to repeat the historic slogan of the French Revolution, imported by Jefferson, "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality." But that was rather quickly rejected, as "fraternity" was too remote and "equality" was a dubious word. What doctrines, then, could everybody agree upon as the basis of Americanism? "Liberty" and "justice" were surely basic, were undeniable, and were all any one nation could handle. If they were exercised for all, they involved the spirit of fraternity and equality. So that final line, "with liberty and justice for all," came with a cheering rush. As a clincher it seemed to assemble the past and to promise the full future.

That, I remember, is how the sequence of the ideas grew and how the words were found on that August night, with the cooling Boston sea breeze coming softly through the window.
I opened the door and shouted for Upham. As that inspiring old patriot came in his eyes were sparkling, and he asked:

“Have you got it?”

I read him the twenty-three words.

“Read it again,” he said.

I read it several times. Then, I remember, he took the paper, snapped his heels together, and said:

“Now up there is the flag. I come to salute. When I get to the words, “to my flag,” I stretch out my hand and keep it raised while I say the rest.”

We went over it in unison several times to get the effect. He sat down and studied the formula word by word, asking: Why this? Why that?

Finally he said, “It seems to me you have got the thing we want. Of course, your colleagues of the executive committee may make some suggestions, but I am led to think it will go exactly as it stands.”

When my colleagues did accept it without the change of a word, when it was printed throughout the country in the official program, and I myself heard it roared by 4,000 Boston High School students on Columbus Day, I began to feel that I had been enabled to contribute something like a real thing.

That is all, except that no one else could be so surprised as this author at the survival and universal use of those twenty-three words exactly as he wrote them in 1892.

For a while the pledge served as a playful reminiscence in the office when my friends greeted me. But, though I knew it continued in use after that first Columbus Day, it gradually took a back seat in my thoughts. I had passed into purely editorial work, and the editorial job habituates a man to plod behind the screen, while a later advertising career, wherein a man turns himself to writing publicity for other folks, only strengthened that habit of personal submergence. Consequently it is only of late that expressions of interest in my authorship of the pledge have led me to tell the story in detail.

Now at the invitation of the editor of this Alumni magazine it has been an esteemed privilege to tell to my brother alumni this bit of history in which a graduate of the University was the actor, and to render what is due to the men of patriotic vision of the 'nineties, who inaugurated the vital movement that gave me the incidental chance to write what has turned out to be a thing of value to the national attitude towards the flag.

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Rochester's First Official Basketball Team

By Eugene Raines, '02

Mr. Editor: I have your recent favor, asking me to relate how basketball happened to be started at Rochester, give a few personalities regarding the players and "perhaps some amusing incidents regarding the early games."

First, permit me to record my appreciation of the distinguished honor accorded me in the opportunity to burst into print in the "Spectator" of the University of Rochester. Second, permit me to record my indignation at your presumption and assumption that there was anything even approaching the comic about the games played by Rochester's first recognized basketball team; only your use of the word "perhaps" saved you from entire annihilation. Third, permit me to state that the following is only given on information and belief, being my best memory on the subject after more than a quarter of a century. Any mistakes, I trust, will be picked up by the readers and corrected in a later issue.

The story starts with the official opening of the "New Alumni Gymnasium" in June, 1900 with the Junior Prom of the class of 1901. A few weeks earlier the carpenters had gone out of one door and the writer had come in the other, attired in gymnasium costume, being the first one who worked out in this gymnasium.

During the year 1899, and prior thereto, we had attended classes for University students in the old Y. M. C. A. at the corner of Court Street and South Avenue. After these gym classes some of us played basketball, which was fast becoming popular. With the opening of college in September, 1900 the first classes were held in the new gym. Class basketball teams were at once organized, and contests were held between the various classes, the team of 1902, as in the other sports, being universally successful in all its games!! During this college year some games were played against outside teams, such as the Y. M. C. A. and the Rochester Theological Seminary, but the sport was not recognized by the Uni-
versity Athletic Council. It was not until the next year that basketball became one of the recognized college sports at Rochester. I am confining this article, therefore, to the first team officially recognized.

The game was started after the football season, in November, 1901, with E. J. Neiner, '02, as manager, appointed by the Athletic Council, and Glenn Osterhoudt as captain-elect. Ivo DeCalesta, '02, who won his "R" in every recognized sport, had been elected captain but was forced to resign on account of a football injury to his knee. There was no coach whatsoever, and no one to direct the practice except the captain and manager. The team practiced according to its own idea, which was principally to do as much actual playing as possible, often playing without rest for thirty to forty-five minutes against different teams. The only explanation which I can give for the team not going stale was the huskiness of the players.

Nor did we have any regular suits, as neither the Council nor the players could afford them. We were very fortunate to get railroad fare without Pullmans and to receive the munificent allowance of 25 cents per meal. Occasionally we were entertained at fraternity houses, when we were able to double up and have a real 50-cent banquet. Our suits were of various designs and colors. Knee pads were unknown, as were also the modern suction sole soles. The ball went to whoever got it out of bounds, and everybody dove for it, steam pipes, spectators (if any) or radiators to the contrary notwithstanding. The result was that our knees and shoulders were continuously banged up.

The first college game was played against Hobart in the new gymnasium and was won by Rochester, 20 to 9. This was followed by a victory over Hamilton in an extra period of play, by a score of 18 to 16, the score being a tie at the end of each half. The first road trip was to the southern part of the state, where the team was defeated by the 30th Separate Company at Elmira, 19-26. This was followed by a victory over Cook Academy in its gym by a score of 42-20. Up to this time, according to my memory, the team had been composed of Jacobstein, '04, and Bettys, '03, at forwards; Osterhoudt, '02, at center, and Love, '03, and Wolcott, '04, at guards. Wolcott went south on a long trip; Love had his leg injured so that he was forced out of the game and Cooper, '02, and the writer, '02, were drafted from the 1902 class team to fill the guard positions.

The first game of the new lineup was against the Rochester Theological Seminary, which was defeated by a score of 22-5. We then blossomed forth into a regular three-day college trip. Having no money, we took along only five players, Neiner being a combination manager and substitute. It was a very precarious situation, as once you were out of the game the rules would not permit you to come back. Not even Syracuse nor Colgate, however, were able to kill us off, so that Neiner had to play in only one game, at Hamilton, when Osterhoudt had to retire in the second half from indisposition due to too much dinner. The team ate when and whatever it felt like eating. For this important trip we made up our minds that we were going at least to have a uniform appearance and accordingly preempted the track team suits and appeared upon the little gym floor in the Salt Lake City with white tennis shoes, white cotton running pants and white cotton shirts, with a yellow ribbon diagonally across the front and back.

Before giving the results of the trip a short explanation would seem to be in order. The baskets were not standardized. At Rochester there was a wire screen, off which the ball dropped dead, and, if you hit it in certain spots, it was almost certain to go in the basket. At Syracuse the construction was somewhat different. At Hamilton, instead of screens, they had solid boards back of the baskets, and at Colgate they had nothing at all, so that the ball had to be shot directly into the wicket. Neither were the floors standardized, being of various sizes and shapes and encumbered with various impediments, such as stationary gymnasium apparatus around which the players dodged. The result was that the Rochester team, accustomed to a large floor, forgot at Syracuse and Colgate that they could shoot from any point except from behind the posts. At Colgate there was nothing to shoot at but the basket, which according to my recollection we did not locate at all except from the foul line; and at Hamilton the ball came back at us off the wooden back-stop faster than we could shoot it back. The net result was that we were beaten at Syracuse, 3-23; at Hamilton, 7-29, and at Colgate, 17-43. Here endeth the alibi.

After our disastrous, but highly educational trip, we played Colgate at Rochester, being again defeated, but only by a score of 13-21. The following week we closed
our season with the return game against Syracuse. It was probably one of the roughest basketball games ever played in the Alumni Gymnasium. The results, however, were entirely satisfactory, all of the defeats of the season being wiped out by the defeat of one of the crack teams of the East by a score of 25-21. In this game Cooper was sick when he entered the game, playing the first half and giving way to Love, who finished out in his original position at left guard.

The style of play at this time was very different from the present. There was considerably more holding and no dribbling. The player could take only one step with the ball and then had to pass it to someone else. Instead of working the ball down the floor with a dribble, it was frequently passed the entire length to a man under the basket, although the short passing game was most successful.

The packed gym of the days of the Ramakers, Park Harman, Ezra Hale and other youngsters, with more than 800 in attendance, was not our good fortune. At our final game with Syracuse we had the whole gymnasium floor to ourselves, the entire crowd of nearly 100 people sitting in camp chairs around the running track. Even at that we paid expenses.

The 1903 Interpres said: "The basketball team is a new organization only recognized by the Council within the past year. The team has made an excellent showing in its games with other colleges and has enjoyed several pleasant trips. Its success is in a great measure due to Manager Neiner and Captain Osterhoudt, who have done everything in their power to improve its chances."

There are no amusing incidents that I recall. For some reason it was thought necessary to have tall players at center and guard and short, fast ones at forward, with the result that frequently a six-foot guard would be chasing around the floor after a player who might be as tall as 5 feet, 4 inches. This frequently amused the spectators—particularly at Hamilton, where
the writer went completely over the head of Hamilton's best, but diminutive two-miler, as he leaned down to pick up the ball from the floor. Some of the rougher of the audience were also occasionally amused by the language of Cooper, which was frequently extremely frank and expres-

**Sustenance, Songs, Stunts and Speeches**

*Second Annual Mid-Year Dinner Helps Tradition on Its Way*

Any possible apprehension that the Mid-Year Dinner of Rochester alumni, inaugurated so successfully last year, was a so-called flash in the pan, was quite convincingly dispelled on Monday evening, January 21st, when nearly 200 sons of Alma Mater gathered at the Rochester Club for the second annual offering of sustenance, songs, stunts and speeches. This was a gratifying showing, when it is considered that the dinners were attracted solely by normal incentives of loyalty and interest, without the expectation of any significant announcements and without the advertising appeal of a professional public entertainer, as was the case last year.

**Out-of-town Attendance**

Nor was the attendance geographically confined to the home city itself. Buffalo sent down two representatives, and alumni were also present from Newark, Batavia, Geneseo, Fairport and other nearby towns. The crowd would have been considerably larger but for the old bugaboo of conflicting engagements and absences from the city, which also proved quite a handicap to the committee in delaying the appointment of a time and place for the function and in complicating the selection of performers for the stunts.

As for the event itself, though not so bizarre in its effects as last year, it was pronounced by at least one conservative critic to have been the most enjoyable alumni dinner yet promulgated by sons of Rochester. The menu, in which a liberal portion of roast duck played a leading role, formed the basis for very general satisfaction, while its absorption was pleasingly accompanied by the untiring efforts of the University jazz orchestra, under the leadership of Willis Jensen, '28. These campus performers certainly added pepper to the seasoning.

The general spirit at the dinner was so good that two seemingly untoward incidents failed to mar it. Ned Ogden, '18, registered a violent protest at the quality of service provided at his table and called into exhibition the "dejected" waiter who was supposed to be giving it. Gene Raines, '02, having been pressed into this service at the last minute to take the place of an absentee, looked naturally "dejected" enough over the whole situation to win pity rather than approbation. Jimmy O'Reilly, '21, and Fred Holbrook, '03, staged an indignation fracas over the alleged activity of a spirituous bottle at another table, O'Reilly supplying the bottle and Holbrook the indignation. These two were also pinch-hitting for absent actors, but they seemed suspiciously adaptable to the situation.

"Cabaret des High Brows"

At each man's place was a burlesque menu of the "Cabaret des High-Brows," containing such items as "Cutlets Caesare au Brusis," "Hors d'Oeuvre Mencken and Nathan," "Pickled Sheepskins" and "Trigonometric Functions," including "Truncated Cones" and "Parallellopedips on Ice." As already stated, the actual menu was far more digestible than might be inferred from this listing.

"Bohunkus Questionnaire"

As a helpful follow-up to Professor Watkeys' famous alumni questionnaire, a printed "University of Bohunkus Questionnaire" was found beside each plate, addressed to former students and also to those who never studied. It contained twenty-four questions, a number of which follow:

Are you doing any regretting with reference to your college education? If so, what kind of regretting do you enjoy the most?
Which gave you the most general information: Your college education? The Geographical Magazine? The weekly speakers at the Ad Club? The little Blue Books?

Are you getting any fun out of your college education? You are at this dinner, aren't you?

Do you think the possession of a Phi Beta Kappa key is the evidence of low-grade intelligence? If so, your opinion is evidence that you didn't get a key.

Did you actually earn your way through college, or did you dramatically earn your way while borrowing heavily from wealthy relatives?

Did you ever meet a young college graduate who was educated? If so, where?

If you thought life wasn't worth living, would you become a college professor?

How many college men have you known who were in jail? Were you in at the same time?

Do you think a jail sentence would materially correct the effects of a college education?

If a member of the football team should neglect his football from sheer lover of study, do you think the Dean should be allowed to speak harshly to him? If the young football player persisted in over-studying, would you advise punitive measures?

In view of your own college experience would you say that undergraduates evince keen intellectual interests, or are they too young to evince? Do you ever evince?


Have you ever done any reading since leaving college, or does your wife keep you on the run?

Do you believe a college should instill the Principles of Big Business, or do you think an undergraduate should preserve his integrity until later in life?

From the character of the above questions it can readily be appreciated what an important contribution the results should make to any general survey of higher education. This document, as well as the bogus menu, was the work of "Tobasco Hortonski, professor of printology," known in lay circles as "Thack" Horton, '04, who again appeared as the irrepressible stuntmaster of the evening.

A Real Variety Concert

Near the close of the dinner Miss Helen Oelheim and Albert Newcomb, contralto and tenor soloists par excellence from the Rochester Opera Company of the Eastman School of Music, appeared on the scene and sang two double-solo numbers with encores, which were greatly appreciated. At the same time the members of the University glee club were congregating. As soon as the last course disappeared from the tables, they took the stage, thirty-eight strong, and under the direction of Ted Fitch, '22, proceeded to give a full- fledged concert which was alone worth the price of admission. They sang largely college songs and spirituals, the last of which was particularly notable in character and rendition. The University quartette also demonstrated that modern jazz can be sung with artistry. It was the sort of a program which appealed to those who decry the recent "high-brow" tendencies of college musical clubs, and at the same time furnished very gratifying evidence of the present high character of our own clubs.

After the musical program the diners were surprised by the announcement that Dr. Traprock, famous burlesque travellecturer of last year's dinner, had made an unexpected visit to Rochester and would speak a few words. The surprise ended, however, when "Thack" Horton took the stage with his cane and open-vested suit and proceeded to burlesque the burlesquer. The physical disguise was very thin, but his brief description of his latest findings at the North Pole, illustrated by imaginary lantern slides, was amusingly Traprockian.

The next surprise revealed a huge "radio" cabinet on the stage, prefaced by the statement from the stuntmaster that communication was about to be established with University of Rochester alumni dining simultaneously in London. Charley Simpson, '06, was seen creeping surreptitiously into the interior of the cabinet to supply the inner works. The horn was missing, and was dispensed with. The static refused to work, so the operator dispensed with the static. Finally, after an argument with the discouraged inner works, the radio itself was dispensed with, and no word has yet been received from our Anglo-American brethren across the sea.

"Five Demosthenes Brothers"

As the crowning feature of the intellectual program, with which he aimed to re-gale such an audience of highly educated men, Stuntmaster Horton introduced the "Five Demosthenes Brothers, the World's Greatest Trained Orators," whom he bade to orate for one minute each on the timely and cogent subject, "The Great What-is-it." As the Demosthenes brothers lined up for the contest, they bore a certain striking resemblance to William F. Love, '03, Dr. Benjamin J. Slater, '10, Fred S. Holbrook, '03, Joseph R. Webster, '94, and John W. Remington, '17.

There followed then such an eruption of unadulterated eloquence as probably never before burst from any one stage in any one evening, running the entire gamut of
human emotions and some that were almost inhuman. Fred Holbrook Demosthenes, in relating a touching incident of the Civil War, startled himself, as well as his hearers, by locating a "Canadian" army in the field. The mystery was quickly clarified, however, when with remarkable mental recovery he discovered that it was only an individual Canadian who had found his way into the "Confederate" army. The Demosthenic fluency of Joe Webster came to an abrupt pause in the middle of a sonorous sentence and might have died forever but for the facility with which he resorted to the assigned manuscript in his coat pocket.

The most diminutive of the Demosthenes clan, by surname Johnnie Remington, worked himself into a frenzy of daring by proclaiming his willingness to be bound and gagged and carried from the hall in order to advance the cause of the Great What-is-it. So swayed were two husky hearers by his impassioned utterance that they rushed on the stage and proceeded to suit their action to his words, bearing him out of sight on a perfectly good Strong Memorial stretcher. Whereat Judge "Tot" Townsend, '90, pronounced him winner of the contest.

Speakers of the Evening

This concluded the evening's froth. President James M. E. O'Grady, '85, of the Associated Alumni, at once took command of the situation in his inimitable toastmasterly fashion and relieved himself of a series of typical O'Gradian stories, embracing a variety of nationalities and sects. He then introduced Edward R. Foreman, '92, who paid an eloquent tribute to his late-lamented classmate, Thomas Thackeray Swinburne, and proposed a silent toast to his memory, which all observed standing. His tribute is reproduced on another page.

President Rhees and Dr. Dexter Perkins, head of the history department, followed as speakers of the evening. Prexy, on the eve of his embarkation for Europe, proved to be in his usual good form, and a little more so. After facetiously addressing himself to the subject, "What Every Young Grad Should Know," assigned him on the burlesque program, he proceeded to give his hearers a definite insight on some of the things he thought all graduates of the Rochester brand should know, touching on the loyal activities of alumni in other localities, the progress of plans for the Oak Hill development and the personnel of the enlarged faculty.

Dexter Perkins first disclaimed all lineal discantancy from that ancient race-horse, Dexter by name, to which an analogy had been drawn by the toastmaster in presenting him. He then gave a very interesting and informative presentation of the modern concept of the function of a history department. He declared that it was the aim of his associates and himself, not merely to study and teach the chronological facts of history, but to draw inferences from the experiences of the past which might serve as guides to the present and forecasts of the future.

As a climax to this narration of our second annual Mid-Year Dinner, it should be recorded that the evening was a financial success, thanks to the generosity of "Tobacco Hortonski, professor of printology," who did all of the printing and then cancelled his bill, and that of Chairman Charles A. Simpson, '06, who defrayed miscellaneous expenses out of his own pocket. Other members of the hard-working committee were Harry Servis, '09, Edward M. Ogden, '18, Charles R. Dalton, '02, A. Vernon Croop, '26, and the alumni secretary ex officio. H. A. S.

Professor George C. Curtiss, of the English department, on sabbatical leave, sailed from New York on January 29th for an extended trip through Mediterranean Europe.
Martin Brewer Anderson was born February 12, 1815, in Brunswick, Maine. His ancestry, on his father's side, was Scotch of the north of Ireland; on his mother's side, English. He grew to be a man of more than six feet in height, of sturdy frame and commanding appearance. Something of this may be attributed to the fact that in his youth and early manhood he worked much in shipyards. When he was eighteen, he was converted and joined the Baptist church. In 1840 he was graduated, as a bachelor of arts, from Waterville College (now Colby), Waterville, Maine. The following year he attended the Newton Theological Institution, at Newton, Massachusetts. Then he was called into the service of his Alma Mater; first as a tutor in Latin, Greek and mathematics; and, from 1843 to 1850, as professor of rhetoric and oratory, in addition to which he was also librarian. From June 12, 1850 until some time in 1853 he was editor of the New York Recorder, which he and the Rev. James S. Dickerson had purchased in January, 1850. In 1853 Waterville College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D.

The Situation He Faced

Dr. Anderson filled the office of president of the University of Rochester and served it whole-heartedly, to the utmost of his ability and strength, for thirty-five years. Broad and sound foundations had indeed already been laid for the institution, yet they needed not only to be maintained but enlarged upon and strengthened, in order to meet the developments and other requirements of succeeding years. Moreover, there was from the beginning of this period, as there were before it, and as there probably always will be in the case of such an institution, acute financial and other vital problems to be grappled with.

Hence both interest and importance attach to the personality of the man who became so identified with the University that for years he and it were counted almost as one. But even more interesting in this connection, than the many laudatory posthumous descriptions and reminiscences of him, are the estimates of his character and the statements of his characteristics and special qualifications for the position, with the remarkably true predictions of what he was likely to be and to do as president of the University, which were made by some of his contemporaries before he entered upon his distinguished career.

Some Estimates of the Man

In Rochester, the Daily American said of Dr. Anderson: "He is now in the prime of life, with a reputation at home and abroad [i.e., in other parts of the land] as a finished scholar, and as a man of more than ordinary attainments and capabilities. He is in all respects a man most suitable for the responsible and important duty entrusted to him—a duty of enhanced importance from the fact that the University is young and growing, and plastic to receive the impress of those who manage its affairs and govern its interests." To this it was added: "The trustees have acted slowly and considerately, and we do not doubt wisely and fortunately. The omens are all propitious."

According to the New York Courier, "After mature consideration, Mr. Anderson deemed the claims of education in Western New York to be superior to those of his own interests, or of the many pleasant associations which his residence here has drawn around him. The faculty of the University will find in Mr. Anderson an agreeable associate, and the students will have in their president a man whose extensive and varied knowledge, not of books only but of the world, will eminently qualify him to be their counsellor, while his genial disposition will endear him to them as a friend."

Another appreciative description was that of the New York Independent, which said: "We beg leave to congratulate our Baptist brethren upon an arrangement which we believe will not disappoint their most sanguine hopes as to the new University. President Anderson . . . is a ripe and general scholar, both in literature and science, is courteous, dignified, yet simple and republican in his manners, capable of government and yet not disposed to engross control; makes warm friends and secures
large respect among those whose esteem is most to be valued; is comprehensive in his views and indefatigable in his labors; and, above all, has so far acquired the habit of succeeding in what he undertakes that it would require but little courage to be bound for his success in any earthly station to which he might be called.”

Scholar and Practical Man

The Christian Times (Baptist; Chicago), of October 13, 1853, after noting the fact that President Anderson had “taken his place, and entered upon his labors with the cordial welcome of the other members of the faculty, and of the students,” remarked that the faculty of the University of Rochester had “two elements of great value, not always found associated—not to say in the same man, but not even in the same body of men—thorough erudition and great practical energy. The president of the University is a scholar indeed, but a practical man as well—a man to be felt in his influence on the popular mind, and who knows how to impart the same needful quality to others. . . . We feel justified in making these personal allusions by the fact that in our judgment the combination of the two elements we have named is to give the Rochester institution a marked place among the schools of the country.”

On March 6, 1890, The Standard, of Chicago, which was a successor of the Christian Times, said, in referring to the University of Rochester and to President Anderson in an editorial on “Martin B. Anderson, LL.D.,” written by Justin A. Smith, D.D.: “The writer of this article, being a resident in Rochester [as the pastor of the First Baptist Church] at the time this University was founded, and at the date of Dr. Anderson’s arrival there, has a very clear recollection of the circumstances under which this extraordinary career of educational service began. The new president was then thirty-eight years of age. He was a splendid example of manly stature, intellectual force and moral courage. Wholly without pretension, simple, cordial, open-hearted in all his intercourse, with much more of doubt as to his fitness for the position to which he had been called than was felt by anyone else, he brought to the educational, religious, and social circles of the beautiful city which was to be his home, a personality which at once became an ornament and a power. That the board of the institution had made no mistake in their choice, was from the start beyond question. He accepted the situation precisely as he found it. Waiting for the more ample buildings and the more inviting surroundings till they could be had without the incurring of debt, he bore as patiently as could be expected with whatever the necessary conditions of his work was hampering and embarrassing, and gave his whole strength to the work.”

Nor was the service of utmost value which he rendered to the University, to the cause of education in general and to such education in its relation to the Baptists as a denomination by any means all for which he was afterward to be credited. “Dr. Anderson was, in the best sense of the phrase,” Dr. Smith affirmed, “an American citizen, with large views of national affairs and ready on all fitting occasions to cooperate in measures promotive of the public interest, . . . to share in the burdens of public service.”

In the Pundit Club

In order to round out more fully the mental picture of the man, account should be taken of what Professor Morey said of him in connection with the Pundit Club, which was formed in 1854. It was that, during thirty-three years of his active membership in the club, Dr. Anderson presented to his colleagues thirty-seven different papers. “No one could listen to these discussions without being convinced of the erudition and the versatility of his mental resources. He seemed to take all knowledge for his province. Literature, art, philosophy, natural science, history, politics, ethnology, jurisprudence—all seemed to him familiar fields. And many of these subjects he had pursued with zeal and with evident thoroughness. Books were his constant companions; but he was not tied down to books. He was also an ardent student of human life. One of his chief delights was to keep abreast of the world. His eyes were open to contemporary events. The policies of statesmen, the schemes of politicians, the condition of the market, the prospects of trade were the subjects of his careful attention.”

“If one should attempt to characterize in a single word this broad knowledge, which extended over such a range of subjects, I think he would be inclined to call it ‘encyclopedic.’ . . . One of the results of his wide attainments was his liberal spirit. Although his convictions were definite, they were not narrow; although positive, they were not bigoted. In
Dr. Anderson, Our First President

Yet there was one paper that showed displeasure at Dr. Anderson’s being elected president of the University. It was the *New York Chronicle*. In its issue of July 16, 1853 it was said, in editorial correspondence reporting the commencement at Rochester, that Chancellor Harris, following his announcement of the election of Martin B. Anderson to the presidency of the University, “said Mr. A. . . . had been three years editor of the *New York Recorder*, where he had elevated himself to the highest rank of the profession (!!!); he was in fine a ripe scholar (!!), and a distinguished man, who, as president of Rochester University, he had no doubt, would stand up by the side of Nott, of Union College, and Wayland, of Brown University. He commended him to the patrons of the institution, and to the people of Rochester, with such eulogies as are seldom bestowed on the greatest men till they are dead.

“Many will be surprised at this action of the board, by which they seem to treat with reckless defiance the known opinions of a large portion of Baptists in this and adjoining states. But I believe they have done what on the whole seemed to them best. . . . However, one thing is certain, the opponents of the Bible Union have now secured what they so long aimed at, the complete control of Rochester University, by placing in the highest chairs of both the college and theological departments [i.e., in the highest chairs of the University of Rochester and of the Rochester Theological Seminary] men of the strongest partisan feelings, men who have come out publicly and taken extreme ground, with the bitterest opposition against the Bible Union—Prof. [Ezekiel G.] Robinson, in Cincinnati, and Prof. Anderson, in New York . . . and now, for the sake of the University and the cause, I shall be silent, . . . hoping that the interest of $25,000 will not be too dearly purchased. . . . But the institution is on the whole in a prosperous condition.”

The Reason

This was really more of a credit than otherwise to Dr. Anderson as an editor and as a man, inasmuch as it was induced by his fearless and unshakeable adherence to what he considered was his duty as the editor of a denominational paper, particularly in opposing the Baptists as a denomination cooperating with the American Bible Union.

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in a proposed revision of the English version of the Scriptures. He objected especially to some of the persons who were to participate in the work, fearing that their influence would make it doctrinally unsatisfactory. The New York Chronicle was essentially the organ of the Bible Union, which was formed in 1850 after the American and Foreign Bible Society, an organization of the Baptists, had declined to undertake a revision of the English Bible. The hint about the purchasing of "the interest of $25,000" was not explained, and was apparently unwarranted.

Something of Dr. Anderson's position in the bitter controversy that grew up, his conception of his duty as an editor, and how he endeavored to perform that duty, may be seen in the following excerpts from a lengthy editorial in the New York Recorder of July 28, 1852:

Denominational Controversy

"The hue and cry that the Recorder has failed to give to its readers the facts and arguments on both sides of the so-called Bible question is untrue. We have before shown that the whole matter has been more fully discussed in the Recorder than in any other periodical in America. We have rejected more communications in favor of the American and Foreign Bible Society and its friends, than we have from the favorers of the other side of the question. . . . The charge of want of editorial courtesy made against us is as false as it is unjust. . . .

"We publish the Recorder to advocate orthodox Baptist principles, not . . . any one of the thousand systems of which the world is full, and which we believe to be destructive of the best interests of the human soul. . . . The same responsibility substantially lies upon the editor of a religious newspaper as upon the pastor of a church. . . . The Recorder is our pulpit. Though we have taken upon us no ordination vows, we trust that, by the grace of God, we have a solemn sense of the obligations which rest upon us to give the gospel trumpet 'a certain sound.' We dare not make the columns of the Recorder the medium of disseminating doctrines that make the cross of Christ of no effect. . . . We have positive convictions on the subject of religion. We thank God that we are not a modern liberal. We are not of those who care not 'whether a man worship twenty Gods or one.' . . . The responsibility for the character of the Recorder rests, by the providence of God, upon us. In meeting it, we have no guide but our own convictions and the Word of God. On all great questions that divide the Christian world we have taken our positions. Our course we cannot change except with our convictions. We shrink from no risk, personal or pecuniary, which our positions involve.

"We believe from our inmost soul that the Bible Union, by employing men known as heretical upon vital points, holding sentiments such as those we have extracted, to interpret the Bible for plain Christians, has perilled the purity of gospel truth. . . . For these statements, and those of a similar character which we have made, we have received in the past, and expect to receive in the future, the bitterest vituperation and misrepresentation. . . . For all this we are prepared. We consider the fact that the Recorder and its editor have been singled out as the special point of attack, to be tacit though unmistakable evidence that our labors have not been in vain. . . . Neither fear, nor favor, nor detraction shall cause us to swerve from the course we have marked out."

Recommended by Colleagues

Chancellor Harris said that every professor with whom Professor Anderson was connected at Waterville united in recommending him as a man eminently qualified for the position of president of the University, and in advising him to accept the office. This testimony and that of others which has been quoted, with this glimpse of his character shown as an editor, will more than suffice to answer any question as to Dr. Anderson's fitness for the presidency of the University, irrespective of the overwhelming confirmation furnished by subsequent events. But something regarding his theory of collegiate education and concerning the principles which he would, or did, afterward apply as head of the University, may well be considered in this connection, even though most of them were stated in later years.

At a meeting which friends of the University held in September, 1850, in the Oliver Street Chapel, New York, Professor Anderson, it was reported, spoke "upon the theme of education generally, and the necessity of a money base for all institutions of learning. He also spoke largely of libraries, . . . with much earnestness."
His Views of Education

At the Anderson-Kendrick reception, given by the Manhattan Social Union at Delmonico's, in New York, in April, 1879, Dr. Anderson declared:

"We must make an education fit for all—for all classes and all professions. I would not neglect the education of the Christian minister, but whenever and wherever high education has been confined to the clerical profession, there it has always suffered. . . . What is education? It is the formation of right moral and intellectual habits through the means of organized knowledge. There is no such thing as separating the old from the new, or the practical from the theoretical. . . . The truth is, the methods of education are as various as the methods of business.

"The common idea is that the college is a sort of machine. You put a boy in, and turn the crank; he goes in one end, and comes out the other, that is all. Colleges are organized, it is true, on similar principles. There is a certain form and character from the men in it. . . . There is just as much difference in the personnel and management of colleges as there is in the management of mercantile houses or the government of nations. It is a matter of men always, and the best college is the place where the scholar is brought face to face, into vital contact, with the greatest possible number of real men—men with intellectual and moral power, with force of will and capacity to do things.

"The world is asking of young men today: What can you do? It does not care what is the nature of the education. It is simply the power to perform, the power to succeed, the power to carry points, the power to fight the battle of life—this is asked of the college student today, and this is the end before us. We set it before us every day of our lives, and by God's blessing we propose to keep it before us as long as we live, and to leave the system as an heirloom to those who come after—to impress it so deeply on every part and parcel of the institution that those coming after will be obliged to step into our tracks and follow the way we set out. Our work must be tested by the men we send out."

Before New York Alumni

On the occasion of the organization of a local alumni association in New York City in April, 1870, Dr. Anderson said: "If there is any one thing more than another that I have studied, it has been the importance of your transmuting intellectual pabulum—intellectual power—into success; transmuting it into those sinews which conquer success anywhere. I despise any system which does not make a man stronger for every kind of good, honest work, whether it is to go upon a farm, into the army, into an editor's chair, into a store—or in any department of life. True education is that which develops manhood. It is a power on earth to prepare a man, and goes to make up the grandest thing on God's earth—a man. It is men we are seeking for everywhere. . . . Talk of the golden sweetness of life! It is all humbug, unless it will help a man to do good work. We want men to work."

Aims of the University

Instead of the usual form of address to the graduating class in 1876 Dr. Anderson spoke of the work and aims of the University, saying in part: "Our growth has been slow. But more rapid growth might have endangered the solidity and proportion of the superstructure. Let me call your attention to our organization. The organic law of the University is such as to give free play to all the elements in education which modern progress has developed. In our curriculum we have retained the studies which the world's experience has tried and proved, and welcomed all new subjects whose promise justified trial.

"Two parallel courses of study for degrees were adopted at the outset, and students desiring to pursue short and irregular courses of study have always—so far as they were prepared—been admitted to our regular classes and lectures. . . . A system of optional studies has been arranged, which are taken up after the main disciplinary work of the course has been completed. These studies have been carefully chosen with reference, not to their accidental popularity, but to the demands of symmetry and proportion in a liberal education."\(^2\)

Friendly to Sciences

The approving reference to the fact that "two parallel courses for degrees were adopted at the outset," the fact that that arrangement was not changed after Dr. Anderson became the president of the Uni-

versity, and the further fact that the department of natural sciences was maintained as well as it could be under the circumstances, and apparently equal to all demands upon it, while it was developed when there were means for doing it, evidenced his friendliness toward those sciences. If he ever appeared opposed to any suggestion for the enlargement or other improvement of the University, or of any department of it, in any respect, it was probably more because there were no means, or the time had not come for it. This may be taken, too, as explaining why more was not done during his administration toward making the University one in fact, to justify the name. One can perhaps see a hint of this in a paper in which he discussed the nature of the American college and the sufficiency of the voluntary system of maintenance of institutions to meet all the demands of higher liberal and professional education, without state support, wherein he said:

“Our American college is an indigenous growth, adapted to our population and wants, which cannot be replaced by any exotic system unadapted to our intellectual soil and climate. . . . We may not hope to give elevation and solidity to our education by transforming the typical and indigenous American college into a bungling imitation of the European university. Let us give life and vigor to our present system, and when public opinion will justify it, add to our college curricula advanced courses of study for all those who have the time and means to pursue them. We shall thus preserve the college as the place for disciplining the mind and forming the character, while we shall ultimately provide additional instruction for all who have a special vocation for scholarship or science. We shall thus secure professional schools for literature and science which shall take the place, relatively to the college course, that is now held by the schools of law, theology and medicine. Let us also require a college course, or its equivalent, as a preparation for the professions, and there will grow up gradually, around all our well-endowed colleges, a collection of real professional schools which shall meet all the demands of the highest culture in the great departments of human thought and investigation.”

Dreams of Future Expansion

It would be very interesting, and in some ways of benefit, to know what were Dr. Anderson’s unfulfilled dreams or plans for the University, for he more than once intimated, and sometimes pathetically, that there were such.

A “Rochester Letter,” signed “K,” which was published in The Standard of December 27, 1888, reported that at the banquet of the Baptist Social Union of Rochester, held on the eighteenth, Dr. Anderson, who had upon that day closed his work at the University, “gave a review of the work of his life, saying that it was not without pain that he looked back over those years of struggling. . . . He begged the community and the Union to take into their minds and hearts and institution to which he had given his life and strength for the last thirty-five years. ‘My work,’ he continued, ‘is nearly done. If we had been furnished the funds we were promised, the result would have been immensely greater. God grant that my successor may not be hampered as I have been. But everything that is good grows slowly, and I have come to think that this sacrifice of so much of my life has aided in cementing the institution I have worked for.’” This last statement is suggestive of a former declaration, possibly made more than once: “My bones are being ground up to make cement for these hidden foundation walls, on which others may build.” Likewise, he was wont at times to refer to the “underground work” which he was doing.

To President White, of Cornell University, he wrote: “If the public has seen fit to withhold from me the means to carry out my ideas, it is probably my own fault. I am thankful that you will not have to go through my bitter experience of blasted hopes and fruitless endeavor.”

Laying Foundation Stones

In somewhat similar strain to that of the foregoing quotations, Dr. Anderson, in concluding the address of 1876 from which one quotation has already been made, said: “Pardon me for a word personal to myself. It is my unwavering faith in the solidity, breadth, and permanence of our founda-
Each soul in this presence tonight would praise our departed friend with every expression of honor and with every tribute of love, but between the heart and the lips words are stayed, hopeless for utterance.

We all have but one sentiment for Swinburne—cheers for him living, and not tears, but cheers, for him dead!

Words spoken in his praise are fitly spoken, "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

He it was who cast the mantle of romance over "our own dear Genesee," and all of its moods appealed to him in fairy music.

"And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

He will never be forgotten where songs of Rochester are sung.

It was Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, who said: "I knew a very wise man who believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation."

And so I propose to you this toast, to be celebrated by rising and standing in silence:

THOMAS THEACKERAY
SWINBURRE
OUR OWN LIVING
POET LAUREATE

To him it was given
To garden the earth with roses of heaven.

EDWARD R. FOREMAN, '92.

The University library has received from Charles A. Brown, '79, a rare first edition of The Works of Benjamin Jonson, published in 1616 and in excellent condition. It is one of a small collection recently presented to the library by Mr. Brown, who has also been the donor of valuable autographs and original manuscripts.

FRANCIS J. BROWN, assistant-professor of psychology and education, has been on the road for about two weeks. He attended a meeting of the New York State Literacy Committee, of which he is a member, in New York on February 18th, and spoke at a meeting of the National Association of Secondary School Principals in St. Louis, Mo., on February 25th, after which he attended the annual convention of the National Education Association in Dallas, Texas.
Rochester Review
OF—BY—and FOR THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

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HUGH A. SMITH, ’07 — — — Editor
ROSCOD L. TAYLOR, ’17 — Advertising Manager

Our Nut-Shell Sermon

It is Ash Wednesday as we write these words—the beginning of the Lenten season. This is the time of year when the clergy are facing their heaviest schedules and even laymen are being invited to write "nut-shell sermons" of three or four hundred words for the daily press. Here is our own "nut-shell sermon," but fortunately it will not run to any such verbiage. It has the proportions of a filament, rather than a coconut.

Some people are inclined to treat the Lenten season indifferently, if not scornfully, as a formalistic hold-over from the archaic era of religion, which thinking men and women of the present day should not observe seriously. We do not agree with them. Matters of the spirit are nothing to be ashamed of, and worthy emotions enrich experience. Far from unmanly, they are actually manly. For human life has its three aspects—physical, mental and spiritual, of which the last is the highest and most distinguishing, the aspect which removes man farthest from the lower kingdoms.

Too many of us live too much of the time like vegetables. It is a well-known fact that vegetables do not observe Lent; neither do pollywogs. The Lenten season need not be one of long faces, of sack-cloth and ashes. But as the one brief period of the year set aside for sober introspection, for the development of man's spirit, his inner life, or call it what you will, we wish it more power and more observance.

Worthy Examples of Early Days

Two more distinguished names on our alumni roll must be entered among the deceased—John R. Howard and Frank S. Fosdick. As the older graduates pass on, one by one, and their records are written, we are impressed at the high average of men who entered and later went out from Rochester in those early days, to fill important places in many walks of life. We wonder if we are matching them today and if we shall be able to match them in the years that are to come. Certain it is that they have furnished estimable examples for the present and future generations of students to aim at.

Dietetic Evolution

Good news is coming through for those who like to press their breast bone against the edge of a dining table for sustained periods. Time-worn scruples are disappearing, restrictions are being lifted, and the range of sanctioned gastronomic activities is being correspondingly widened.

There were several edibles in our youth, of which we were especially fond, but against which we were continually warned by our apprehensive elders. We preferred bananas, for instance, to oranges. Their toothsome content was more easily separated from its immediate environment and made ready for induction into the human face. They never squirited in our eye; neither did they trickle down our sleeve. But we were warned against them in any desired quantity on the ground that they misbehaved in the digestive tract.

Among vegetable dishes, the pungent sauerkraut pleased our palate but not our parents, who fed it to us sparingly, disparagingly and seldom. As for coffee, which would deliciously irrigate many an otherwise arid meal, that aromatic beverage was frowned upon as treacherous and injurious. And, most disturbing of all, our physiology text-books seemed to substantiate the parental attitude.

But science is always making discoveries, not to mention commerce. Illustrated and convincing advertising pages now tell us every month how extremely digestible are bananas, and how nutritive. It appears that they should be eaten continuously and extensively. Last fall they were training football teams on sauerkraut, and the other day an ambitious man won the coffee-drinking championship of these United States by inhaling 85 cups, or more than five gallons, of the beverage in seven hours, was then examined by his physician and pronounced to be in "good condition."

Praise be! Evolution is still operating. The human stomach is getting bigger and better.
Brotherly Greetings

We welcome the birth of a sister publication at Rochester and wish to extend our belated, but none the less sincere, congratulations to the Alumnae Association for the very creditable and auspicious launching of the Rochester Alumnae News. Although the editorial responsibilities are shared for the present by volunteers, we understand there is a movement on foot to provide ways and means for the engagement of a regular alumnae secretary.

This is a step in the right direction. In most colleges for women the alumnae work is as well organized as the similar work in colleges for men, and alumnae secretaries play an important part in the national association. The time seems ripe for the crystallization of such a movement at Rochester. For we anticipate that as soon as the men surrender the present campus to our College for Women, the latter will develop by leaps and bounds, if it is proper for any institution of young ladies to “leap and bound.”

Not Too Serious

One of our contributors of two months ago paid his respects to the I. Q.-ists and intelligence tests in delightful, though none too serious, fashion. The good-natured satire of his humor was refreshing and apparently enjoyed by many readers. But it naturally aroused some of the proponents of the system which it appeared to attack, since, like all humorous satire, it could present only one aspect of the general subject. We had hoped to be able to present the other side of the question this month. Though disappointed in that hope, we believe we can promise such a presentation in our next issue.

The thing we liked most about Earl Taylor’s effusion was the fact that he was able to laugh at his perplexities. When we take ourselves too seriously, when we think that for which we stand must be infallible, we are all too likely to block the way to further progress. The historical path of science, of education, of all human advancement is strewn with theories, enthusiastically accepted today and discarded tomorrow.

The most we can safely hope for any new theory or practice is that it is an improvement on what has gone before, a step nearer the truth and a precursor of something still better to come. The more open-minded we are to its fallacies, as well as its merits, the quicker may we hope to discover the next improvement.

We have been treated to some of the alleged weaknesses of intelligence testing, as practiced today. It unquestionably has its points of effectiveness. Let us have them. And may we be able to smile at both sides of the exhibition. For laughter aids digestion, and digestion is a fact, not a theory.

An Appropriate Coincidence

It seemed peculiarly fitting that the city of Rochester observed Washington’s Birthday and Dollar Day at one and the same time. For the latter was a modern effort to make a dollar go as far as it used to go when the father of our country stood on the slopes of Mt. Vernon and hurled a silver simeleon across the Potomac. That legend is pretty old—but not so hoary, after all, as the cherry tree episode and more applicable to present-day yearnings.

That Alumni Catalogue

Yes, we are at it again, and this time we purpose to see it through. We refer to the General Alumni Catalogue of the University, last published in 1911. Work on a new edition was begun by our predecessor in 1921 and suspended in 1922. It was resumed by us in 1923, and again suspended in 1924. Both suspensions were due primarily to the failure of several hundred alumni to respond to any and all appeals for their individual records, though the Greater University Campaign also figured in the latter instance.

Now we are going ahead and publish regardless of cooperation, or a lack of it. We have sent out further appeals to all alumni and are hoping for the best, but we are going to publish anyway. The manner in which your record appears, or fails to appear, in that “Who’s Who” of Rochester alumni is in your hands. If you are not concerned about it, probably we should not be. Nevertheless we are so concerned, and we hope you are. If you wish the publication to be complete and of satisfaction to yourself, as well as your alumni associates, you will register that wish by sending in your record at once.

In this connection we are somewhat disturbed at the evidence of low “I. Q.” in the cases of some of our alumni, who returned our recent form letter with additional data, as requested, but with no name
Central Alumni Create First Local Scholarship

The Central Alumni Association, headquarters at Chicago, has long distinguished itself for its loyalty and close cooperation with the home office. It has supplied the University Board of Trustees with two of its recent acquisitions in the persons of Charles A. Brown, '79, and Samuel M. Havens, '99. Now it again springs into the alumni limelight by virtue of being the first regional association of Rochester alumni to establish a local scholarship.

Furthermore, it has established this scholarship on the same high financial and eligibility standards as those adopted for the new alumni scholarships, approved by the Associated Alumni at its annual meeting last June. The scholarship will be worth $500 a year and will be offered in competition to preparatory and high school students in the territory covered by the Central Alumni Association, embracing the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. The qualifications to be judged, based on those of the famous Rhodes scholarships, are: (1) qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership; (2) literary and scholastic ability and attainments; (3) physical vigor, as shown by interest in athletics and in other ways.

The responsibility of such a scholarship was assumed by the Central association at its meeting last June, following earlier correspondence with the alumni secretary and the subsequent agitation at Rochester for similar scholarships. The significance of this action is more apparent when it is known that there are less than 40 active alumni living within a reasonable radius of Chicago and sharing at all regularly in the activities of that local association.

The first move toward raising the sum required was in the form of a letter sent out to the membership last fall. Only a part of the $500 was pledged as a result of that initial effort, however, and it remained for the annual dinner meeting, held at the University Club in Chicago on Friday evening, January 21st, to consummate the project. President Samuel M. Havens, '99, presided, with President Rhees and the alumni secretary present from Rochester. While only eighteen men sat down to the dinner, due to hopelessly conflicting engagements in the cases of several others, the gathering more than made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers and was afterward characterized by President Rhees as the best Chicago meeting he had yet attended.

The Central association had previously provided itself with an adequate supply of the new Rochester songbooks, published a year ago. Walter Levis, '10, officiated ably at the piano. There were several voices of tenor tendencies in the group, and the singing of Rochester songs was the best we have heard at any regional gathering.

Following the dinner President Rhees gave one of his interesting and intimate talks regarding conditions at the University, stressing the loss sustained in the death of Elliott Frost and covering the growth and strengthening of the faculty, as well as the development of plans for the Oak Hill project. He also emphasized the desire of the administration to see more students entering Rochester from out-of-town.

The alumni secretary then endeavored to give the alumni present a little of the atmosphere of the home campus, discussing the work of the musical and dramatic clubs, as well as the different athletic teams and other student organizations. In the course of his remarks he related very frankly several happenings of the past year which would indicate a lack of sufficient leadership of the right sort in the student body—a lack which, it was agreed, has always been in evidence from time to time. This lack, he maintained, it was the responsibility of the alumni to remedy by helping to supply the University with a more cosmopolitan student body of all-around men.

President Havens endorsed and crystalized the remarks of the preceding speakers, and in the enthusiasm which followed it was voted that the Chicago alumni should begin at once to do their share by putting their proposed scholarship on an operative basis. While the raising of money is always avoided at such dinners as a matter of policy, it was decided to cast all those scruples to the winds for once. Slips of paper were distributed for the indication...
of pledges, and Myron E. Adams, '98, "passed the hat" so quickly and tactfully that the whole process proved almost painless.

When the returns were in, it was found that, supplemented by pledges already received in the mail from absent members, the goal of $500 was only a few dollars distant. Volunteers for further sacrifice were called for, and several vied for the honor of making up the deficit.

Officers were reelected for the coming year, as follows: President, Samuel M. Havens, '99, for his fifth successive term; vice-president, Harold S. Stewart, '03; treasurer, H. Dewitt Reed, '21; secretary, W. Walter Levis, '10. In view of the epoch-making significance of the meeting we are pleased to publish the following complete list of members present: Charles A. Brown, '79; George L. Munn, '83; Edward R. Gilmore, '89; Myron E. Adams, '98; N. K. Anderson, '98; Samuel M. Havens, '99; James Bruff Forbes, '99; J. Herbert Levis, '99; W. Walter Levis, '10; John A. Jessup, '15; Wilbur G. Woodams, '17; Frederick O. Brooks, '20; Harold N. Ets, '20; H. Dewitt Reed, '21; Paul G. Taylor, '24, and Jack Shuster, '25.

Charles A. Brown, '79, was made chairman of the scholarship committee, with James B. Forbes, '99, Myron E. Adams, '98, and Edward R. Gilmore, '89, as the other members. It is their important function to advertise Rochester and the scholarships, locate the right boy and make the first award. This committee held its first meeting in Mr. Brown's office on January 26th, thus indicating that it does not propose to waste any time. A very thorough letter has been framed, announcing the scholarship, describing its terms and presenting most effectively the various advantages which the University of Rochester has to offer.

This letter has been mailed to the principals of all high schools in Chicago and the surrounding territory. To assist the enterprise 50 copies of the current University catalogue and 100 copies of the little "Why Rochester" booklet, published about two years ago, were shipped to Chairman Brown from this office. From all this activity a desirable boy from the Chicago territory may confidently be expected in next year's freshman class.

In this connection it is interesting and gratifying to announce that another such boy from Chicago is expected next fall in the person of Mr. Brown's son, at present a senior in Culver Military Academy. As several of his friends are headed toward Princeton, he was strongly inclined in that direction himself. This naturally disturbed his father, who nevertheless wished the boy to make his own selection, rather than be forced by parental wishes. Young Brown did make his own selection, but it proved to be Rochester, after carefully reviewing the convincing arguments for the expanding University, which President Havens presented to him.

While subscriptions for this first scholarship of the Central association will be payable on or before September 1st of each year for the next four years, the association is ambitious in its hopes to endow such a scholarship eventually. To that end a more or less continuous effort will be maintained to raise further subscriptions with a view of applying any surplus in that direction.

H. A. S.

Arthur G. Clement, '82, Retires

(From Bulletin of the University of the State of New York)

Arthur G. Clement has recently retired from the State Department of Education after a fruitful service of thirty-one years. He was born at West Bethany, N. Y., and was graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of 1882. He was for a year principal of the high school at Bingen. Following this, he served for ten years as superintendent of the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia. Later he was superintendent of schools at Hoosick Falls and from this position he entered state service in the Regents Office in July, 1895, as inspector and examiner. When the Department of Public Instruction and the Regents Office were unified, he was retained and was given supervision of the biologic sciences, and later of general science also.

Always of a sympathetic and kindly nature, possessed of sound scholarship and a broad teaching experience, he has been especially helpful in guiding young teachers of science. He will be remembered with high esteem by many men and women to whom he has rendered valuable service.

* * *

'13. Ernest B. Price, American consul in Foochow, China, is in the midst of the recent revolutionary uprisings. Mrs. Price and their four children, the youngest being but two months old, have taken refuge with General and Mrs. Halsted Dorey in Manila, P. I.
Basketball Results

Seven consecutive victories in eleven games played represents, statistically, the accomplishments of the basketball team since the last issue of the Review, making the record for the season at this writing ten victories and six defeats, with the final Colgate battle yet to be played. The work of the Rochester players has been typical of the uncertainty of sport, as the team on several occasions has arisen to unusual heights only to slump badly in other games.

The Colgate-Cornell trip, which featured the work of the team last season by producing two decisive victories, showed a complete reversal of that form as the home team in each instance won handily. At Hamilton, the Colgate team, which is undoubtedly the best that has represented that institution, in recent years at least, literally played rings around our representatives, as indicated by the final count of 42 to 17. Bolleraman, the giant Colgate center, proved to be all that had been said of him and contributed fourteen points to his team’s total.

“Howie” Ortner’s Cornell team, which had lost an extra-period game here the previous week was primed for the return fray and romped away with a 37-to-24 victory. The homesters amassed a commanding lead in the first half and managed to hold the advantage to the end.

The Buffalo game here the following week-end developed into one of those thrilling, close-score encounters that have featured meetings of the teams for several years. Buffalo, coached by the former Rochester mentor, Art Powell, assumed the lead several times, but in each instance the Rochester players rallied splendidly and through brilliant shooting in the closing minutes of play recorded at 29-to-26 victory.

The return game at Alfred was much more closely contested than the opening encounter here, when Rochester ran up more than 60 points on the invaders, but our representatives evidenced their indubitable superiority from the start and emerged with a 40-to-27 decision. Ehre and Cohen did the bulk of the scoring for Rochester with five field baskets each, while Nichols, the Alfred center, tallied no less than seven times from the field.

A single-game jaunt into Ohio for the game with Oberlin followed. The Ohioans were defeated here last year, but it was figured that Murphy’s men were due for a real battle on a strange court. They rose to the occasion again, however, and the host team was forced to submit to a 31-to-20 defeat. Ehre, Metz and Doyle lead the Rochester attack, while Fleming, a guard, was high scorer for Oberlin with three field goals and an equal number of fouls.

Another week-end trip to foreign fields followed for games against Hamilton and Rensselaer. The Hamilton game was a hectic affair. Only a few points separated the teams from start to finish. The Buff and Blue players put on a drive at the finish which all but carried them to victory. In fact, they led by a point until the last minute of play, when Tattlebaum let fly with a long shot that found its mark, and, when the timer’s whistle was blown a few seconds later, the score board read: Rochester 32, Hamilton 31. The home team had three former Rochester high school players in their line up in the persons of Capt. Howk, Rowley and Fisher, and all of them performed notably.

Rensselaer’s representatives had visions of evening the count for the cataclysm that struck Troy last fall, when Tom Davies’ football team spoiled a perfectly good alumni celebration, but the Rochester basketeers kept up their good work and took a 34-to-22 decision. Largely through the individual prowess of Capt. Alquist, the engineers kept within hailing distance of their guests until the middle of the second half, when the fast passing and accurate shooting of the Rochester players gave them an insurmountable lead.

Hamilton then appeared here for a return game and, although the visitors fought splendidly all the way and once assumed a slight lead, the Rochester players always had sufficient in reserve to regain the lead. The final count was 30 to 26. “Perk” Cohen featured for Rochester with five field goals, four of them tossed in cleanly from mid-court.

The next night, the annual joust against Hobart at Geneva was staged. Hobart had been coming fast, had played Syracuse a
close game and almost doubled Hamilton’s score the night before the Clintonians played here; so that the outcome of the game was feared. The apprehension as to a Rochester victory proved groundless, however, as the Varsity cut loose at the start with a dazzling offense that completely bewildered the Genevans and, when the first half ended, Rochester led 23 to 10. Hobart came back with a rush in the second period, but the Rochester players withstood the onslaught gamely and emerged with a 37-to-26 victory.

Captain “Jap” Apperman, who has been severely handicapped by an injury to his knee, received in football, flashed one of his old-time exhibitions and made a couple of Hobart guards mighty unhappy by netting six field baskets. Trapnell, the Hobart center, almost equaled that record with five successful shots from the field.

With seven victories in a row to their credit, the Rochester players entered the Syracuse game at the Armory determined to make the visitors earn every point and, if possible, eke out a victory. The big Orange team, led by the redoubtable “Vic” Hanson, probably the best all-around athlete in intercollegiate ranks at the present time, was not to be denied, however, and their greater size and experience proved too big a handicap for Murphy’s minions to overcome with the result that the Syracusans emerged victorious, 32 to 24. It was a real battle throughout, however, Rochester coming from behind twice to tie up the count and refusing to concede a victory at any stage. Hanson accounted for fifteen of their points and was the pivot around which the visitors’ passing centered. Johnny Shannon did valiant work in the Rochester cause and kept our team in the running in the second half with three thrilling long-distance shots. More accurate shooting under the basket and from the foul line might have made the decision questionable.

Although Buffalo had won all its home games against high-class opposition and had lost only to Rochester in its seven State Conference games, the Varsity players all but snapped the splendid record of Powell’s proteges in the return battle at Buffalo. The home talent assumed the lead at the start, but brilliant work on the part of Apperman sent Rochester into the lead, and when the half ended our men led, 16 to 9. Spurred on by a vociferous capacity crowd that made it difficult for the officials to run the game, the Buffalo players cut down the lead appreciably in the second half but the Rochester players rallied and appeared again to have piled up a commanding lead of 23 to 12, only to have the home talent stage a finish that gave them the decision just as the gun barked. The final count was 27 to 25.

This defeat sent the Rochester and Buffalo teams into a tie for first place in the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference games, as each has won seven of eight conference games. The proposal that a third game be played to determine the Conference championship, will probably not materialize, although the respective teams are both confident of a victory and eager for such an encounter.

MATTHEW D. LAWLESS, ’09.

Spring Schedules

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<th>Baseball</th>
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<tr>
<td>April 30—Hamilton at Rochester</td>
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<td>May 5—Syracuse at Syracuse</td>
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<td>May 7—Niagara at Niagara Falls</td>
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<td>May 13—Colgate at Hamilton</td>
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<td>May 14—Hamilton at Clinton</td>
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<td>May 18—Clarkson at Rochester</td>
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<td>May 21—Oberlin at Rochester</td>
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<td>May 7—Allegheny at Rochester</td>
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<td>May 14—Alfred at Alfred</td>
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<td>May 21—Hamilton at Clinton</td>
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<td>May 28—State Conference Meet at Rochester</td>
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Spring sports will be under way before the next issue of the REVIEW leaves the press. The schedules, prepared by Dr. Edwin Fauver, director of athletics, are the most attractive in years. That for baseball calls for ten games and is featured by the fact that the last five games are played at Rochester, when the team should be in its best form and the weather most favorable. It is also featured by the return of both Syracuse and Colgate on a home-and-home basis and by the initial visit of Oberlin in baseball. Only two track meets are scheduled for the home field, but one of them is the second annual State Conference Meet, which will close the season.

Prospects in both spring sports are as yet uncertain. The baseball team should be
somewhat stronger than last year, since it only lost one or two men, has all of its pitchers back except Webster and will receive three or four promising acquisitions from last season's freshman outfit. The track men have been working out for some time in the Alumni Gymnasium. The squad appears reasonably strong in the jumps, hurdles and distance runs but must develop dash men. Dr. Fauer will again coach the baseball team, while Harry Lawson, who assisted Gorton last spring, will take care of track. 

H. A. S.

++

Freshman Basketball

Freshman Basketball

Rochester has another promising basketball team. Although it has suffered somewhat from individual disabilities and a mid-season slump, it has compiled a record to date of eight victories and two defeats. The two defeats were at the hands of East High, 26 to 22, in an extra period, and Fairport High, 26 to 25, in an upset on the Fairport court. The victories include decisive defeats of the Hobart frosch, 36 to 25, West High, Cook Academy, Charlotte High, Webster and Fairport and close wins over Mechanics Institute and Webster.

The regular first-string lineup has included Captain Norris and O'Reilly, forwards; Watts, center; Kirkpatrick and Rago, guards, while Hoehn and Blowers have filled in very acceptably in several games. All of the first five are finished players of considerable "prep" school experience. Norris, former Peddie School star, has lived up entirely to expectations, featuring most of the games with his accurate passing, shooting and floor play. There is considerable prospective nourishment for future Varsity squads in this outfit.

CAMPUS CRISPS

While the campus is alternating between a premature spring and an already stale winter, President Rhines is basking near the sunny skies of the Mediterranean region. All of which shows the good judgment of the Board of Trustees, if he is to continue to bear the heavy University load of the present and immediate future. President Rhines left Rochester on February 1st, sailed on the S. S. Deutschland a day or two later and landed at Cherbourg. After spending a day with Francis R. Welles, '75, at Bourre, France, he proceeded to Genoa, Italy, thence to Alexandria, from which as a base he was to spend several weeks in Egypt. Then after cruising around the Eastern Mediterranean, he was to visit his son Rush Rhines, Jr., who is completing studies at the University of Edinburgh, and is scheduled to return to the United States about May 1st. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rhines and their daughter, who will return some time later.

Professor F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, delivered a fascinating, illustrated lecture on "Astronomical Aspects of the Universe" at a public meeting of the Sigma Xi Club, in the Little Theater on February 22nd, following a dinner in his honor at the Faculty Club.

The University glee club, in a concert at the Immanuel Reformed Church on February 22nd, gave the first presentation of Vachel Lindsay's "General William Booth Enters into Heaven," set to music by Theodore F. Fitch, '22, director of the club. The University quartette also won distinction by singing two new songs at the Chatterbox Revue, the annual display of social talent held in the Lyceum Theater. The clubs are planning a trip which may take them as far west as Detroit.

Students of the College for Men and hungry faculty members have been assimilating fried cakes and coffee at the series of coffees given by the ladies of the faculty in the Faculty Club on succeeding Wednesday afternoons, beginning on February 16th. Diligent application at these coffees, we find, supplements a preceding light lunch and lessens the amount of food consumption at the subsequent dinner.

Delta Rho, journalistic fraternity, has offered four prizes of $10 each for competition in The Campus. Two are to be awarded for editorial work, one for the best piece of reporting and one for the best, unassigned, human interest story; the other two are for work on the business staff, one
for selling the greatest amount of advertising and the other for obtaining the greatest number of alumni subscriptions.

Louis Regner, '27, has been chosen editor-in-chief of The Campus, succeeding Roger P. Butterfield, '27, resigned, while Paul Durkee, '28, has been named to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. Justin Smith, '27, from the business management. Louis Regner has also been elected to Delta Rho, honorary journalistic fraternity.

The annual Sophomore Exhibition for the Dewey prizes was held in the Little Theater on Saturday evening, February 26th, Horace J. Grover winning first prize and Herbert Eby, second. Ezra A. Hale, '16, Professor Clarence King Moore and Hugh A. Smith, '07, were judges.

The Associated Dramatic Clubs distinguished themselves with an able presentation of "The Brat" before a full house in the Little Theater on January 7th. They are now rehearsing for a three-act play, "Meet the Wife," to be given in the same auditorium on March 25th. George A. Hutchinson, of the senior class, is proving an able director.

Most of the fraternities initiated their freshmen into their respective mysteries during January and February, although Beta Delta Gamma, the new local formed from the Commons Club, did not initiate until the first week in March.

The Alumni Gymnasium was transformed into a huge Valentine box for the Soph Hop on Friday evening, February 4th. Donald A. Landon was chairman, and Hughie Barrett’s Sagamore orchestra performed very acceptably from 9 to 2 o’clock. A profit of approximately $150 was realized from the presence of 170 couples.

**NUMERAL NOTATION**

60. Colonel Samuel C. Pierce has been in the limelight of late, as chairman of the memorial executive committee of the G. A. K., which recently compiled Civil War records of 5,000 Rochesterians who served in that conflict, and as the only surviving charter member of the Rochester Lodge of Elks, attending in that capacity the dedication of the new addition to the home of the Rochester Lodge. He also presided at the annual transfer of flags of the public schools on Washington’s birthday. Colonel Pierce is one of the few remaining Rochesterians who greeted Abraham Lincoln at his train when passing through the city on his way to Washington to assume his duties as president in 1861.

70. Rev. Philip A. Nordell, of Brookline, Mass., represented the University at the inauguration of E. C. Herrick, D. D., as president of the Newton Theological Institution, held at Newton, Mass., November 30, 1926. Dr. Nordell is doing miscellaneous literary work at his home.

77. Dr. E. Clarence Aiken since 1915 has been deputy attorney general of the State of New York, attending to appeals to the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals in workmen’s compensation cases. During that time Dr. Aiken has argued more than 2500 cases in the Supreme Court, 350 cases in the Court of Appeals and 15 cases in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Herman K. Phinney, assistant librarian of the University, together with his sister and sister-in-law, recently presented a bronze tablet to the Immanuel Baptist Church, Rochester, in honor of his father and mother, Smith Hollister and Elizabeth Caroline Phinney.

80. A recently received clipping from The Sioux Falls Press, Sioux Falls, S. D., relates that "two college classmates," visited C. O. Bailey in that city last fall. They were Bishop W. F. Faber, of Montana, and Hon. L. W. Lansing, of Los Angeles. The clipping also states that the latter is one of the few surviving members of the first session of the South Dakota legislature in 1890.

88. Prof. Warren S. Gordis, of DeLand, Fla., represented the University at the inauguration of Hamilton Holt as president of Rollins College, on February 21, at Winter Park, Fla.

91. Rev. Harold Patterson, minister of the Community Church of Little Neck, Long Island, N. Y., was married to Miss Marguerite Woiker, of New York, on January 17, 1927.

Ext’91. Sympathy is extended to Willet H. Mosher, of Buffalo, over the recent death of his wife. Sympathy is extended to Smith Sheldon over the recent death of his wife, Julia Harris Sheldon.

92. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the District-of-Columbia Public Library, Washington, D. C., has been elected president of the Federal Club of Washington. This club is made up of about 350 leading men in the Federal and District Government services, only those occupying responsible positions in the administrative and technical services being eligible.

Edward R. Foreman, city historian, and chairman of the publication committee of the Rochester Historical Society, has compiled and edited Volume 5 of the Publication Fund Series, which recently came from the press. Among other
papers the volume also contains one by Mr. Foreman, entitled "Cascopchagian," which closes with the poem of the same name by the late Thomas I. Swinburne, ex-92.

Charles H. Maxson is now associate professor of political science in the University of Pennsylvania.

Ex-95. We regret to note the death of Henry S. Hanford, president of the Rochester Savings Bank, and the father of Saxe H. Hanford, ex-95; J. Holly Hanford, '94; William C. Hanford, '09; Herbert E. Hanford, '09.

97. Sympathy is extended to George B. Williams over the death of his father Samuel B. Williams, former city official, Civil War veteran, and one of Rochester's most prominent citizens for a long period of years.

01. County Attorney George Y. Webster, of Monroe County, was re-elected president of the County Officers' Association at the annual convention held at Albany, N. Y.

Rev. Harry Secor, formerly Mayor of Savannah, Savannah, Tl., for four years, is again back in the work of the ministry, in charge of one of his former parishes at New Hampton, Iowa.

03. Dr. Hiram S. Schumacher, of Rochester, is president of the Medical and Surgical staff of the Genesee Hospital for 1926 and 1927.

03. Charles O. Beaman, formerly of the Brockport State Normal School faculty, is now principal of the East View Junior High School at White Plains, N. Y.

06. Charles P. Oliver, formerly with the Fleischmann Company in New York City, is now located with the same company at San Francisco, Calif., as California division manager.

Assemblyman Fred J. Slater, of Monroe County, has introduced a bill licensing beauty parlors, operators and managers, and establishing a cosmetic school. If the bill goes through, the law now known as "hairdressers" will be officially changed to "cosmetologists."

Ex-06. Howard W. Lyman, professor of voice and choral music at Syracuse University, conducted the Buffalo United Choirs (500 voices), at their appearance in the Elmwood Music Hall, Buffalo, March 8, 1927, in connection with the Area Music Conference. Professor Lyman has been invited to speak at the Chicago Biennial Convention, National Federation of Music Clubs, in April of this year.

Ex-10. S. Rae Hickok, president of the Hickok Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., was recently elected president of the Oak Hill Country Club.

11. Percy W. Punnett is sales engineer for the Dry Ice Corporation, New York City.

George B. Snell, Albany correspondent of the New York Sun, has been elected president of the Legislative Correspondents' Association.

Ex-12. We regret to note the death of Valarie Emerson Barrows, wife of C. Storr Barrows.

14. G. Cyrus Bishop has become associated with Bates, Lively & Pearson, Portland, Ore., general agents for the Aetna Allied Companies, and is dealing in bonds.


Dr. MacNaughton Wilkinson has been elected vice-president of the Gyro Club of Rochester.

Ex-14. Maurice H. Van Bergh, formerly with the Van Bergh Silver Plate Co., is now resident manager of The Straus Brothers Company at Rochester.

15. Rev. E. H. Giedt, after seven years of service in South China as a missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, is home on leave since September has been taking some advanced work in the Divinity School at Yale University in candidacy for the degree of Ph. D. Mr. Giedt expects to return in August to his missionary field in South China.

Clement G. Lanni, editor of "La Stampa Unita," Italian newspaper, recently outlined the history of Rochester's Italian-American citizens before the Rochester Historical Society. Mr. Lanni states that from a lone citizen in Rochester in 1876 to a force of citizens with a voting strength of 10,000 and from resources of a few dollars to more than $62,000,000, is the history of American citizens of Italian extraction in Rochester.

Harold M. Shantz, Consul-General at Hanking, China, has written home regarding some of the disturbances in China, but he has had little personal experience with the uprisings caused by the Chinese nationalists.

16. Dr. Joshua Bernhardt recently testified as a tariff expert before the United States Tariff Commission in Washington. Dr. Bernhardt was a member of the commission sent to Cuba to ascertain the possibility of lowering the cost of sugar by a cut in tariff and after investigation he recommended such a cut.

17. Matthew Kowalski, of Rochester, was admitted to the bar, following examinations conducted by the State Board of Bar Examiners in October.

Roy R. Snyder is credit manager of the Boynton Furnace Co., of New York City.

18. Lloyd R. Coleman, formerly with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, has become a member of the executive staff of the Hughes, Wolff & Company, Inc., of Rochester, advertising agency. Mr. Coleman will direct market and advertise investigations for the company. Donald Marks has become a member of the firm Seligberg & Lewis, of New York City.

Ex-18. Dr. Harold W. Reilly, Health Officer of East Bloomfield, N. Y., recently conducted a clinic at the high school to administer toxinantitoxin in the warfare against diphtheria, giving the treatment to 293 children.

19. Robert J. Menzie, executive secretary of the Rochester Automobile Dealers' Association, was manager of Rochester's nineteenth annual automobile show, which was held most successfully late in January.

Garson Meyer, of Rochester, was recently elected worshipful master of the John A. Robertson Lodge, 1032, F. and A. M.

20. Louis I. Bunis, of Geneva, graduate of Harvard Law School in 1926, was one of the 759 successful candidates out of 1,475 who tried the state bar examinations last October, as announced by the State Board of Law Examiners.

Charles R. Dalton, of the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, in a report to the Rochester Safety Council at a recent meeting stated that drivers of passenger cars, and not commercial drivers, were responsible for most of the fatal automobile accidents in Rochester last
COMPLIMENTS OF
DUTTON INSURANCE OFFICE
WILDER BUILDING

year. Mr. Dalton, who is chairman of the Council's statistical committee, made an analysis of Rochester's fatal accidents for 1926.

Fox D. Holden, principal of the Caledonia High School since 1922, has resigned to accept a position as head of a grammar school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

John Swan Williamson, of Attica, recently became the proud father of a baby boy, Paul Walker Williamson.

Ex-'20. Sympathy is extended to Herbert M. Gosnell over the recent death of his father.

'21. George Carhart, of the English Department of Indiana University, is now an assistant-resident of the medical service at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York City, has become associate surgeon to Dr. E. P. deHoffard, prominent South American surgeon, who is medical director and chief surgeon for the Beacon-Sun and LaPaz Hospitals, Valero, Venezuela. Dr. Bowen sailed for Venezuela the last of January.

Dr. John S. Carman is an intern at the Methodist-Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.

William E. Hawley, principal of Monroe High School, Rochester, was presented with a beautiful valentine by the students of the school as a token of their love and esteem.

Nathaniel C. Kendrick has become engaged to Miss Lucy Hawkins Higgs, of Atlanta, Ga.

H. DeWitt Reed, of Chicago, was married to Miss Lotta Reid Treesh, also of Chicago, in that city on February 10, 1927. They are making their home in Chicago.

George F. Rugar is research chemist for the Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa. Mr. Rugar wins his Ph. D. degree from Columbia University this year.

Dr. Morgan John Rhees, formerly intern at the Massachusetts General Hospital, is now an assistant-resident of the medical service at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester.

'22. Walter Vars Ward and Miss Marian Brooks Booth, '24, were married in Rochester on February 5th. They are residing in this city.

Ex-'22. William H. Farrand, formerly assistant-auditor for the Standard Oil Company at Ploesti, Rumania, Europe, now has charge of one of the oil fields at Ploesti.

'23. Andrew Burton, a graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary, is an instructor of Latin and several other subjects at Benedict College, S. C. The college is one of the largest negro institutions of higher education in the South.

George Carhart, of the English Department of Elmira High School, Rochester, was recently appointed head of that department in Monroe High School. Mr. Carhart is working at both positions until June but will transfer his full time to the duties at Monroe High School next September.

'23. Clarence S. Justice has become very active in the affairs of Bellevue, Mich., being pastor of the First Baptist Church, superintendent of young people's work for Eaton County, Scoutmaster of the Bellevue Scout Troop, and weekly editorial writer for the Bellevue Gazette.

Ex-'23. Sympathy is extended to E. Gardner Brugler over the recent death of his infant daughter.

John A. Murlin, sales manager of the Empire Photo Parts Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was married to Miss Katharine Guthery, of Cleveland, on October 2, 1926.

Ex-'24. Howard A. Stape was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Mohr at Rochester, on February 1st.

'25. Herman F. Skully has become engaged to Miss Marian C. Rowan, of Rochester.

'26. Homer W. Vicinus is one of three partners in the Vicinus Agency, which recently opened offices in Rochester and is conducting a general insurance business.

In Memoriam

Robert McLean, ex-'76, A. B., D. D., elsewhere, died at Eagle Rock City, Calif., October 30, 1926, aged 81 years; was graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary, 1877; was missionary, Chili, 1877-1883; was pastor, Klamath Falls, Ore., 1883-1887; Grants Pass, Ore., 1887-1898; Portland, Ore., 1898-1902; missionary, Porto Rico, 1902-1908; was pastor again at Grants Pass, Ore., 1908-1913; was superintendent of Mexican Missions under the Presbyterian Board, 1913-1918; was member of the Oregon Legislature, 1886-1888; Presidential Elector from Oregon, 1888; was author of "Old Spain in New America" and a Mission Study Book; was retired from the ministry at the time of his death.

Horace John Babcock, ex-'72, died at Rochester, N. Y., December, 1926, aged 75 years; was associated for many years with his brother in a successful coal business and was at one time president of the Commercial National Bank of Rochester.

John Raymond Howard, A. B., '37, A. M., member of Phi Beta Kappa, died at Stafford Springs, Conn., December 29, 1926, in his 90th year; was instructor in Morristown Academy, N. J., 1858; in Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, 1858-1859; travelled and studied in Europe, 1859-1861; was captain and aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers, 1861-1865; was editor of reports in mining engineer's office, 1865-1866; was editorial writer, New York Times, Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, 1866-1867; was member of the publishing house of J. B. Ford & Co., 1867-1877; Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1877-1905; was book-editor for other publishers since 1905; was on the editorial staff of Webster's New International Dictionary; was at one time president of the Board of Education and a trustee of...
the Free Public Library, of Montclair, N. J., and a
prominent member of various other clubs and orga-
nizations; was an intimate associate of many
prominent writers, lecturers and other public
men; was author of "Henry Ward Beecher: A
Study;" "Remembrance of Things Past," and a
contributor of many educational and cyclopedic
articles to various magazines; was dean of
Rochester alumni in point of years out of col-
lege and was distinguished for his loyalty.

Clinton Backus Struble, ex-'21, died after a
two months' illness at Buffalo, N. Y., January
13, 1927, aged 58 years; burial at Penn Yan,
N. Y.; was graduated from the Cornell Law
School, 1891, and was admitted to the New York
State Bar; began the practice of law in Penn
Yan in 1891, which he continued there until his
death; served at one time as a member of the
Board of Trustees and as president of the vil-
lage of Penn Yan; was an active Shriner.

George Washington Ellison, ex-'87, M. D.,
ext elsewhere, died at Spencer, Mass., February
14, 1927; was graduate of the College of Physi-
cians and Surgeons, 1894; practiced as physician
and surgeon at Spencer, Mass.; served for two terms
of three years each as County Physician; was member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Charles Walter Smith, ex-'85, died suddenly
at Rochester, N. Y., February 20, 1927, aged
64 years; was connected with the Rochester Sav-
ings Bank for several years, when upon the
death of his father he became actively associated
with Smith, Perkins & Company, pioneer whole-
sale grocery firm, founded by his grandfather
100 years ago, and of which firm he later be-
came president; retired last October, when the
company was sold; was a member of several
prominent clubs and societies.

LaFayette Congdon, ex-'64, A. B., Ph. D., D.
D., elsewhere, died at Batavia, N. Y., February
22, 1927, aged 82 years, burial at Pittsford, N.
Y.; enlisted in the 21st N. Y. S. V. Cavalry,
August, 1864, and served through the last of
the Civil War, being sent to a clerksip at
Elmira prison camp, where 2,000 Confederate
prisoners were held; was graduated in 1867
from Genesees Wesleyan College, which later
became Syracuse University; became a mem-
ber of the Genesee conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church; was pastor, Pittsford, N. Y.,
1867-1870; Walworth, 1870-1872; Geneseo, 1872-
1875; Lima, 1875-1878; Newark, 1878-1881;
Wolcott, 1881-1884; Towanda, Pa., 1884-1885;
Syracuse, 1885-1890; Penn Yan, 1890-1891;
Bradford, Pa., 1891-1896; Hornell, 1896-1900;
Batavia, 1900-1902; served as presiding elder
of Niagara district, 1902-1904; became president
of the Genesse Wesleyan Seminary in 1904 and
served in that capacity until 1915, when he re-
tired and moved to Batavia where he resided;
was a member of the Grand Army of the Re-
public and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Frank Sheldon Fosdick, A. B., '72, A. M., 1884
and Princeton, 1903; LL.D.; Litt. D., 1926, else-
where, died at Montclair, N. Y., February 27,
1927, aged 76 years; was teacher of Latin and
Greek, Buffalo Classical School, 1872-1873; was
principal of grammar school No. 25, Buffalo,
1873-1878; No. 33, 1878-1881; No. 36, 1881-
1884; became head of the classical department
of Central High School, Buffalo, 1884-1891; was
principal of Central High School Annex, 1891-
1897; was appointed principal of Masten Park
High School when it opened in 1897 and con-
tinued in that office until June, 1926, when he
retired; was signally honored in March, 1925,
on the occasion of his seventy-fourth birthday,
at a birthday party and reunion of the Masten
Park alumni held in Buffalo, at which there
were present approximately 1,000 alumni, stu-
dents and friends, who manifested their love
and admiration; was one of the University's dis-
inguishcd graduates, a noted educator and
one of Buffalo's pioneer teachers.

Ralph Jack Arlidge, A. B., '23, died at Roch-
ester, N. Y., February 27, 1927, aged 28 years;
was in service at the Mexican border with
Troop II, Rochester cavalry unit, in 1916; saw
service in France with the American Expe-
ditionary Forces; was teacher of English at East
High School, Rochester, for a time after leaving
college, and later became engaged in the bond
business, being associated with Converse, Hough
& Company; was associated with the Rochester
office of Hornblower & Weeks, New York deal-
ers in investment securities, at the time of his
death; was a member of the Frank M. Stewart
Post, American Legion.

J. Morgan Derr, Jr., a sophomore at the
University, died suddenly at his home in Roch-
ester, February 6, 1927, aged 20 years; was at
one time a member of the Rochester Opera Com-
pany and the University glee club but was
forced to withdraw from both activities becau-
s of ill health; was a member of the Theta Chi
fraternity and a popular student.