Two Real Dormitories
That New Grandstand
A Tribute to President Rhees
Plans for Commencement
Naval ConferenceReviewed
Newman Club on Campus
College Architecture
University Troubadours
With Chicago Alumni

April—May, 1930

Vol. VIII

No. 4
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New Dormitory Units on the River Campus, Viewed from General Vicinity of the Student Union—Will House One Hundred and Eighty-nine Students and the Faculty Club.
Dormitories for Men Becoming a Reality

Two Beautiful Units Erected on New River Campus

Perhaps no feature of the new river campus is more gratifying to most Rochester alumni than the dormitory development. Not a few, in fact, contemplate those particular new buildings a bit enviously. For the thing they missed most at the University was dormitory life. Generations of Rochester undergraduates and alumni have felt the great desirability, if not the actual need, of dormitories on the campus, and this feeling has been keenly shared by the present administration at least.

Our Earliest Dormitories

As a matter of fact, the University in its first decade, humble as its physical equipment of 1850-60 now seems, appears to have been blessed with dormitory facilities to an extent which it was not destined again to enjoy until 1930. That all-inclusive, old United States Hotel building not only housed the chapel, library, reading room, quarters for two literary societies and class rooms, but it provided, on the third and fourth floors and in the wing, living accommodations for some sixty-five or seventy students. That these accommodations were ample is indicated by the fact that they were shared to some extent by students of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Having apparently more room in that building than it really knew what to do with, the University was able to sublet enough surplus space to house the seminary as well.

For fifty years after the removal to the campus on University Avenue there was repeated agitation among students and alumni, as well as other friends of the institution, for the erection of dormitories, but the needed funds were never forthcoming. Furthermore, there were others, including President Anderson himself, who held that the potential evils of the dormitory system were all too likely to counterbalance the benefits. This clash of viewpoints was indicated in the Interpres of July, 1870, which gave expression to student opinion in part as follows:

Landladies' Daughters

"It seems to us that the greatest need of our University is that of dormitories, since without them we can never enjoy a decent supply of that delightful article, vaguely called college spirit. But this college spirit is just what college corporations object to, maintaining, as they do, that young men devote more time to their books and are more regular in their attendance when living apart from each other. This is a plausible theory, but let us see how it works when put into practice. Here the students live in private families, where their heads are so thoroughly turned by the society of their landladies' daughters that they pay little or no attention to their studies—in deed many of them begin to prepare for marriage two years before they graduate."

Kendrick Hall

Whether or not President Rhees ever heard of those landladies' daughters or underestimated the menace they presented, is not known. It is known, however, that shortly after his arrival in 1900 he recognized the absence of dormitories as a real weakness in our organization and student life. He sought to remedy it, but the means were not in evidence until 1912, when a sufficient sum was realized to erect Kendrick Hall, an attractive little building carefully planned to house twenty-four men.

We recall with what delight this building was hailed by the alumni, being regarded as marking a new epoch in the development of campus life at Rochester. For Kendrick Hall was designed as only the initial unit of a dormitory system, to be built up by additional units at either end as the required money became available. The development proved static, however, and there were no other epochs, as far as
the old campus was concerned. The necessary sum was not realized, the war came on, and then the birth of the Greater University project with its transfer of male interests to the new river campus.

**Present Development**

In the light of this history it is not surprising that one of the first features promulgated for the new plant of the College for Men was an adequate dormitory system. Its necessity was further stressed by the comparative remoteness of the new campus from residential sections containing rooming and boarding houses. Nor is it surprising that alumni should now feel a special interest in the two beautiful buildings which have been erected and are nearly ready for occupancy.

These two units will provide total accommodations for 189 men at the outset and are strategically located to serve the convenience of their occupants. They are situated on the lower campus northwest of the main quadrangle, facing the latter on one side and the Genesee River on the other, with entrances on both sides. Adjacent to them on the west are the fraternity house court and the Student Union, in which the students will take their meals and center their social and non-athletic activities, while nearby to the northeast are the physical education building and athletic plant.

**Description of Buildings**

The structures are decidedly attractive in appearance. Like all others on the river campus, they are built of Harvard brick, specially selected for color, with gray limestone trim. The architecture is Georgian Colonial, giving a domestic atmosphere with numerous dormer windows and large chimney ends, and the construction is fireproof throughout. Their beauty is enhanced by granite balustrades at either end and connecting the two units, with flights of stone steps leading down to the lower campus level toward the river.

In planning the buildings, many recent dormitory developments on other campuses were inspected, in order to incorporate the latest and most approved ideas in dormitory construction. Each building measures approximately 142 feet wide and 73 feet deep and has three floors, in addition to the ground floor, or basement, which is also used for dormitory purposes, as well as for storage and service rooms.

There are six shower baths conveniently placed on each floor. The interior woodwork is of oak, with heavy panelled doors, while weather-stripping throughout promotes warmth and cleanliness. The walls are covered with a painted canvas, and the floors are of mastic tile, which is considered superior to linoleum for the purpose.

**Faculty Club Quarters**

Dormitory “A,” which is the unit to the southwest, contains 86 individual rooms, and Dormitory “B,” 103. In several instances two adjoining rooms have a connecting door, permitting them to be rented as double rooms or suites for two occupants. The apparent disparity in the accommodations of the two units is explained by the fact that a portion of Dormitory “A” has been reserved for the use of the Faculty Club.

The Faculty Club has a separate entrance and will occupy two-thirds of the main floor, with such dormitory facilities available on the floor above as may be required by club members. The club quarters are now practically completed and give promise of future attractiveness. They include a spacious lounge, with fireplace, a main dining room, private dining room, kitchen, card room, women’s retiring room, coat room and a pool room in the basement. It is expected that at least one faculty member will also live in Dormitory “B” in the capacity of a proctor.

**Rooms and Prices**

The dormitory rooms vary slightly in size, but their average dimensions are 10 by 16 feet. Each room is to be equipped with a lavatory and a medicine-cabinet and furnished with a three-quarters size bed, with springs, mattress and pillow; a chiffrobe, or combination wardrobe and dresser; a study table, one straight chair, one easy chair and a rug. The University has already published a bulletin, describing the dormitories and containing detailed floor plans, with prices of the different rooms and suites. The yearly rental of single rooms ranges from $140 to $270, and of the double suites, from $380 to $600, dependent upon size and location, with the greater number of rooms coming within the lower price range. These prices compare very favorably with the cost of similar accommodations obtainable elsewhere in Rochester and in corresponding dormitories at other institutions. The rental includes use of the furnishings enumerated above, as well as light and heat, and the occupants will be required to furnish certain specified items of bedding and towels.
Having these long-sought dormitories, the next problem is to populate them. Quite a number of the present undergraduates have already expressed an interest in rooms for next year, and in general all freshmen coming from outside the city will be expected to live in the dormitories, unless excused by the dean for personal reasons. This applies to fraternity men, as well as non-fraternity. If a freshman, for financial reasons, feels compelled to serve a private family for his room rent, or comes to Rochester with prospect of living with a relative, such circumstances will receive consideration.

The dormitories will also be available to students in the School of Medicine and Dentistry. A number of the latter have indicated their intentions of renting rooms and, in fact, have requested that a wing of one of the units be reserved expressly for medical students. H. A. S.

Construction Started on New Grandstand

For some unaccountable reason there seems to be quite a widespread curiosity among our alumni and other friends of the University regarding the athletic plant, and particularly the grandstand, to be installed on the river campus. There evidently is a rather common connotation between a new college development and a football stadium. Are we to have a stadium on the new campus; if so, how large; and if not, what kind of a grandstand? That summarizes the curiosity. The writer, being himself no stranger to such a curiosity, is now pleased to be able to satisfy it.

In the first place there is to be no stadium, not for the present at least. The price of college buildings is too high this season to permit the expenditure, and there is no immediate necessity apparent for providing so many permanent seats. There is to be a very adequate grandstand of stadium-like construction, however, extending the full length of the gridiron on the west side of the athletic field and backing toward a campus roadway, which will separate it from the field house.

The new stand will seat approximately 6,000 people, as compared with the 1,800, who have occasionally been crowded into the old stand at its fullest capacity. Furthermore, it will be built in a slightly crescent form, making possible its extension into a regular stadium at such future time as conditions may warrant. This initial stand would be one of the sides of that ultimate horseshoe. In the meantime temporary bleachers, already in the possession of the University, will increase the total number of available seats to about 12,000, or nearly twice the number which has usually been offered at a Hobart game.

We have studied the plans and specifica-
tions of the new stand and have found them very satisfactory. The ground dimensions are 300 by 73 feet, and there are to be thirty rows of seats. The seats themselves are to be of wood, raised from the concrete flooring, to promote greater comfort on a frosty autumn afternoon. Aside from the seats and concrete, the construction will be of Harvard brick and limestone to harmonize with the college buildings.

The rear elevation, which will be the part visible from the main quadrangle and adjoining sections of the campus, will have a pilaster treatment, the pilasters to be surmounted by stone ornaments, behind which flag poles will be placed. These pilasters will divide the rear elevation into thirteen bays, the upper part of each being open and containing three columns. The central bay is to be treated in stone, as indicated in the accompanying illustration, and will contain the main entrance to the stand. On the face of the pediment surmounting the columns above the entrance will be three ornamental stone discs, carved by hand, the large central one showing an athletic figure holding a statue of Victory in its extended hand.

There will be two other entrances to the stand, one at either end. Through these three entrances spectators will mount a flight of steps to the concourse, running the length of the stand at a width of seventeen feet. From this concourse they will gain access to their seats through six regularly spaced vomitoria. No, that word is not a misprint. We admit that we do not care for it and shall probably use it sparingly in social intercourse, but it is the technical term given by the architects and enjoys a perfectly good classical background. It has reference to the tunnel approaches or exits—for they are not one-way streets—which connect the concourse with the seating sections. When used as exits, they will permit the emptying of the stand in ten minutes or less.

Newspaper men will be pleased to learn that there is to be a large, enclosed press box or stand at the top center of the seating deck. It will have a permanent table running across its front and will provide ample accommodations for telegraph and radio operators, as well as the customary flocks of reporters—a far cry from the days when the writer was wont to run along the side lines, taking notes of the individual plays with frost-benumbed fingers.

The generous space beneath the stand is to be utilized in various ways. On the lower level beneath the concourse will be adequate dressing rooms, lockers and showers for both home and visiting teams. These accommodations are considered desirable in order to prevent tracking in mud and otherwise disorganizing the nearby gymnasium. There will also be storage space for bleachers and other equipment, while at the south end will be a parking garage for forty autos. In this space faculty members and other campus habitues will be enabled to shelter their cars from the untoward elements by the payment of a nominal monthly fee.

On the concourse level will be provided offices, public lavatories and rest rooms. There will also be other space, which will be thrown into the concourse for the present, but which may be utilized later for team rooms in track and other sports, if desired.

There is a healthy sod on the gridiron this spring, and the athletic field, including the running track about it, is practically completed, save for some further rolling. Ground was broken for the stand in mid-April, and the contractors promise its completion in ample time for opening the home season. This opening will take place on October 4, when the Oberlin team will appear as guests and co-dedicators of the field.

H. A. S.

Time and Tide

A recent decision of Supreme Court Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck, '85, admitting in effect that time and tide wait for no man, furnished inspiration for a facetious bit of verse in the widely read "Conning Tower" of the New York World, as follows:

"Neither mortgagor nor mortgagee can change the tide of events or alter new conditions arising in the course of time," ... Rodenbeck, J., in New York State Railways vs. Security Trust Company, 135 Misc. 456,459.

Nor lienor, nor linee,
Though weak lien, or strong it be,
Though seals ornate
Add solemn weight
To paper tough as hide,
Can turn the course
Or check the force
Of Time's unwavering tide.

The Old gives way; and in a while
The New; though county clerks may file,
Till fingers bleed,
Deed after deed
Each hour by scores and scores;
Though loud the pleas
Of mortgagors.

The Old gives way; and in a while
The New; though county clerks may file,
Till fingers bleed,
Deed after deed
Each hour by scores and scores;
Though loud the pleas
Of mortgagors.

AXIPHILES
A Faculty Tribute to President Rhees

At the faculty meeting of February 6, two days before President Rhees' seventieth birthday and shortly before his departure for Europe, notice was taken of the anniversary in a short address by Professor John R. Slater, of the English department, who, at the editor's request, has reported the substance of his remarks as follows:

"Mr. President: Ten years ago a group of your friends in the faculty called upon you at your home to offer their congratulations on the occasion of your sixtieth birthday, and the approaching completion of twenty years of service as president of the University.

"Changes were already then in the air, but no one could have foreseen so great a transformation in the life of our college as that in which we are now engaged. Step by step we have been led by the logic of events into a program of expansion which has occupied more than half of this past decade. In all this you have been our leader.

"To many observers the most important evidence of the progress which we have made is to be found in the brick and stone and steel assembled on the new campus, the grading and tunneling and paving operations on the slopes above the Genesee, whereby new ways and new homes for learning are rapidly taking form. But during these ten years, under your leadership, we as a college of Arts and Science have been doing a work quite as important as that.

"Through the deliberations of our committees and of our faculty meetings from month to month, through many debates and compromises, we have been working out a new educational policy. Its keynote is the supreme worth of the individual. How often in our instructors' meetings we have spent a quarter or a half-hour considering whether some delinquent student has somewhere in him even a spark of latent ability, of ambition, which we can fan into a flame instead of smothering it by indiscriminate mass action. How often, on the other hand, it has seemed to be the one thing on which we could all agree, that for the really able student there should be every possible liberty, every relaxation of routine, which would permit him to educate himself in his own way.

"In all our programs of material enlargement and change of location this supreme interest in the actual efficiency of the educational process in each individual student has been maintained. We have known, and you have reminded us, that no change of place, no new equipment, no increased numbers or financial prosperity, can make us better teachers. That we must do for ourselves. We have been constantly changing our procedures in accordance with changing situations, so that there has been no time for stagnation.

"As you look back, sir, on thirty years as a college president, it must seem to you that he is a fortunate man who allies himself in early life with a cause that is bound up with youth, with growth, with the future. That is not the good fortune of all. Some men are called by destiny to be the guardians of lost causes. To defend the ruins of a falling state, to minister at the shrine of a dying faith, to protect what little of good can be saved from the wreck of obsolete creeds and systems, to engage in partisan controversies where neither side has more than half the truth—these are not happy lives.

"Such men are to be honored, if they do their work well. Without them civilization would be the poorer. Old values would be lost before new values emerge. Half-gods would go before the gods arrive. Ancient cultures, the slow growth of ages, would go down forgotten in the flames of revolution. In our reading of history let
us not fail to pay fit tribute to the praiser of past time, the sincere defender of the status quo. Whether as romantic or as stoic, he plays his tragic part with dignity. Sometimes with such imagination does he play it that he seems to make failure nobler than success.

"But how fortunate is the lot of one who has begun as a young man and carried through a long and busy life some enterprise that is concerned with youth. He works always with new and plastic materials. He keeps a youthful mind. He does not fear change, for he knows that life is change. He looks ahead. Always surrounded by younger men and immature boys, he knows that only by a sympathetic imagination can he guide their energy and enthusiasm, the motive power of progress, into the paths of wisdom. That is why it is a happy thing to belong to a college, because it has no end, because it is always beginning over again, with boys and girls at the age of discovery and of adventure, and helping them to find a larger life.

"You are sailing, sir, for the sunny Riviera, where the olive and the orange grow on terraces above the blue Mediterranean, where the color and the fragrance of flowers will carry you far from the rigors of a Rochester winter. In those mild and indolent climes one is reminded of Tennyson's "Land of the Lotus Eaters":

In the afternoon we came into a land
In which it seemed always afternoon.

"But to those of us who are getting along past the meridian of our years as college teachers, it sometimes seems as if in the afternoon we come into a land in which it is always morning.

"And so to you, Mr. President, at the end of another decade and the beginning of another well-earned holiday, we wish you a good voyage, a quiet rest, and a safe return."

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Planning a Significant Commencement

With snow in the air and covering the ground, it is a bit difficult to orient one's mind to thoughts of Commencement at this writing. But we trust spring will have come, literally as well as chronologically, by the time this reaches our readers. And in any event there will be no other issue of this magazine before the annual celebration has come and gone again; hence a few words regarding plans and prospects. The eightieth Commencement in our history, it should prove our most significant and interesting thus far, marking as it will the introduction to the new river campus in nearly completed form and a farewell to the old campus as the home of the men.

The season will open, in a preliminary way, on Thursday evening, June 12, with the annual Commencement concert in Kilbourn Hall, given by members of the Eastman School faculty. Friday, the 13th, will not figure in any sinister way, for it will be Class Day on the old campus, followed by the customary series of intramural alumni ball games at 4:30 P.M. and fraternity reunions in the evening. It will be a day to be particularly appreciated, since it will furnish the last play spell on the old campus for the men and the farewell fraternity reunions in the old houses, which have been homes for so many generations of fraternity men.

Saturday, June 14, will be Alumni Day, and, save for the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees at 10 A.M., the alumni will have the stage to themselves throughout the day. Class reunions at noon will bring back the classes of 1882, '83, '84 and '85; 1901, '02, '03 and '04, and 1920, '21, '22 and '23 under the Dix plan.

The alumni office has been in communication with these classes for several weeks, through their Alumni Council representatives. Most of them have requested mailing lists and have been active on the project for some time. The class of 1880, under the leadership of Charles H. Wiltsie, is also working hard on a real comeback for its fiftieth anniversary, hoping to maintain the precedent set by other fiftieth reunion classes in capturing the Cubley Cup, despite the competition anticipated from some of the younger classes.

For the general Alumni Day celebration, starting at 2 o'clock, we plan to get back onto the new campus, from which we have been partially excluded for the past two years because of construction activities. If a baseball diamond is not ready, the main athletic field will be in shape to permit staging the annual Alumni-Varsity baseball game there, as well as the incidental program of miscellaneous pastimes. Time will also be reserved, of course, for a tour of the new campus and buildings, several of which will be found to be completed.
and most of them far advanced. The big dinner and evening program will be held on the floor of the new gymnasium, and an attempt is being made to give the latter much more of a real college flavor than has been true of recent evening performances.

The baccalaureate service will be held at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning in the Baptist Temple, with President Rhees preaching the sermon. At 8 o'clock Sunday evening the annual Phi Beta Kappa address will be delivered in Kilbourn Hall by Dr. Christian Gauss, dean of the college of Princeton University since 1925 and professor of modern language in that institution since 1907. The public is privileged to hear Dean Gauss, who is reputed to be an entertaining speaker.

Ex-Ambassador Houghton Coming

Commencement Day itself will fall on Monday, June 16, with the graduation exercises in the Eastman Theatre as usual at 10 A. M. The administration counts itself fortunate to be able to announce as speaker of the day Hon. Alanson B. Houghton, of Corning, N. Y., until recently ambassador to Great Britain. A prominent citizen and business man of his community, Dr. Houghton has also given notable public service to his state and nation. He was twice a Republican presidential elector and served for two terms in the House of Representatives from the 37th New York District. In February, 1922, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Germany and in 1925 was appointed to the same important post at the Court of St. James.

His academic record shows him to be a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1886, and holder of an LL.D. degree, conferred by his Alma Mater in 1927. He is also a trustee of Hobart and of St. Stephens College.

The graduation exercises will be followed at 1 o'clock by the annual alumni luncheon in the Alumni Gymnasium. This will be an unusually significant event this year, as it will mark the last formal function to be observed by the alumni on the old campus after a tenure of seventy years, and there will undoubtedly be some ceremonial recognition of this fact in the program. The day and season will come to a close with the annual president's reception in the Memorial Art Gallery, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock.

H. A. S.

A Welcome Personality

The world is richly stocked with metals. First there is iron, which is hard and may be converted into sharp tools; then there is copper, which is malleable and a conductor of heat and electricity; besides there are feather-light aluminum, heavy lead, liquid quicksilver and many others. Each has unique properties and, in consequence, a special value, a particular utility. Thus there is a small group which does not tarnish—the noble metals. And though gold is indeed less vital to our industry than many another, it is yet the one that we value most, that we like best to have near us. Its warm, rich glow is always the same.

Men are much like metals. There are those that are keen and penetrating; others that are pliant and impressionable; still others that are rigid, or mercurial, or resilient. All have their places; the brilliant beside the dull. Corresponding to the noble metals, there are men who are characterized by a certain constancy under diverse conditions, by a suppleness, and a quiescent perseverance. These are always welcome wherever they go, because they never dazzle by silvery brilliance, nor yet restrain by leaden inertia.

Such a one was Arthur Schutt. His was a friendship which needed no polishing; his was a loyalty which would not rust; and if, even as gold, his genial nature did not lend itself to be tempered or tooled, it always preserved the mellow lustre of subdued humor and quiet wit, the warm glow of good-fellowship. If we value our steels, our copper and our alloys, it is yet only gold that we treasure.

Perhaps, when we rejoice to see a return of friendliness to our battle-scarred world, or when we feel our hand clasped more warmly than usual, or when an eye looks into ours more trustingly, the thought will grow upon us that the quiet good nature and the kindness of heart of our friend and comrade, now no longer smiling from his own honest brown eyes, have been given to us all. For surely, the energy, the ambition of so young a life does not end abruptly; there must be continuity, even where our eyes cannot follow it.

Art was no genius, no giant; but, what means more than all, he was truly human; and, indeed, what perhaps he most wished to be, a real, good scout.

RONALD W. P. KING, '27.
In order to understand the treaty which Mr. Henry L. Stimson and his colleagues brought back last month from London, and which soon will be before the Senate of the United States for ratification, it is necessary to consider briefly the course of events with regard to naval affairs since 1922. In that year the principal naval powers, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, subscribed to the naval arms agreement of Washington. This agreement limited the number of capital ships, which might be maintained by each power, and fixed a ratio which should express this limitation, a ratio of 5 units for the United States and Great Britain, 3 units for Japan, and 1.75 units for France and Italy. For the first time in modern history the principal states of the world came to partial accord with regard to the size of the naval forces which they should maintain.

An Unsatisfactory Agreement

But this agreement, it will be understood, applied only to one class of ships, or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say to two classes, since air-craft carriers were also limited. It left the various signatory states entirely free to build as they might see fit in cruisers under 10,000 tons, in destroyers and in submarines, and it was not long before, taking advantage of this freedom, the British government, acting on the advice of the Admiralty, began to carry through a rather ambitious program with regard to cruisers. This program awakened some concern among elements influential politically in the United States, and in 1927 the Coolidge administration gave its consent to a three-power naval conference, which was held in the summer of that year. Unhappily, this conference made no progress in dealing with what was becoming an increasingly vexatious problem.

The United States went into the discussions intent upon securing the recognition of parity with Great Britain; what it hoped for was a scaling down of the ambitious British program to make such parity possible; but it found the British government very unwilling to make concessions on this matter. Moreover, even if an agreement could have been reached upon the principle of parity and upon a certain fixed tonnage, it seems probable that the discussions of 1927 would have been broken down on the question of the type of ships which should be built. The United States wished to build mostly 10,000-ton cruisers with 8-inch guns; the British wanted to build lighter cruisers with 6-inch guns. The two powers could not agree upon any way of reconciling these divergent views.

Favorable Trend of Events

In the course of the next two years, however, the course of events made agreement more feasible. In the first place, the passage of the fifteen-cruiser bill by the American Congress in the last days of the Coolidge administration made it clear to thoughtful men in Great Britain that the alternative to agreement with the United States might easily be a dangerous naval competition, and gave impetus to a movement looking toward a new conference. In the second place, the victory of the British Labor Party in the elections of the spring of 1929 brought into power a political group much more disposed to a moderate naval program and to an accord with Washington; and in the third place, the accession of Mr. Hoover to the presidency established in the White House a man with a great interest in international problems and a strong desire to accomplish results in behalf of international understanding.

Negotiations were soon resumed; in the fall Mr. MacDonald, the British premier, paid a visit to the United States, and in the famous talks with the president on the Rapidan, did much toward smoothing the way for a settlement; and in January the new naval conference opened its sessions at London.

Aims of London Conference

The London conference, as projected by the British government, was to be a five-power conference, including all the states which had subscribed to the agreements of Washington. This was logical enough in theory, indeed more than logical, for the building program of Great Britain is inevitably dependent upon that of the Continental European powers; indeed, the stoutly-held British theory is that the British navy should be equal to that of the two largest European navies combined.
In practice, however, great difficulties arose in dealing with this aspect of the matter, due to the rivalry of France and Italy. The Italians demanded parity with France, the same parity which had been conceded to them with regard to capital ships in the Washington treaty; the French consistently refused to recognize this demand, contending that their geographical position and colonial empire justified their need of a larger fleet than that of their Latin neighbor. It was found impossible to reconcile these two viewpoints, and the London conference, therefore, had to content itself with a three-power, and not a five-power agreement.

This three-power agreement was made possible, first of all, by the attitude of the Labor government in Great Britain, which voluntarily lopped twenty cruisers off the program of its predecessor to make understanding possible. The dispute with regard to types of cruisers was settled by providing that the United States might build eighteen large cruisers to the British fifteen, three of these, however, to be completed after 1935; and by conceding to the British a slight superiority in the smaller type of vessel.

With regard to the Japanese, complicated negotiations took place on the question of whether the Washington ratios should be maintained, or whether Japan should be conceded 70% instead of 60% of the strength of the British and the Americans; the final result was a compromise, inclining strongly, however, toward the Japanese point of view. Even so, Japanese naval authorities are by no means enthusiastic about the result.

**Capital Ships Suspended**

A third important aspect of the three-power agreement was with regard to a holiday in capital ships. It was agreed that the powers should not undertake any replacements in this type of vessel. The practical results of this arrangement are likely to be far-reaching. It is exceedingly unlikely that building operations in dreadnoughts, once suspended, will be resumed; none of the powers represented at London desire to build them; and it does not seem over-optimistic to assume that the London treaty will mark the end of the construction of this most expensive kind of naval armament.

**Conflict of Opinion**

The London treaty will not meet the expectations of the most ardent of the peace enthusiasts. There have been many persons in the United States who have doubted, and who still doubt, the wisdom or necessity of our having a navy as large as that of Britain, and who contend, with some reason, that the defense problems of a small island with far-flung colonial dominions are rather different and far more serious than those of a state extending across a mighty continent. The agreement just signed commits this country to a building program that may cost as much as $1,000,000,000; and, though it is easy to say that we should have had to spend still more had this accord not been consummated, it is clear that the hopes of reduction held out before the conference opened have been disappointed.

The most extreme nationalists will also be discontented with the treaty. They will naturally dislike the restrictions which it imposes upon American liberty of action in naval matters, especially in the building of 10,000-ton cruisers, and they are likely, also, to be critical of the fact that the London accord does not give parity at once, but forces this country to build up to parity, partly in a type of vessel the value of which for American naval needs is doubtful.

**Some Encouraging Aspects**

But middle-of-the-road opinion will doubtless accept the London understanding...
as the best that was obtainable in the circumstances. Opponents of the treaty, who are disappointed with what they regard as the meagerness of its achievements, should remember that the very existence of a pact, limiting and defining the strength of the three greatest navies in the world, is an achievement of large importance. There is nothing like it in recorded history; and the making of this first agreement sets a precedent that may well be controlling for the future.

The danger of a competition in naval armaments, with its poisonous effect upon international relations and its threat to the peace of the world, has been definitely eliminated, so far as the United States, Great Britain and Japan are concerned. This, in itself, ought to justify the compact. Add to this the steps taken toward the elimination of the dreadnought, already explained, and the case for approving it becomes still stronger. It would be a Utopian sort of idealism which would reject this measure of progress because more had not been done. International progress must be slow; and those who would promote it must learn to be content with moderate gains, rather than sweeping victories.

As for those who oppose the treaty from contrary grounds, there is little perhaps that can be said to persuade them. If one really desires independence rather than friendly co-operation, and a stark assertion of national power rather than the establishment of understandings based upon compromise, then the London accord and the whole trend toward international friendship must be accounted wrong. It must, however, be said that the naval authorities, including the Secretary of the Navy, who participated in the London conference, do not believe that it sacrifices any vital American interest, and one might go farther and point out that it writes into an international instrument the recognition by the government of Great Britain of the principle of naval parity with the United States. More than this the most ardent navalists would hardly have dared hope three years ago.

**Fate of the Treaty**

What will happen to this new international instrument in the Senate of the United States remains to be seen. Senator Borah, not the most dependable of senators in such matters, but highly influential both as chairman of the Senate committee and as a leader of the Western Republican group, has announced that he is for the treaty. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the Democratic leader, and one of the delegates at the conference, will bring his admittedly high abilities to bear in favor of ratification and will carry much weight with his colleagues of the minority party. Senator David A. Reed, also a delegate, will be a tower of strength to the friends of ratification.

But bitter opposition is to be expected. Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, is by no means friendly. Neither is Senator Hiram Johnson, or his colleague, Senator Shortridge. McKellar, of Tennessee, is also extremely critical, and our own Senator Copeland by no means to be depended upon.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to assume that the approval of the treaty is a foregone conclusion. In the long run, however, the Senate of the United States, whatever criticisms may be directed against it, is ruled by the force of public opinion, as it manifests itself in the individual constituencies of the members. It is this public opinion which will decide the issue with regard to the treaty of London.

**++**

**Our Second Youngest College President**

Upon his appointment a year ago to the presidency of the University of Chicago at the surprising age of thirty, Robert M. Hutchins was naturally accorded a great deal of publicity as the youngest college or university president in America. Now a Rochester alumnus steps into the limelight with the distinction of being the second youngest college president in these United States. He is Dr. Kenneth Irving Brown, who was recently appointed president of Hiram College in Ohio.

While we have no record of Dr. Brown’s age, it is presumably not many years more than thirty, for he only graduated from the University in 1918—and with sufficient distinction to capture a Phi Beta Kappa key. He was an ensign in the Naval Reserve in 1918-19, following which he entered Harvard for graduate work in English, obtaining his doctorate there in 1924. He then traveled and studied abroad for nine months under a Harvard fellowship and in 1925 became professor of Biblical literature in Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, from which position he was called to assume the stewardship of Hiram.
Hiram College is naturally not so large as the University of Chicago, but is older, having been established in 1850, simultaneously with Rochester, which places it among the older of the Ohio colleges. Like Rochester, it was founded as a small, cultural college and is regarded with respect in its field. It is located in the town of the same name, about thirty miles from Cleveland. According to recently published statistics, it is about the size of Hobart, having 329 students and twenty-nine faculty members.

The Newman Club of Rochester

To meet the needs of Catholic students in public or non-sectarian institutions of higher learning an organization of Catholic students, known as the Newman Club, has sprung up and become national in its scope. It is located in the non-Catholic universities, colleges and normal schools of the United States and Canada, approved in each instance by the bishop of the locality affected, and its purposes are described as religious, educational and social.

The University of Rochester has been successfully represented by such an organization since last fall, when the Rt. Rev. John Francis O’Hern, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, with the approval of the University authorities, appointed Rev. John M. Sellinger as the spiritual director of university students in the city of Rochester and vicinity. He has an office at 42 Prince Street, has been heard as a speaker at the chapel exercises of the college and has already won a place for himself among the students by his genial and friendly personality.

Desiring to acquaint our interested alumni with this newest organized activity on our campus, we requested Father Sellinger to give us a statement regarding the nature and aims of the Newman Club, and he has kindly obliged with the following:

"The first Newman Club was established in October, 1893, at the University of Pennsylvania by Dr. Timothy Harrington, assisted by Dr. James J. Walsh, Dr. Joseph Walsh, Dr. John J. Gilbride, and Dr. John J. Robrecht, all of the class of 1895. The new organization was warmly welcomed and has spread rapidly, so that in November, 1929, it had been established in 165 institutions throughout the United States and Canada.

"In forming the Newman Club at the University of Rochester, it is not our intention to maintain an organization that will make us clannish or narrow in a religious sense, but one that will foster the spiritual, intellectual and social interests of the Catholic students of this University and weld them together into a common union; that will promote the best interests of the University and its students wherever possible; and will aid in the work of the Church.

"This is to be a club of Catholic culture and of Catholic fellowship, which purposes to make its members educated Catholic ladies and gentlemen. We shall endeavor to accomplish this purpose by the use of elements which are religious, educational and social, under the patronage of Cardinal Newman. As a student and professor at Oxford, as the greatest master of English in the nineteenth century, John Henry Newman has an especial appeal to college students.

"We have formed the Newman Club of the University of Rochester from the Catholic students of the College for Men, the College for Women, the Eastman School of Music, the School of Medicine and Dentistry, the School of Nursing and the Dental Dispensary, and have been accorded a warm and enthusiastic response in our endeavors by these 180 students. Considerable success has rewarded the efforts of all concerned, and much real information concerning Catholic beliefs and practices has been given to our non-Catholic friends.

"Every alumnus and alumna of the University, who is interested in the objects of the Newman Club, is cordially invited to become a member of the Alumni Guild, which is now being instituted.

"The officers of the club for this year have been Harold Kemp, ’30, president; Marie Freer, ’31, vice-president; Ruth Walsh, R. D. D., ’30, secretary; Marie Harper, E. S. M., ’30, treasurer. We extend to Dr. Rhees and his associates our heartfelt appreciation for their many acts of kindness and sympathetic helpfulness in the establishment of the organization; and pledge them our loyalty and assistance in the furtherance of their endeavors."
Dean Weld’s Alma Mater Is Congratulatory

Wooster College, Ohio, naturally takes some satisfaction in the continued success of Dr. William Ernest Weld, our new dean, who graduated from that institution in 1903. The November issue of the Wooster Alumni Bulletin reprinted several paragraphs from the story regarding Dean Weld, which appeared in the June-July issue of this magazine, concluding its quotation with our statement that Rochester representatives had been told that, while Dr. Weld would make an ideal man for the position, they could not hope to get him; but that nevertheless Rochester had him. To this statement the Wooster alumni editor adds the following interesting and significant comment:

“And that, we might remark, is a distinct triumph for Rochester. Mighty indeed are several institutions which sought to dissuade Weld to leave Columbia. Before his eyes have been dangled academic prizes of the choicest kind. Always, until now, he preferred to stay at Columbia. Now he departs to an institution of the urban type which is coming into increasing prominence in national life.

“Wooster congratulates him and Rochester.”

Deploring Varsity Color

Mr. Editor:—Since there seems to be some uncertainty as to the proper nomenclature with which to decorate the new campus, the writer, being a firm and consistent believer in the continued availability and fitness of those splendid and memorable old University colors of steel gray and blue that obtained fifty years ago, would respectfully propose that the new campus be labeled “QUARANTINE” so as to furnish a really descriptive, not to say “companionate,” name to go with a University student body that from somebody’s choice marches and enthuses under a yellow gongfalon.

Fancy a liberal arts college, a dental school and particularly a medical college functioning under a banner of such questionable hue, a pale and sickly color, not to say friendless, that with far more appropriateness might be flung to the breeze, on occasion, from the apex of the hospital annex. This pathetic situation would drive one almost to drink or tears, but lacking both, the writer is shooting an alleged poetical “limerick” at the Alumni Review editor, just to see if it will “get by”:

A high school athletic young fellow
To enter some college was “mellow.”
Nearly Rochester won,
“But,” said he, “I won’t run
For a Varsity whose colors are yellow.”

Wavelance.
(C. W. Lansing, ’80.)

A Lesson in Democracy

In one of the crowded schools of one of our crowded cities was a boy whose name had not always been Johnny Morris, but one which is more frequently selected for children born in those countries whose self-determination has not yet been determined upon by the League of Nations. Incidentally, he was the boy whose mother had refused to comply with the teacher’s request for more frequent ablutions, on the ground that they removed the sap from the body and thus encouraged tuberculosis.

In the same school was also entered Reginald Montmorency, who, alas, had never had any other name, and who had taken a morning bath as long as he could remember and then somewhat longer. Now the juxtaposition of the initials of their last names placed these boys together as seatmates. It was but natural that the effluvium emanating from Morris should offend the olfactory sensibilities of Reginald, whose mother had always seen to it that only the most cultivated taste in sachet powders should be exercised in the fitting of his boudoir.

It was, therefore, by a series of easy steps that Reginald’s complaint to his mother was passed on to his teacher, and thence to the school superintendent, who was a very wise man. After carefully considering the situation, the superintendent said within himself:

“There are just three courses I may pursue:
A Significant Study of College Architecture

Review of Work Which Cites Rochester Development

By Richard L. Greene, '26
Instructor in English

American colleges in general are not suffering these days from any lack of publicity. The intellectual, social and moral aspects of life in the academic community have been recorded and judged by countless critical pens in the last few years, and today the editor of a standard monthly would almost as soon go to press without an article on prohibition as without one on "What is wrong with our colleges?" The president and his millionaire quarry, the professor, the raucous alumnus, the Gold Coast clubman, the co-ed, the hired athlete, these and other figures in the collegiate scene have been "exposed" in many thousand words. The actual physical background of that scene, the campus and its architecture, has had far less attention in writings for the general public. The theme of college buildings has been pretty much left to the writers of songs, who find "walls" and "halls" a most convenient rime.

Importance of Architecture

Such neglect is hardly deserved. Granted that stone walls do not a college make, as they do not a prison, still in either case, as the convict observed, they help to create the illusion. It is all very well to turn, as many do, from the masses of brick and limestone with the conventional remark about Mark Hopkins and a log, but it must be remembered that even complete deforestation could hardly accommodate the present-day hordes of students in this fashion, to say nothing of the noticeable scarcity of Mark Hopkinses.

"An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man——" yes, to the thoughtful hero-worshipper, but to the general public it is as likely to be identified with the lengthened shadow of a chapel-belfry, if not of a pair of goal-posts. Let Oxford be named, and in most minds an image of Magdalen Tower will rise sooner than pious thoughts of Wolsey or Duke Humphrey or Benjamin Jowett. When a Harvard man meets an occasion where he feels it safe for a little emotion to show itself, he is more likely to sing of the Yard than of President Eliot.

The physical equipment of a college is more than a "plant"; its steps have a virtue that comes only from being sat on, and its walls are the holier for the class ivies that have died under them.

It is good, therefore, to see college buildings made the subject, not of a perfunctory article, but of a whole book, particularly when it is such a handsome and informing book as the recently published College Architecture in America (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1929) of Charles Z. Klauder and Herbert C. Wise. The first-named is the architect of many successful academic groups, and the work is eloquent, even in its rather conspicuous lack of literary style, of the practical experience behind it. To any college officer the volume should be one of intense interest. To the Rochester alumnus it is gratifying because of its recognition of the significance of the University's current building operations on that nameless terrain which the present writer votes to call the river campus.

Rochester's Site and Plan

The plan of the new College for Men is printed in the chapter on "General Development Plans," together with those of Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota and
others. It is commented on in the text as follows:

"The topography plays a vitally important part in any development plan. If the site is level, a symmetrical and formal scheme is generally conceded to be the most appropriate; although there are cases where such a scheme has been carried out upon a hillside and this by means of terraces and greens upon different levels. . . . Rugged and irregular sites generally require a similarly irregular grouping of buildings, if for no other reason than to fit them to the ground. . . . At the University of Rochester, however, a right-angled plan has been adopted upon a plateau within the bend of the Genesee River, where natural boundary lines are quite irregular."

The advantages of Rochester's new site are emphasized by such a paragraph as this:

"For a building unit like that indicated above to lie close to and opening its arms to a busy public thoroughfare is manifestly objectionable. For it to open upon a quiet suburban thoroughfare is better. For it to open upon no public thoroughfare at all is best. It is always a misfortune for a public thoroughfare to run across a college or university campus. At long settled institutions the public highway is a condition of their existence, but if an institution is settling upon a new site, every effort should be made to thrust public avenues to one side in order to have none upon the campus, but those which the college can call its own, which it can regulate and the traffic of which is not obtrusive or alien to the life of the institution itself.

"It cannot be too emphatically stated that the central unit of the campus—the central green—should have no thoroughfares but footpaths across it or beside it. Yet we have seen development plans, the center of which is a wide public avenue and the buildings arranged in an approximately straight row on either side of it. This would seem to offer a continuous distraction to students and would deprive the university for all time of that distinction which comes from having a domain of its own. Universities like Wisconsin and Rochester, in having their campuses securely removed from public thoroughfares, are well advantaged."

Compactness Recommended

Other observations in this chapter show the consonance of ideas between the authors and those who have had the planning of our own campus:

"It is well to regard a library as perhaps the first of all buildings, constituting a source of knowledge, and to place it in a central location. As it is a building of monumental character and having a considerable mass, it lends itself to playing a dominating architectural role. . . ."

"In some of the large universities in the East the distance between buildings is so great that twenty minutes is consumed from the end of one class until a student sits down in a class in another building remote from the first. There was no particular reason for such a condition, and it can be avoided by new institutions. Buildings should be compactly located."

The seemingly large expenditure which it was necessary to make for subterranean work on the new campus is justified by the verdict of Messrs. Klauder and Wise:

"For the practical ends of supplying steam, water and electricity the only system of underground communication that can eventually prevail is afforded by tunnels. These should be built for permanence, with reinforced concrete walls and roof and large enough in cross section to accommodate present and future piping and yet leave enough clear space for employees to walk through them. . . . In fine, underground tunnels are a problem that should be bravely faced and solved by adopting them. . . . In order to minimize the length of tunnel, advantage should be taken of basements of building. At the development now under construction for the University of Rochester, the tunnel gradually ascends from a distant heating plant to the central campus, in traversing which it is made two stories high; the lower one contains the piping and the upper serves as a corridor for the use of students in going from building to building in bad weather."

Union and Fraternity Houses

Although the plans for the Rochester Student Union were not prepared in time to be noticed in the book, they call for just the kind of building and organization which is there recommended:

"The predominant character of the building should be homelike, for it is indeed a home for the student, and yet more. It is his club, and yet more; for it combines the comforts and conveniences of a club with those of a hotel. And yet it is more than a hotel, for all these comforts are merged in the pervasive atmosphere of the college of the student's choice, and he has as a member of the Union a direct personal interest in its activities. The Union building is the daily haunt where he and his friends meet, talk, work and play."

Messrs. Klauder and Wise make a vigorous plea for exactly the same kind of architectural supervision over fraternity building plans which obtains on the new Rochester campus:

"The principle we would urge to be established is this. If fraternities are to be left entirely free, each to design its own building, they should then be relegated to sites in the background of the college group, unseen from the campus. . . . On the other hand, if they will assume their part in aiding the college to plan, they may open up fine architectural possibilities for both the fraternity and the college group. . . . They may then have an appropriate place allotted them where they can but enhance the general architectural scheme."

The old campus is represented in the book by a good photograph of the Memorial Art Gallery, which shines among the art buildings of other institutions like the gem that it is. The Gallery is also cited in the text as an example of one of the three general types of well-planned art museums.
Early College Architecture

Anderson Hall causes Rochester's inclusion in the list of colleges to which this generalization on Mid-Victorian academic architecture applies:

"Some of the western colleges sprang from several two-and-a-half story buildings of the dwelling-house type, but another and distinctive type of initial building is found in the large halls erected between 1850 and 1870. These reveal the lack of architectural understanding and direction which was general throughout the country during the period which followed the Greek revival. They are of considerable lateral extent, of a height of four or five stories, having usually a tower, often a mansard roof or dome or even parapets, turrets and crenellations, the walls embellished with quoins, the window arches with heavy projecting voussoirs, all of which betrayed a borrowing from several architectural styles, rather than a true following of any. Indeed these buildings are not unlike a magnified residence or mansion of their day."

The comment of the authors on these outmoded structures is sympathetic and wise. May the designers of future buildings on the old campus remember it:

"We have no fault to find with these buildings as they now exist, though it is difficult to dispel from the mind the hazard of fire. If they are in good repair, they present a condition and point of departure on which any plan of architectural expansion of the institution should be based."

Sinister Influences of Today

The words with which Messrs. Klauder and Wise close their chapter on "Administration and Academic Buildings" deserve to be widely quoted:

"There are sinister forces today militating against the designing of fine academic buildings for colleges and universities. It has been said that these buildings are teaching workshops, but little removed in their function and incapable of being widely distinguished architecturally from laboratories where teaching is supplemented by the manipulation of objects and materials. . . . We have seen factories far more pleasing architecturally than some of these teaching buildings 'vertically striped' by solid piers monotonously alternating with vertical rows of windows. These new structures of an over-practical type are a far cry from the old and now obsolete buildings with their small—often round-headed—windows, in which much knowledge was imparted to students . . . who were not, however, made blind by the process. We are not defending all the old structures nor condemning all the new—but we urge the utmost encouragement to be given an architect who is striving to endow his building with some distinctive character and happy individuality, even though extreme pedagogical and hygienic opinions may have to be curbed thereby."

The utilitarian ideal of higher education is strong today, and the aesthetic and social imponderables are having a hard time of it. But there are those with faith to believe that the conception of an Alma Mater will not change to that of an electric incubator, and that the buildings which are to rise on American campuses in the 1930's and '40's will not lead the casual visitor to inquire, "What do they make up there, A.B.'s or B. V. D.'s?"

On the Road with University Troubadours

By Howard W. Witt, '32

On Wednesday morning, April 30, the combined musical clubs—the college Glee Club and the Little Symphony from the Eastman School—hopped off the Lehigh's crack train, grabbed various articles of duffel, hailed cabs and set out for homes and fraternity houses. This year's trip to Washington and New York City was acclaimed as a success from the point of view of good performances and enthusiastic listeners.

The clubs pulled out of Rochester on Tuesday night, April 22, amidst a flurry of snow and alongside the gurgling waters of the Genesee. It wasn't long before we found out that several of the gang had never traveled in Pullmans before. Bill jumped up and down in his berth, admiring the snug comfort (?) of the bunk.

Thanks to a few kind souls, cards were produced and we played Wild Eights, Hearts and a few intellectual games. Those untried, aforementioned Pullman "first-nighters," bubbling over with curiosity concerning their bunks, soon decided to go to bed. Someone suggested a march to the club car before "shut-eye." A few rotund business men had gathered there for a bite to eat. A surveyal of the price list of sandwiches and ginger ale showed but a series of exorbitant compensations. Finally we decided to split a bottle of ginger ale and make a grab for any toast left by the aforesaid gentlemen.

Ho! Hum! Some wisecracker said we would pass through beautiful scenery about
7 A. M. Being an ardent naturalist, we fell for the gag, rising from a restless sleep about 6:30. Perchance we happened to pass a town by the name of Harmony. Somebody suggested a similarly named town—Concord, famous for some Revolutionary battle. (Ed. Note: The battle of Concord?) (Author's Note: How do I know? I wasn't there.)

"Concord is famous for its grapes, isn't it?" asked Bill.

"Yeah, they probably fired grapeshot," we answered, whereupon we fell victim to a series of blows, weakened fortunately by a lack of vigor so early in the A. M.

Washington! The town looked rather inviting, as we stepped from the Union Depot. Green and blooming trees and flowers were quite a sight after the drab limbs and naked soil of Rochester. All about us eager cab drivers, seeing that lost expression in our eyes, tried to induce us to see the sights for various sums. But our marvelous reserve staved off the advances, and we walked toward the capitol building. Again we were assailed by the guides. A bit confused we lost our reserve and gave in. Following behind a mob of school children and school teachers, we ambled along, seeing nothing, hearing nothing and paying for the privilege.

Someone suggested climbing up to the dome. So we did. Poor Bill! For some reason his feet began to hurt. The climb was a long one, three hundred and sixty-five steps. At the top we paused and looked at the city. Then down again. When we finally reached the bottom, Bill was having troubles. He refused to go another step. But we dragged him off to the Supreme Court, the House and the Senate.

A cute lunchroom or tea shoppe (can be spelled "shop") provided a well-appreciated meal. A trip to the Congressional Library (where they keep pictures) and we found that we must return at once to the First Congregational Church, where we would leave for the Walter Reed Memorial Hospital. Our program here was very much appreciated, being transmitted to all the wards by means of an amplifying system.

The evening concert went off well, in spite of a small audience. The church in which we sang was the one attended by Mr. Coolidge, when he so silently roomed and boarded at the White House.

On the return to the depot, a small Ford happened to glide in front of our bus, and the irresistible force meeting a very susceptible object, the Ford was put out of the running for the time being. Waffles, coffee and ice cream finished a busy day.

The next morning we left the train, climbed into busses and onto a ferry, bound for America's fairest-sized metropolis. We stayed at one of New York's most modern hotels in the heart of the theater district. (This is not advertising.) A couple hours of sleep, showers, letter-writing and a brisk walk finished up the afternoon.

Poor Bill and his wornout feet! Seeing a notice that the hotel provided much service, including a medico, he decided to have his feet examined. The said doctor placed two tiny strips around Bill's heel and asked for the small sum of five dollars. But life is full of little pleasantries.

Busses provided the transportation out to Jamaica, Long Island, where we sang to a slightly larger audience than the previous night. A dance, bowling and pool-shooting in the basement of the church occupied the boys until it was time to leave.

Friday morning with nothing to do, we conceived the idea that by staying in bed until around 10 or 11 o'clock we could cut out breakfast and eat only two meals, saving a sprightly sum for other things. A noisy trip to Battery Park on the Open Air Line or elevated resulted in our seeing Ellis Island on the inside. We were just in time to witness the deportation of some sixty men and women, stowaways, criminals, boundary jumpers and the like.

That night we were to sing again in a church. Due to the fact that half of the seats were torn up, we sang to almost a full house. Dr. Harold S. Stewart, loyal alumnus from Oak Park, Ill., was present at the concert to cheer us up. After it was over, we went to see George Hutchinson, '27, Rochester biologist who is working at Columbia.

Saturday morning found us again sleeping late. A bunch of the boys went down to the Stock Exchange to watch the stock being watered. A trip of inspection aboard the Mauretania concluded the morning's work. After lunch we took a bus ride down Fifth Avenue to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where an interesting collection of arms and armor absorbed most of our attention. In honor of our visit Grover Whalen, professed overlord of New York, threw a big police parade, showing off every branch of the police department.

That evening we sang at the Metropolitan Auditorium—the official alumni concert of the trip. Charles A. Brown, '79, another
Chicago alumni leader, active in everything that has to do with the University, was on deck to show the boys the old Chicago spirit as well. (This brought back memories of the great time given us last year.)

Sunday morning presented a new problem. Daylight saving time didn't agree with our watches, so we ate, slept, sang and made merry on a wobbly schedule. We arose finally at 1:30 and decided to eat. A long bus trip to Greenwich Village and back to Grant's Tomb gave us another appetite.

Monday morning we were pulled out of bed to sing at a Yonkers high school. The man who introduced us pointed us out as a sample of a college glee club, but did we grow angry? No, for later on in the same speech he remarked that we were an inspiration. (Not so bad for a morning's work.) In the afternoon, after dodging through millions of cabs, we got to Station WOR, where we curdled the air with melodies. The evening found the bunch split up to go to several musical comedies.

The next morning we were roused at the ungodly hour of 6 o'clock. Again we jammed into busses and set out this time for New Jersey. We sang at two high schools; one paying for the bus trip, the other giving us our lunch. (The second school lost money.) Attractive waitresses, plus the ambitious spirit of the gang, soon dispelled the grouches brought forth by the early rising.

As was the custom of an afternoon, we took long showers and dirtied countless towels. Then we had to pack our stuff and check out, as we were to leave that night. The concert that evening was in Yonkers, and "a goodly crowd was there." A dance, somewhat apocopated by the necessity for leaving for home, put the finishing touches on the evening. More waffles, pancakes, fruit salad, coffee, and we got aboard the cars, tired but happy.

There were no casualties, save for the poor Ford, and but one case of homesickness. Poor "Norm" was moaning around for two days before we left for home. Grant was afraid his girl would take someone else to the Women's College dance. Freddy lost his baggage, a waitress spilled ice cream down Ted's back—ah, dear reader, but what of that (or those)?

For those of you who have musical appreciation in your hearts, here is the program we presented. The Glee Club sang Hymn to the Rising Sun, Adoramus Te, Echo Song, Isa Lei, Jabberwocky, Sea Chanties, and two numbers with the orchestra, Gloria from the Twelfth Mass, and The Genesee. The Little Symphony played Overture to Die Entfuhrung aus dem Serail (whew!), Petite Suite, Praeludium, Valse Triste, and one English number, Lyric Pieces. These numbers were written by several men with funny names, so I won't bother to mention them; you probably don't know them personally anyway.

We must mention the Ragpickers, under the direction of Gene Zacker, '30. Outside of two dances and a few numbers at Reed Hospital, they had loads of fun.

The Glee Club this year had as student director, Walter Enright, '30. The manager was Alfred Henderson, '31. (Incidentally "Al" was elected director for next year, the first man to my knowledge to hold both positions.) Of course, we all know that Ted Fitch (they call him Mr. Fitch down at the Eastman School before exams) directed the Glee Club, and Karl Van Hoesen, the Little Symphony. And we cannot leave out "Bucky" Jones, Lehigh special agent, who accompanied us (not on an instrument) all the way out and back.

At all events we had an enjoyable trip, lots of fun, and created a new market for the University of Rochester. And despite two or three rather small audiences, we sang to an aggregate of more than 6,000 people—a record for Rochester trips, so far as we know, and a pretty good week's work.

New Book by Dr. Foth

A new book on "Trade Associations—Their Services to Industry," written by Professor Joseph H. Foth, of the economics department, has just come from the press as we go to press. It is published by the Ronald Press Company, of New York City, and will be reviewed in a coming issue. Professor Foth has been making a study of the trade association movement for the past fourteen years, having written his thesis on a phase of the subject when he obtained his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1924. He wrote the present work last year, while on a sabbatical leave spent in Washington, D. C., for that express purpose.

'91. William A. Perrin, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., is now located at 411 N Jay St, Tacoma, Wash.
REVIEW

Commencement this year should exert a double pull. It will appeal to the mental reactions, both of anticipation and retrospection, witnessing a welcome to the new and a farewell to the old. The first Commencement on our new campus in a state resembling its final form, it will be the last on the old campus of so many blessed memories. No alumnus with any healthy curiosity for our future, or any real sentiment for our past, will care to miss it.

Hail and Farewell

There is a well-meaning committee of the faculty and administration which honestly believes that it is going to dedicate the new river campus next fall. But that committee is destined to find itself several months late. For the alumni are going to take care of that thing, actually if not ceremonially, on Alumni Day, June 14. The alumni took over the new site back in June, 1924, and it is only fitting that they should perform a like function for the near-completed campus during the coming June.

Conquering the Asterisk

Medical science is gradually triumphing over premature death. One disease after another, formerly rated as fatal, is now pronounced curable. A certain alumnus in the medical profession even obtained much unsought publicity recently by restoring to life and vigor a patient whose heart had ceased to beat for several seconds, or possibly minutes. It has remained for us, however, a mere layman, to pull the truly miraculous by resurrecting a man who had been numbered among the deceased through a period of years.

For an alumnus there is no more decisive symptom of mortality than the otherwise innocent asterisk. An asterisk, appearing before his name in the General Catalogue, is supposedly the most completely fatal thing that can happen to him. Overtaken by that symbol, he is normally through with this life, permanently and definitely. It is as conclusive as a tombstone. Until very recently we had never known an alumnus to recover from an asterisk.

But even this is now variable, it seems. For some years past Arnold Lozier Empey, ex-'98, has worn an asterisk in our published roll of alumni. Both he and his friends have accepted his demise without articulate protest. Now a fraternity brother of his informs us that he is alive in the city of Cleveland—so indubitably alive, in fact, that only about three years ago he essayed his initial venture into the perilous realm of matrimony. From the source of our information it would appear that the fraternity-housing campaign committees have no respect for the asterisk; they do not even stop at the grave.

In behalf of whomsoever was responsible for typographically slaying him, we humbly apologize to Mr. Empey. And by the same token we joyfully welcome him back to the state of live alumnihood, restoring to him the full rights and privileges pertaining thereto. He now rates a subscription card to the alumni fund.
A Practical Solution

Too many men are out of work this spring. We are in receipt of a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, asking us to help broadcast an appeal to our more fortunate citizens, that they hasten to offer such employment as may be afforded by necessary repair work and refurbishing about their individual premises. While personally not rating very high as a potential employer, we are glad to pass the word along.

There are two methods to meet the unemployment situation. One is organize commissions, hold conferences, make studies of the problem and arrive at certain theories. The other is to provide employment for those without it. The latter method is not always so easy, but presents certain obvious advantages. And, incidentally, here is a chance to get rid of mowing the lawn, or spading the flower beds, and for once feel righteous about it.

Dental Defenses

They come stalking down the years of our memory—Sozodont, Rubifoam, Kolynos, Calox, Pebecco, Pepsodent, Detoxol, Listerine. This is not a cataloguing of Greek gods and goddesses, nor yet a string of Pullman cars. It is a partial and somewhat chronological enumeration of those dentifrices which have been killing germs, excavating tartar and declaring dividends since the days of our youth. Early every time our wife visits her dentist, she has recommended to her a new preparation, declared to be the most scientifically effective yet; and it is inevitably a rare species, which we must stalk at distant sources and which is never included in bargain sales.

Some of these ointments make our teeth to curl in contemplation. One of them, in superlative advertising spaces and rhetoric, shrieks particularly flamboyant defiance to every type of bacterial menace. It appears that germs do not like it; they go into a death swoon at its merest approach. After a single application of this paste, we sympathize with the germs and doubt not the rhetoric. For what chance would a mere germ have in its environment, when it nearly strangled us?

Another of the group is strangely supported by Messrs. Amos and Andy, although these synthetic Senegambians contribute more to its dividends than to its prophylactic properties. Sozodont is the one which stirs our earliest recollections, and for it we still cherish a soft spot in our heart. For it once told the truth, accidentally but indisputably.

Beside the railroad station of the small village near which we first saw the light, was a long coal shed. Across its side, in letters several feet high, was emblazoned the word, "Sozodont," and in a second line beneath, the amplifying phrase, "for the teeth." In the course of time that village became overshedded. That shed was accordingly bisected and one-half of it removed, presumably to permit passengers to see the town. On the remaining half was left the surprising admonition, "Dont teeth(e)." And after all, in the gustatory vicissitudes of modern civilization, that is probably the one certain remedy for all dental difficulties.

A Grandstand Question

We have a feeling that the description of our future grandstand on an earlier page will be read with a quite general degree of interest. In going out among the alumni we have been surprised at the number and erudite character of those whose first question regarding the new campus has concerned the stadium or grandstand. They may not have asked how many books the library will hold, but they have wanted to know how many people the grandstand will hold.

Aside from any athletic emphasis, this may be only a natural reaction, after all, in this age of economics. For the more books in the library, the greater the represented cost to the University, while the more people in the grandstand, the greater the revenue. Whatever the motive, this is not presented in a spirit of criticism, but only as commentary on an interesting situation. For we must confess to having entertained a certain degree of concern ourselves as to the character and extent of that grandstand.

A Perfectly Good Color

The University has been symbolized by two different color combinations in the course of its history. Once its colors were steel gray and blue; now they are golden yellow and blue. When, why or by whom the change was made, we know not and would welcome light on the subject from any of our readers.

Ever so often an alumnus registers dis-
tress or disdain over our present yellow. Such a one has so expressed himself in no ambiguous terms on another page. We can readily sympathize with him, and with other older alumni, for displaying a predilection for the colors under which they served, even though we hazard the belief that a disinterested artist would pronounce golden yellow to be a richer, warmer and more distinctive color than steel gray. Indeed that consideration may well have accounted for the change.

We cannot sympathize, however, with the feeling that yellow should be discarded on the ground that it connotes cowardice. It is too beautiful a color, backed by too many years of tradition, to be dropped for a mere fantasy, a figment of the mind. We should dislike to see the University shy at its color, no less than its shadow. The open display of yellow as a decoration never has, and never will, denote cowardice. A man who by nature is yellow, so-called, wears his color in his heart and seeks always to conceal it. He never flaunts it on a badge. When our teams really play the game, as they are now doing, uneasiness over the color is seldom, if ever, apparent. And in more than twenty-five years of following Varsity teams, both at home and abroad, we have never known the most rabid of rival student bodies to make any embarrassing reference to our color, either in their cheering, their publications or their general attitude.

One objection to the color may be based on a lack of real knowledge of its character. We have long since abandoned the saffron or lemon yellow, if indeed we ever had it, and are adhering to the rich, golden yellow, as exemplified with reasonable accuracy by the cover of this magazine. In fact, since the unsavory connotation is applied to the name, rather than to the color itself, we might well substitute the term, “gold,” in the years that are to come. That would be a concession to the sensitive critics without actually disturbing our traditional and distinctive combination, as it now exists.

H. A. S.

A Chicago Alumni Dinner of Unusual Interest

The annual dinner meeting of the Central Alumni Association, held at the University Club in Chicago on Tuesday evening, April 1, was featured by the presence of Francis R. Welles, '75, of Bourre, France, donor of six prize scholarships, as a guest of honor, and by the abdication of Samuel M. Havens, '99, from the presidency after a seven-year tenure of office. Nor was the menu itself any mean feature. For once the time-honored breast of a skinny chicken was dethroned. In its stead was borne in a huge platter of deliciously cooked tenderloin steaks, covered with succulent mushrooms arranged to spell the initials, “U. of R.” And those steaks were passed no less than three times!

About the long table, with its generous center pieces of jonquils and daffodils, were seated twenty-two diners—approximately one-half of the alumni in Cook County and a near-record for attendance. Grace was pronounced by Rev. Floyd E. Bernard, '05, Law Weiner, former graduate student in music and chemistry, led the group in singing Rochester songs, with W. Walter Levis, '10, at the piano, and also rendered two solos reminiscent of his recent solo performances with the Glee Club.

A resolution was presented by Rev. Harold S. Stewart, '03, on the death of Dr. Myron E. Adams, '98, former president of the association, which occurred in January.

President Havens extended greetings from Horace E. Burt, '67, upon whom he had called, with the alumni secretary, during the afternoon, and had found as keenly interested as ever. E. R. Gilmore, '89, read a letter from H. Dewitt Reed, '21, for several years the faithful and effective treasurer of the association, who had been obliged, just previously, to resign both his office and his membership because of a change in business connections which had taken him to Denver. Both Mr. Gilmore and President Havens paid tribute to the service rendered by Mr. Reed, and it was voted to send him a night letter of greetings and appreciation.

President Havens gave well-merited credit to the scholarship committee for its splendid achievements thus far in selling the University to the high school principals and students of the Chicago territory and called upon Chairman Charles A. Brown, '79, himself a generous contributor, for his annual report. After acknowledging the generous financial support given to the scholarship project by Mr. Welles, Mr.
Brown spoke of the enthusiastic pleasure of all the members of his committee in the work, which they feel is important to their Alma Mater. He reported that there are now eleven Chicago scholarships, ten of which are endowed. The committee had been interviewing candidates for next fall for some time and was to decide definitely on its new recommendations in the near future.

In expressing gratification at the presence of Mr. Welles, the guest of honor, President Havens paid a glowing tribute to his notable success in life and to his loyalty to his Alma Mater, which he has evidenced in a practical way by consistent gifts through the years. Mr. Welles responded with characteristically modest and brief remarks. He said that the "poor country college" of his day was becoming a great university and congratulated the scholarship committee for helping it to overcome its earlier "curse of localism."

The speaker of the evening, representing the administration and faculty, was Dean William E. Weld, who spoke on the spiritual aspects of the University and its problems. After generalizing on modern educational aims and theories, he indicated their application in the curricular changes introduced at Rochester, stressing the provisions for concentration in selected fields of study and the new orientation courses. He also gave his encouraging, personal impressions of the University as he has found it, and his speech was received with marked enthusiasm.

The alumni secretary followed with a talk on the material phases of the University development, describing the present state of the new campus and the building program. He also spoke briefly of undergraduate activities, both athletic and non-athletic, and of prospects for the Commencement celebration on the new campus. In conclusion he discussed frankly certain weaknesses which, he feels, still remain to be overcome.

The final ceremony of the evening was the election of officers. James Bruff Forbes, '99, traditional chairman and full membership of the nominating committee, presented the following list of nominees who were duly elected: President, Harold S. Stewart, '03; vice-president, Lloyd S. Tenney, '02; secretary, Samuel M. Havens, '99; treasurer, E. R. Gilmore, '89.

While Mr. Havens felt called upon to decline an eighth re-election, it is gratifying to note that he was willing to step down two pegs to the secretaryship, which will be a position of continued influence in his hands. First elected to the presidency in 1923, at the first Chicago dinner which the writer attended, he has since held that office continuously, and the noteworthy achievements of the Central Association have been due in no small measure to his dynamic personality and enthusiastic leadership.

H. A. S.

ATHLETICS

On Diamond and Track

Varsity baseball and track teams have just started their respective intercollegiate campaigns as this effusion is being poured forth. The diamond aspirants have been able to play only two of the four engagements scheduled, due to weather conditions, while the cindersmen have engaged in one dual meet, that with Alfred. "Kaiser" Wilhelm, who was engaged to coach the candidates for the baseball team when "Tom" Davies was given leave of absence to be with Glenn ("Pop") Warner and his Stanford squad for spring football practice, has done splendidly with his charges. With the loss of last year's star batterymen, Straub, Burns and Kenyon, and Captain Zornow, it was figured that the 1930 Varsity diamond team would be a comparatively weak one, but results to date would indicate quite the reverse.

Three pitchers in the persons of Hart, Lines and Randall have been developed into dependable moundsmen, with Hart as the leading hurler to date. Starting as an infielder on last year's freshman team, Hart was used as a pitcher in later games because of a scarcity of capable cub hurlers, and under Wilhelm's expert coaching he has become a first-class moundsmen. Lines was also an infielder on the 1929 yearlings, but his fast ball attracted the coach's attention, and his activities were transferred to the pitching box. Randall has been a substitute pitcher for two years.
There are also three candidates for the assignment as catcher. Kugler, who was the regular receiver two years ago, but last season had to step aside for Straub, appears to be first choice for the position, although McGuire and Troy are still very much in the running. McGuire understudied Straub, when that clever all-round athlete caught for Webster High, while Troy is a transfer from St. Bonaventure.

Three of last year's infielders are again available, these being Captain Rago at second base; Watts, shortstop, and Drojarsky, third base. Kincaid at this writing is first choice to succeed Burns and Kenyon at first base. They alternated at the initial sack when not pitching. Norris, who is unquestionably the best outfielder to wear a Varsity uniform in recent years, is again available and is playing center field. Bishop, who was general utility man last year, has succeeded Captain Zornow in left field, while Harrison, a substitute first baseman in 1929, seems to have displaced Steele in right field.

The season was to have been opened with the Syracuse game at University Field on April 23rd, but wintry weather conditions prevented playing, and the engagement with Hamilton here one week later served as the inaugural.

The Buff and Blue forces got away to a bad start when four hits produced as many runs in the first inning, and with Hart pitching superbly the game soon became only a question of the size of Rochester's score. Harvey started on the mound for Hamilton, but the accurate club swinging of our representatives soon caused Coach Winters to substitute Rienzo as hurler. He was also hit freely, and Ohapman was rushed to the rescue.

Among the hits to the credit of the Varsity batters were three home runs, orris, Drojarsky and Kugler connecting for round-the-circuit drives. Hart and Kugler were withdrawn as the Rochester battery at the end of the fifth inning and Randall and McGuire substituted. Hamilton had not scored, but immediately threatened to do so by getting men on second and third with none out, only to have the regulation three men retired without a base runner scoring. Due to a late start, the game was called in the seventh inning. Rochester at that time had accumulated fifteen runs, while the visitors had failed to score.

A two-day trip to Northern New York followed for the week-end, but another postponement because of rain eventuated at Potsdam, where Clarkson was scheduled to be played. St. Lawrence was met at Canton the next day. The "Larries" have a penchant for fielding high-class baseball teams, and this year is no exception. Rochester's representatives were primed for the fray, and it was a splendid battle from start to finish. Strickland, the St. Lawrence ace, was in the box for the home forces, while Hart was again on the mound for Rochester.

A double by Norris with two men on gave Rochester two runs in the third, but St. Lawrence players went their guests one better in their half of the fourth on three hits and an error. Neither team was able to score from that point on. The Varsity passed up a good chance to tie the count in the eighth and would have done so with more alert base running.

**Track Team Improving**

In the track meet with Alfred at University Field, the Saxons again presented a strong aggregation. Coach Gorton's blue-shirted athletes put up a good fight, but the Southern Tier forces had too much strength and won, 75 to 56.

Greenberg, who, as a Chicago high school boy, tied the interscholastic record for the century, but has been on the injured list much of the time since matriculating at Rochester, was high scorer for the Varsity with nine points, representing a first in the broad jump, a second in the 100-yard dash and a third in the 220-yard dash. Hoehn also did well, with a first in the low and second in the high hurdles. Captain Thatcher failed to live up to expectations, but captured second in both the shot put and discus. McDowell in the high jump, Phillips in the two-mile run and Brayer in the high hurdles were other Rochester representatives to capture first places.

Olander's proficiency in the field events was the chief factor in Alfred's victory. He won the shot put and discus throw and took a second in the javelin throw. Agins was also a double winner for the visitors, with firsts in both dashes. Zeigner would have done likewise had he not chosen to make it a tie race with a team mate, Ward, in the mile run. He also won the half-mile and was anchor man on the Alfred relay team, which won that event handily.

Dual meets with Hamilton and St. Law­rence and the Conference engagement at Clinton will complete the schedule of Gort­ton's men. Victory in any of the meets is doubtful. We have an idea that the series...
of defeats sustained by our track team will be effectually stopped next year, as there are a number of first-class performers in the present freshman class, and Gorton's undoubted ability as a track coach will then have had time to show real results. The availability of the seven-laps-to-the-mile, dirt indoor track on the new river campus should also contribute much to the anticipated track renaissance.

Matthew D. Lawless, '09.

Basketball Aftermath

First Record Like This in Seven Years

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A 37-to-30 defeat at Buffalo, in another fairly close game, brought the Varsity basketball season to a close on March 7. From the standpoint of victories the season was scarcely successful, for there were only six of those, as compared to nine defeats, in a fifteen-game schedule. But no one about the campus was particularly surprised or greatly disappointed, when it was considered that four-fifths of last season's veteran aggregation had graduated. Furthermore, it is comforting to note that the past season was the first since that of 1922-23, a period of seven years, in which the Varsity has not won more games than it has lost.

As will be noted from the above record, most of the games were reasonably close and consequently interesting. The Varsity could be depended upon to fight hard and did not concede defeat, not even against the championship Syracuse aggregation, which it played on even terms well into the second half. It had the misfortune, however, to be experiencing one of its rare off-seasons, when several of its opponents, notably Syracuse, Buffalo and Alfred, boasted the best teams in their respective histories.

Captain Norris, most experienced man on the team, and "Ike" Kincaid played the forwards somewhat erratically. Performing brilliantly in some games, they did not do so well in others. The former, however, was picked as a forward on the all-star State Conference team selected by Coach Powell, of Buffalo, at the close of the season. Eddie Watts, invariably pitted against a larger man at center, played a fast, clever game throughout and proved a consistent scorer, as did Frank Rago, the speedy running guard, whose work featured several engagements. Jack Harrison, at the other guard, started the season slowly, but was one of the most reliable men on the squad toward the close. Gerry McGuire was the only substitute to see very exten-sive service, and his work showed considerable improvement. Aranowitz also won his letter as a substitute guard, and Kugler, Tatelbaum, DeCamp, Mills and Corris broke into the lineup on several occasions.

Hatfield Succeeds Murphy

It was Coach Johnny Murphy's last season as coach. That very popular leader, who has served the Varsity so effectively for eight seasons, asked the management three years ago to be relieved as soon as the right man could be found to succeed him. He stated that he had enjoyed his Varsity connection more than any other experience in his long and varied career on the basketball court, but he felt that he could no longer devote sufficient time to the work to do the team justice, and that a full-time man on the campus would be preferable. That he has won a real place in the confidence and affections of his Varsity followers was evidenced by the dinner given in his honor at the Faculty Club on March 13, when Dr. Fauver paid him a tribute as coach and leader and presented him with a suitably engraved vase of solid silver, the gift of the squad.

The athletic authorities now feel that they have found a capable successor to Coach Murphy in G. Elliott Hatfield, whose appointment has been announced. Hatfield joined the physical education department last fall, coming from South Dakota Wesleyan, where he was physical director and head coach of all sports. In his undergraduate days at Washington and
Lee University he shone in football, basketball and baseball, serving as captain of both football and baseball. While he has coached all three sports successfully, he professes a particular liking for basketball.

Hatfield's selection for the Varsity coaching position was based not so much on his past record in other institutions as upon his work with the freshman basketball team, which he coached during the past season. Starting with a fair squad, he developed it into a smoothly working aggregation which won ten of its thirteen games. Notable among its victories were two defeats of the Buffalo frosh, a win over the Hobart yearlings at Geneva and a defeat of the local high school champions, John Marshall, on their own floor. His team was weak in shooting, but made up for it by fast passing and close following of the ball. Johnny Murphy followed his work closely and concurred with the athletic authorities in the belief that he had demonstrated enough ability to warrant the opportunity with the Varsity.

The experience of the new coach with the freshmen is fortunate, for upon that squad he must depend quite largely to fill the depleted ranks of the Varsity, the graduation of Norris, Rago and Watts leaving only Kincaid, Harrison and Gerry McGuire, of those who saw any regular service. "Ike" Kincaid, an aggressive forward, has been elected captain for next year, and Harrison should prove dependable at either a guard or center. Of the freshman squad, Captain Copeland and Gardner, forwards; Howland, center, and Gannon, Kappelman and Brim, guards, look the most promising, while Doyle, a husky sophomore transfer, may be of real help at center.

For the first time in many years the Varsity will have a home of its own on the new river campus next season, playing all of its home games in the new basketball arena, which will have a standard size court and permanent seating accommodations for 3,000 people. This arena will be formally opened with the Cornell game on December 20.

Suttle Faster Than Ever

Mr. Editor:—Here is a bit of news for the ALUMNI REVIEW about a very close friend of mine. Harold Suttle ('26), who has a fine position in the advertising department of Lever Brothers Company, world's largest soap manufacturers, believes in keeping in good physical condition by running for the Boston Athletic Association during the winter months. During the past winter Suttle was a regular member of the famous Boston A. A. one-mile relay team. Jack Ryder, former head coach of the American Olympic team, and noted for turning out celebrated relay quartets, stated that this winter's indoor one-mile team was his greatest.

Suttle, probably the greatest quarter-miler ever to attend the University of Rochester and holder of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference 440-yard record, was lead-off man on the undefeated B. A. A. mile team. In his leg of the relay he often turned in marks of less than 51 seconds, which is exceptionally fast indoors. Ryder says that he is capable of doing better than 50 seconds on the cinders. Other members of the team included Clausen, a member of the Holy Cross one-mile team which broke the world's record a few years back; Noyes, last year's New England Intercollegiate and National 440-yard champion, and Blake, former Dartmouth captain and I. C. A. A. A. 440-yard winner. This quartet of stars won decisive victories over the New York Athletic Club, Millrose A. A., New York A. C., Meadowbrook A. C. and the Brooklyn A. A.

Campus Crisps

By Howard W. Witt, '32

Dick Long comes home! Although the local papers carried no imposing headlines to this effect, the so-called "office" of the above-mentioned mathematician was soon filled with admirers, eager to glean bits concerning his experience in the West Indies, where he had gone to recover his health. "Standing Room Only" signs had to be hung on the door in order to stem the boisterous mobs. Among other things, Dick brought back a new card game called "Wild Eights"—something to keep the boys in the house busy for a few weeks more.

"CITADEL OF WOMEN TO FALL PREY TO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WHEN MEN MOVE QUARTERS"—headline in The Campus, weekly sheet of the College for Men. Looks like a dangerous situation.

A note from the Washington State College says that four students are working their way through school by running a barber shop. Evidently they get unlimited cuts.
Intramural baseball started with a big league savor the second week in April. Upsets featured the first day's play, as several new stars were discovered. The competition is more pointed this year, and all the weaker teams have been strengthened. It was intended that the tennis tournament should begin early, but due to inclement weather it had to be played later.

And now the Varsity Follies on April 12. The musical comedy idea had to be abandoned because of lack of sufficient time for rehearsals. In its place was substituted a knockout revue. The performance went over so big, that there is agitation for a second presentation. Who knows?

Then we have this communication from Ohio State—"A library compiled for women students is still unknown to many." We'll probably have the same condition existing in Sibley after the men move to the new campus.

The Home Concert, as usual, was well attended on April 4. Because the concert was perhaps the last to be held in Kilbourn Hall, the crowd was exceptionally large, many sitting in the aisles and on the stairs. Thanks to Dr. Hoffmeister, of the geology department, the club sang a native Fiji melody which he brought back from the Tonga Islands. With appropriate lighting effects the club was able to convey some of the native atmosphere of this "farewell" song. The club has just returned from a successful eastern trip to Washington and New York. (More of which can be found by a slight perusal of the rest of this issue.)

There has been considerable objection to calling the varsity teams "Yellow Jackets." A contest has been started by the Board of Control to find another nickname for Rochester teams. We suggest, because of the traditional significance of the dandelion, that they be called "Dandies" or "Lions." (Ed. note: This is irrelevant. Author's note: I have to fill up the space some way.)

The University Players have been accepted by Alpha Psi Omega, national honorary dramatic fraternity. The Rochester chapter will be known as Gamma Mu Cast. It is hoped that this move will strengthen our dramatic interests next year.

We journeyed down to Geneva on April 19 to see the boys from Oxford and Cambridge play lacrosse with Hobart, or rather, at Hobart. The members of the physical education department went down en masse. Perhaps the gym classes will soon be playing the game. There is plenty of chance for one with an "aim" in life.

April 22 and snow! The fireman has gone home for the spring recess, leaving the house an able rival for Frigidaires. Old books, shoes, crates, boxes, and even decrepit chairs have been smashed up with reckless abandon to serve as fuel in an erstwhile fireplace. Oh, well, it's got to get warm some time.

The annual gala terpsichorean event, the Junior Prom, came off as usual with much gusto on Thursday night, May 1. Wes Thomas and his Cornell Collegians furnished the accompaniment. Due to the fact that several other dances and events were scheduled to come off in the vicinity of the Prom, the attendance was a bit disappointing. The affair was held this year in the Seneca ballroom.

Methinks this is the last issue of the present year. We hope you have enjoyed our little attempts at journalism as well as we have enjoyed writing them. The aim of the thing was to present a student's point of view. The big question is: "Who is the student?" (Note: I med. this'll be all. Ed. note: I couldn't stand much more.) (Real Ed. note: The author "methinks" wrongly. He should have saved this until July, for there is another issue.)

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(Compiled by Herman K. Phinney, '77, with the Cooperation of the University Staff)

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*Blood Regeneration in Severe Anemia.


*Blood Regeneration in Severe Anemia.


*See Also G. B. Taylor

*See Also G. H. Whipple

Sinclair, Robert Gordon


Slater, B. J.


Smith, H. P.


*See F. B. Davies

*See J. Victor

Taylor, G. B.

*Blood Regeneration in Severe Anemia.


*See also George H. O'Kane

Whipple, G. H., Jr. Auth.

*Blood Regeneration in Severe Anemia.


*See F. S. Robscheit-Robbins

*See also G. B. Taylor

Wilson, Karl M.


Alumni

Akeley, Louis Ellsworth, '86

*Methodology in Physics and Psychology with Philosophic Implications. Jr. of Philos. 27:85-96 (13 F. '30); 113-126 (27 F '30)

Betz, William, '98


Bowerman, George Franklin, '92

*Censorship and the Public Library. (Bisl.) Libraries, 35:127-135 (Ap. '30)

Brown, Henry Emmett, '18


Brown, Kenneth Irving, '18


Coe, George Albert, '84

Six Questions. Christian Cent. 47:244 (F '30)

Fay, Jay Wharton, '07


Finch, Charles Edgar, '22

*Social-studies Classroom Equipment. J. S. H. Sch. Clearing House. 4:226-9 (D '29)

Gannett, Lewis Stiles, Ex-'12


Gilbert, Clinton Wallace, '91

Crashing the Party. Collier's, 85:10, 11 (25 Ja. '30)

Gold, Nathaniel, '16


Gross, Howard Benjamin, '76

*A Modern City Knights' Tale (Poem) Missions, 21:141-2 (Mch. '30)

*Working for the Redemption of the City. Missions, 21:140-3 (Mch. '30)

Havens, Raymond Dexter, '02

*More Eighteenth Century Sonnets. Modern Lang. Notes, 45:77-84 (F '30)

King, Ronald Wyeth Percival, '27

Standing Waves and Resonance Curves. Rev. of Scientific Instruments, 1:164-180 (Mch. '30)

Kinzie, Wesley Abram, '91

*A Week in Porto Rico. Watchman-Exam. 18:439 (3 Sep. '30)

Pattison, Robert Bainbridge, '99


Roberts, William Henry, '10

Religion Always Comes Back. Open Court, 44:48-57 (Ja. '30)

Smith, Elmer Kenneth, '16


Stewart, Frederick William, '01

*The Dominant Loyalty. Adult Leader, 6:105, 6 (Mch. '30)

Vedder, Henry Clay, '73

*Must We Have War? By Fred B. Smith. (Review) Crozer Quar. 7:252, 260 (Ap. '30)
NUMERAL NOTATIONS

70. Charles H. Taylor, formerly of Torrington, Conn., and E. B. Taylor, ex-'78, formerly of Roanoke, Va., are now living at Edge Hill Inn, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City.

71. Jacob A. Freiday, formerly of Tacoma, Wash., is now located at B. O. Ranch, c/o J. R. Everett, Okanogan, Wash.

74. A beautifully philosophical sermon on old age, preached by Reverend John Quincy Adams, in Waterloo, N. Y., last August, made such a permanent impression that it was reprinted in full in the Seneca County News of February 13, at the special request of a member of his congregation on that occasion.

79. An account in the French journals of Dr. Arthur MacDonald's work in legislative anthropology, as applied to the members of the United States Congress, recently brought a specialist to Washington from the University of Paris. He had read in the journals of Dr. MacDonald's desire to make this a world-wide project, and came to Washington to learn his method that he might apply it to the French Parliament.

80. Charles H. Wiltzie was again re-elected president of the Rochester Historical Society at its annual meeting in March. This will be Mr. Wiltzie's eighth year as head of that society.

Ex-'80. Dr. Frederick W. Palmer, pastor of Holley Presbyterian Church, will serve as hospital chaplain for the welfare committee of the Federation of Churches, according to an announcement made recently by the executive secretary of the Federation. Dr. Palmer will serve in hospitals supported by the Rochester Community Chest, as well as in the Strong Memorial and Municipal Hospitals.

85. George F. Holt, of Los Angeles, California, left Los Angeles early in May on a trip east, which will probably extend through the summer. He expects to attend his class reunion and other functions of Commencement week at Rochester in June.

87. Congressman Charles Van Voorhis, which occurred on April 16 at the advanced age of 92 years.

89. Charles A. Hamilton is glorying in the degree, G. D., which he interprets as "Grand Dad." This degree is self-conferred, and is gladly recognized by us, following the birth of an eight-pound daughter to Mrs. Allegra Hamilton Rodgers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, on April 26, in New York City.

Ex-'88. Isaac Adler, vice-mayor of Rochester, was acting-mayor of the city for a period of twenty-two days, following the death of Mayor Joseph C. Wilson in March.

Rev. George J. Geis, who has been doing missionary work in Myitkyina, Burma, since 1923, is coming home on a furlough and will be located at 67 Harvard Street, Rochester.

93. General concern among his friends and constituency is felt for the condition of Senator John Knight, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident on April 19. Mr. Knight, at this writing, is in the Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo, and recent reports are favorable for his recovery.

95. Dr. Victor J. Chambers, professor of chemistry at the University, has been appointed dean of graduate students during the absence of Dean Hoeing.

96. Thurlow W. Buxton is now living at 823 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

97. Sympathy is extended to Raymond G. Phillips, of Rochester, over the death of his father, John L. Phillips, also of Rochester, on March 29, 1930.


98. William Betz, principal of Alexander Hamilton School of Rochester, addressed junior high school principals at the tenth annual educational conference at Ohio State University on April 3, on "The Cultural Significance of
Mathematics in the Junior High School." Mr. Betz was Rochester's only representative at the meeting of 150 educational experts from ten states.

'99. Dr. Herbert S. Weet resumed his duties at the Rochester Board of Education on May 1, after a vacation of nine months in Europe. Dr. Weet returned from Europe in April and spent the remaining days of his leave-of-absence on his brother's farm at Shelby, New York.

'00. We regret to note the death of Mrs. Farley J. Withington, which occurred at Rochester on April 28, 1930.

Ex-'02. Dr. Conrad H. Moehlman, of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, represented that school at the recent sixth annual literary meeting of the American Society of Church History at the Garrett Biblical Institute and Western Theological Seminary at Evanston, Illinois. Dr. Moehlman read a paper on "The Succession That Was Apostolic." Dr. Moehlman's son, Robert S., who is a member of the junior class at the University, was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

'03. Faust Charles DeWalsh, whose address on the records of this office has been listed as "last known" until recently, is now located at 633 Bishop Avenue, Newdorp, Staten Island, N.Y.

William F. Love, of Rochester, is one of two Rochester men who are directors of a company recently formed to prevent the disappearance of the sailing vessel from the seven seas. The new organization is known as the Ocean Tours Corporation, with offices in New York City. It plans to purchase six steel schooners on the Pacific Coast and conduct leisurely tours for those "who harken to the call of the deep." Count Felix Von Luckner, famous war-time German sea raider, is another director of the new venture.

Sympathy is extended to Joseph R. Wilson, of Rochester, over the death of his father, Joseph C. Wilson, late mayor of the city of Rochester, on March 6, 1936, following an illness of several months. Mr. Wilson was continuously in elective office for a period of thirty-five years, and was mayor of Rochester from 1928 until his recent death. In 1928 he was also elected vice-president of the Conference of Mayors and other Municipal Officials of the State of New York, to which office he was re-elected in 1929 and held at the time of his death.

Ex-'04. Dr. Meyer Jacobstein was appointed vice-chairman of the Rochester Civic Committee on Unemployment, a recent organization to relieve the situation of Rochester's unemployed, and has been very active on this committee. In a recent address before the Rochester Engineering Society on "Unemployment—Is it an Incurable Disease?" Dr. Jacobstein issued a warning to engineers and scientists that they are making too much progress in the industrial field and too little in the sociological, resulting in the current unemployment problem.

'05. Theodore A. Zornow, principal of Madison Junior High School, again will conduct a European tour this summer. His party will be divided into two sections, the second group to be headed by E. Potter Remington, '14, and Mrs. Remington, but under the supervision of Mr. Zornow. Both groups will sail from Montreal on June 26 on the steamship Montclaire, landing at Cherbourg on July 4. They will visit France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany, see the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau and then go to Holland, England and Scotland. The party will return to the United States by way of Liverpool and arrive in Montreal on August 23.

'06. Sympathy is extended to Embry C. MacDowell, of Rochester, and Horace W. MacDowell, ex-13, also of Rochester, over the recent death of their brother, Andrew S. MacDowell, '98.

'09. Announcement was made in April of the appointment of S. Park Harman as executive secretary of the Rochester Civic Committee on Unemployment. Since his graduation from the University, Mr. Harman has had wide experience in employment and personnel work. He was associate director in the University war emergency course on employment during the World War; was junior salesman of Art-In-Buttons; was head of the personnel group of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company; and labor manager at Adler Brothers and Company; was first executive secretary of the Rochester Automobile Dealers' Association and later manager of the Commercial Credit Corporation. As secretary of the unemployment committee, he will function until the present emergency has passed and will coordinate the work of various sub-committees of the main group. He will take over the work of Oscar W. Kuoit, secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, who resigned that work temporarily.

Ex-'11. Dr. Harry Neivert, of New York City, and formerly of Rochester, was recently promoted to the rank of assistant attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital and junior surgeon at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, and was given a reception upon his promotion by his associates and assistants on the staffs of the two hospitals. Dr. Neivert is also an instructor at Columbia Medical School and attending oto-laryngologist at the Vanderbilt Clinic, both units of the Medical Center.

'12. After more than ten years of very successful service with the Rochester Y. M. C. A. as associate general secretary in charge of finance, Harry N. Kenyon recently resigned to join the executive staff of the trust department of the Security Trust Company, in Rochester.

'13. We regret to note the death of Mrs. Elise S. Kaelber, of Rochester, and mother of Julius C. Kaelber, of Philadelphia, Pa., on March 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Swanye P. Goodenough sailed for a few weeks visit to Porto Rico in the latter part of March, accompanied by Raymond N. Ball, '14, and Mrs. Ball.

Benjamin H. Root recently resigned his position as principal of the Attica High School to become superintendent of schools in East Rochester with the beginning of the new term next September. Mr. Root has been in charge of the Attica school since 1921.

James M. Spinning returned in April from graduate work at the University of North Carolina, preparatory to sailing for Europe, where he will rest and travel until next September.

Ex-'13. Paul Fortmiller, of Newark, was elected president of the New York State Nur-
sersmen's Association at the closing session of the convention held in Rochester in January.

'14. Raymond N. Ball and his career provided the subject of one of the recent cartoons, appearing in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle under the general heading of Rochester Portraits and featuring prominent men of the community.

Sympathy is extended to Walter S. Forsyth and Charles B. Forsyth, ex-'15, both also of Rochester, over the death of their father, George D. Forsyth, on April 4. Mr. Forsyth was a former district attorney of Monroe County and one of the leading criminal lawyers of New York State.

Alcott Neary made a distinguished success in one of the leading parts of a production of "It Pays to Advertise," given recently at Christ Church in Rochester.

'15. Alfred S. Priddis is now minister of the Williamsonville Episcopal Church, as well as superintendent of the Buffalo Church Extension Society.

'17. Glenn H. Ewell, of the Union Trust Company of Rochester, has been named the new president of the Bond Club of Rochester.

John W. Remington, of the law firm of Remington, Remington & Keating, was appointed trust officer of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company of Rochester in March. Mr. Remington assumed his new duties on May 1.

Ex-'17. Charles B. Brasser was recently elected president of the Williamson Rotary Club and will represent that organization at the District Conference of Rotary Clubs, to be held in Montreal in May. Mr. Brasser is practicing law in Williamson.

'18. Goodman A. Sarachan, of Rochester, and Miss Evelyn Simon, of New York City, were married in New York City, on March 9, 1930. Mrs. Sarachan is a graduate of Virginia College. They will make their home in Rochester, where Mr. Sarachan is practicing law.

Ex-'20. George S. Berry, formerly of Lynn, Mass., is now living at 595 Fells Way West, Medford, Mass.

'21. We regret to note the death of the Reverend Ebenezer B. McGhee, father of Paul A. McGhee, on April 8, 1930. Dr. McGhee was pastor of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church of Rochester for twenty-three years and also clerk of the Rochester Presbytery.

After completing his work for a Ph. D. degree at Princeton, in June, Paul A. McGhee will join the department of English at the Washington Square College of New York University. His position there will include half-time teaching and half-time administrative work in the field of adult education.

Hugh DeWitt Reed has accepted the position of production manager with The Dorr Company, Engineers, with headquarters in Denver, Colo. His address is c/o The Dorr Company, 1009-17th Street, Denver, Colo. Mr. Reed was formerly production manager of the Green Engineering Company of East Chicago, Ind.

Basil Weston, assistant treasurer of the University of Rochester, was named a member of the board of governors of the Rochester Bond Club in March.

Ex-'22. Theodore F. Fitch, director of the University Glee Club, attended the New York State Intercollegiate Glee Club contest, in Carnegie Hall, in March.

'22. The Kondolf-Folmer Company, with George Kondolf, Jr., as managing director, opened a season in stock on March 31, at the Lyceum Theater in Rochester.

'23. Erle S. Remington played a leading role in Eugene O'Neill's play, "Beyond the Horizon," which was recently presented by the Rochester Community Players.

The engagement of Ira M. Wilder, of Rochester, and Miss Evelyn MacEwen Hooper, also of Rochester, was announced in April. Miss Hooper is a member of the senior class at the University.

Ex-'25. Frederic L. Wellington, of Rochester, recently was appointed as the new executive of the Adirondack Council, Boy Scouts of America, and is located at Saranac. There are twenty groups of Boy Scouts in the Adirondack Council. Mr. Wellington is well known in Boy Scout activities in Rochester, having been for six years scoutmaster of the Dewey Avenue Presbyterian Church Boy Scout Troop, the largest in the city. He wears the Eagle badge, the
highest rank in scoutdom, and the scoutmaster's gold key for long and meritorious service.

'26. Announcement has been made of the engagement of C. Wesley Werth, of Rochester, to Miss Helen M. Atkin, also of Rochester.

Luther J. Webster is now connected with the law firm of O'Brien & McSweeney, in the Wilder Building in Rochester.

Ex-'26. Ralph R. Tarrant, of Rochester, left on April 4 for San Francisco to sail on the S. S. President Pierce for Tokio, Japan, where he will spend three years.

'27. Max L. Dunn is now living in Mendon, N. Y., and is connected with the Commercial Department of the Rochester Telephone Company. Mr. Dunn was formerly connected with the New York Telephone Company in New York City.

'29. The engagement of Chauncey E. Martin, of Rochester, and Miss Helen J. Rich, also of Rochester, was announced in April.

W. Hobart ("Hobie") Mitchell, after many weeks' endeavor to get "working passage" to the Orient from San Francisco, finally shipped as "wiper" on the S. S. President Jackson. "Hobie" as correspondent of the Rochester Times-Union, has been contributing regular accounts of his wanderings to that paper, published under the title, "Hoboing Around." He was in Shanghai in April.

Addison Gilmore, '75, A. B.; LL. B., elsewhere, member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, died, after a long illness, at Concord, N. H., February 18, 1930, aged 76 years; was graduate, Boston University, 1878; was, at one time, trial justice, Merrimac County, N. H.; during the war, served eight months at ship yard, Newington, N. H.; was engaged in farming, Warner, N. H.; was the youngest brother of Professor Joseph H. Gilmore.

Phillip August Nordell, '70, A. B.; D. D., elsewhere, member of Phi Delta Kappa, died at Brookline, Mass., March 10, 1930, aged 84 years; was hospital steward, 1976 regiment Pa., vol. 1864; was student, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1864-66; Bucknell, 1867-69; Harvard Divinity School, 1877; graduated, Rochester Theological Seminary, 1873; was pastor, Baptist Church, Chili, 1875-74; Lee, Mass., 1874-77; Weymouth, Mass., 1877-82; New London, Conn., 1882-92; was assistant-professor of New Testament interpretation and literature, University of Chicago, 1892-93; was associate editor, "Bible Students' Union School Lessons," Boston, Mass., 1893-1907; was editor of the same, 1907-11; stated supply, Weymouth, Mass., 1910-11; Immanuel Church, Cambridge, Mass., 1911-12; was lecturer on Old Testament subjects, New Old South Church, Boston, 1911-12; Eliot Congregational Church, Newton, 1912-13; was engaged in editorial work for Charles Scribner's Sons and American Baptist Publication Society, 1911-13; stated supply, Newton Theological Seminary, 1914-15; was chaplain-in-chief, G. A. R.; was assistant adjutant-general, Dept. Mass., G. A. R., 1916-23; travelled in Europe, 1922-24; was back in State House, 1925-26; represented University of Rochester at inauguration of E. C. Herrick as president of Newton Theological Seminary, 1926; was engaged in literary work from 1927 until his death; was member of Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis and author of numerous books and articles on Biblical subjects and Hebrew philology.

John Grant Keeler, ex-'96, M. D., elsewhere, member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, died after a long illness, at Rochester, April 17, 1930, aged 58 years; graduated, University of Buffalo Medical College; was a practicing physician and, for twelve years, a member of county physicians; was a member of Monroe County Medical Society.

Orlando Knox Foote, ex-'79, member of Theta Delta Chi, died at Rochester, May 2, 1930, aged 76 years; was graduated, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1880; was architect, Boston, Mass., 1880; Hartford, Conn., 1882; New York City, 1883-84; was member of firm of Foote, Headley and Carpenter, Rochester, 1885-1921; Foote and Carpenter, from 1921 until his death. During the war, served in War Department, Rochester District Ordnance Production Division, 1918-19; Salvage Board, 1919.

Arthur Garnish Schutt, '31, died suddenly at Rochester, following an automobile accident, April 6, 1930, aged 20 years; had been a leader in various activities at Monroe High School before coming to college; was enrolled in the mechanical engineering course at the University; was active in intramural athletics and very popular among his classmates.
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