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Those New French Windows Are The Only Outward Suspicion of Change

But This New Lobby Is Indicative of the Complete Inner Transformation

TWO VIEWS OF AN ALTERED ANDERSON HALL
A Tour of Inspection in Anderson Hall

Surprising Transformation within Familiar Walls

Some alumni there still are, whose sole recollection of the University plant is of Anderson Hall. They remember it as the administration, recitation and laboratory building; as library, museum and chapel. Its halls were even their gymnasium. While it has not filled such an all-inclusive role since the occupancy of Sibley Hall in 1878, it still represents the heart of the University in the memory of every alumnus yet graduated.

Consequently our alumni as a whole, apprised from time to time that certain things have happened to Anderson Hall, ought to be interested in learning just what those things are. The recent period of amazing transformation, which has given birth to the River Campus, has also made no small impress on the Old Campus. And the chief beneficiary has been that revered structure which has proudly borne the name of Rochester's first president ever since the early days of the Civil War. In turning it over to the exclusive ministration of the so-called gentler sex, the architects and building committee have made of it quite another edifice. The putting of new wine in old bottles has been characterized as folly, but no folly is here evident in placing a new building in old walls.

Exterior Form Preserved

In other words, the women have not actually come into possession of old Anderson, after all, for the simple reason that old Anderson, as we knew it, is no more. The shell is there, but that is all. Even the high stone steps are still there, as is the old mansard, though the latter is wisely protected by new slate roofing. The only distinguishing feature of the present exterior, as contrasted with the old, is furnished by new French windows throughout, with light gray steel frames, more attractive in their outward appearance and much more practical in the performance of their functions within.

A Vastly Altered Lobby

Across the campus, then, the old building still looms as a familiar bulk, but let us step inside and look around for a few minutes—or a few hundred words. No sooner do we cross the threshold than all sense of familiarity leaves us. Even the front doors show much clear glass, where was formerly opacity. And we find ourselves at once in a light and airy lobby, standing not on the old, oil-soaked floor of splintered boards, but on a highly polished stone composition resembling marble. The builders call this floor terrazzo, but we call it as we see it.

The old stairway of battered treads, up which hosts of freshmen once fought their sanguinary way through an obdurate sophomore class to their first chapel, is gone. Gone also are its companion, upperclass stairs, and the lobby area is increased by the space formerly so occupied. It gives the impression of even greater size by reason of its light buff-tinted walls and ceiling, the former finished in panels.

The rear wall of the lobby has been straightened, removing the small alcove, from which entrance was formerly gained to the two rear classrooms, and giving that much more space to those two rooms. Just west of the lobby are student rest rooms, while at each end of the hall there are two
classrooms. There are also two faculty offices on this floor.

**Old Chapel Now a Lounge**

Seeking the second floor, we proceed to either end of the corridor, where we find a modern, steel stairway in a bricked-in, fireproof stair well, running from the basement to the top floor. On the second floor we are at once curious to discover what has befallen the old chapel, where we once attended religious services every morning, if we were good; participated in student meetings, and, on dreaded occasions, spouted our senior orations to a populace not always too appreciative.

Here the chief surprise of the exploration awaits us, for what was once a dingy, crowded chapel has become a large and luxuriously appointed lounge — furnished to seat comfortably nearly fifty people at one time in its roomy davenports, upholstered and windsor chairs. A heavy, blue-green rug in four sections practically covers the floor. At the high, French windows are green, flowered drapes, with casement curtains within. In the center is a long, library table, and there are several other beautiful tables scattered about the room, including two console tables beneath mirrors against the near wall. Against the wall opposite the entrance is a high secretary, or bookcase desk, while numerous table and floor lamps add to the atmosphere of a real drawing room. Needless to say, you will find the room well occupied whenever you visit it during college hours. It is, as it was designed to be, a greatly appreciated center of student life during moments of relaxation.

**Adequate Administration Offices**

At either side of the lounge is a large classroom. Except for one classroom at the east end, all of the front side of the second floor is given over to administration offices. At the west end is the large and attractive office of Dean Helen D. Bragdon, used also as a conference room. A heavy rug covers the floor, and the furnishings are in dark walnut. In addition to the dean’s desk and a few upholstered chairs, there is a long conference table, with windsor chairs about it, and a roomy bookcase against the north wall. This space, minus most of the trappings, was once utilized for similar purposes by President Rhees. It was later subdivided into two or three small administrative offices, including the president’s, and, with the removal of the latter to 44 Prince Street, finally became a classroom.

Just east of this office are the dean’s cloak room and a small kitchenette, seemingly an important accessory in women’s college conferences but certainly a stranger to the original equipment of Anderson Hall. Continuing eastward, we pass through the dean’s waiting room and office of her secretary, in the space formerly occupied by John Worden, bursar, and Miss Schrader; through the main office of the registrar, where Dean Gale was wont to smoke his pipe and give counsel to freshmen; then into the private office of Registrar Katharine Bowen, ’11, in the space which served Dean Hoeing as a base of operations. Just beyond are a room for two office stenographers, the office of Isabel Wallace, ’16, vocational counsellor, a women’s faculty rest room, a tea pantry for service at functions in the lounge, and a general office for mimeographing.

This disposes of the second floor, and now for the third. We recall the ascent to the third floor as an unpleasant experience in our undergraduate days—an arduous, breath-taking climb, rewarded by nothing more agreeable than an hour with the math department. The climb now is as easy as already indicated, and we find the top floor given over to classrooms and faculty offices, six of the former and nine of the latter, separated by a wide corridor through the center. All of the rooms and offices are large and well lighted.

**Mr. Craigie’s Former Domain**

Before leaving we must step down to the basement and take a look around. For the former domain of Mr. Craigie, and later hangout of “Pop” Rohr’s janitors, has become a regular floor of this four-story structure. It accommodates two large classrooms, several faculty offices, the well-stocked college bookstore, locker and storage space. Another feature, which would startle President Anderson and the original designers of the building, is a comfortable smoking room for girls, fitted with leather furniture brought over from Catherine Strong Hall. This is the one spot on the campus where this modern feminine weakness is legally sanctioned, although bootleg smoking in restricted areas is sometimes suspected. The bookstore is located in the west end, where Mr. Craigie once had a living room. The remaining space
Center and Corner of Beautiful Lounge Which Was Once Our Old Chapel

of those earlier living quarters is occupied by one of the classrooms and the smoking room.

From the foregoing it may be accurately surmised that the interior of Anderson Hall is a completely new building. The only old woodwork remaining is in the door casings, which have been painted a light buff to match the walls. A modern ventilating system has been installed, also new heating equipment with low radiators. All of the doors are likewise new and, with the broad window sills, are of polished gumwood. The classroom floors are maple, while those of the corridors, except the lobby, are of mastic.

Light and More Light

A most surprising and welcome feature, which strikes the eye at once, is the greatly increased illumination—surprising, because there are no more windows than before. This condition has been brought about by the lightness of the wall decoration and the substitution of light, plaster window jambs for the former casings of dark-finished wood. It is sustained afternightfall by a new and more adequate lighting system of modern fixtures.

All in all, this old building has become a structure in which the women students, their administrators and faculty find great comfort and in which they very rightly take great pride. With its large classrooms, its comfortable offices, its beautiful lobby and lounge, they even contend that it is the most attractive academic building of the entire University plant. We shall not launch any argument against this contention, for after close inspection we are confessedly skeptical of our ability to sustain it. This is no disparagement of the very satisfactory buildings on the River Campus, but only a positive indication of the wonders which have been wrought in what was once known as old Anderson.

H. A. S.

The walls of the lounge in Todd Union have been further beautified by the hanging of four famous reproductions of nineteenth-century paintings, loaned by the Memorial Art Gallery. These pictures will be changed every six weeks, following the policy in effect in the main corridor of the Eastman School of Music and the reception room of the Strong Memorial Hospital. The Union is also coming into permanent possession of a large, framed portrait of the late Dr. Elliot Frost, former professor of psychology and education and a leader in the furtherance of student interests at Rochester. It will be suitably inscribed by Mrs. Frost.
Although "Uncle Bill" Morey has passed on, his influence is still working in behalf of law enforcement. His many warm admirers among the Rochester alumni, I believe, will be pleased to learn that his posthumous book, "Diplomatic Episodes," recently played a helpful part in solving an international controversy.

The Points at Issue

On December 2, 1925 I attended an important conference in the diplomatic room at the Department of State to discuss questions arising between the British and American governments in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law. Several well-known personages were present, including Sir Esme Howard, the British ambassador; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general; and Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the Coast Guard.

There was a very frank discussion regarding the seizure of vessels under the British flag by the United States Coast Guard. The American representatives emphasized the benevolent attitude taken by officers in British ports in the Bahamas respecting rum-running vessels, such as the failure to require vessels to proceed to the ports for which they cleared, issuance of two sets of clearance papers and entry of vessels at Bahaman ports as coming "from the high seas," after they had unloaded liquor cargoes, instead of requiring ship papers showing departure from a foreign port. We referred to the fact that during the war the United States had prosecuted persons operating vessels, chartered by Germans in similar circumstances, to carry coal and other supplies from American ports to German raiders on the high seas.

Conference in London

The results of the conference apparently were reported by the British ambassador to his government, and on March 27, 1926, the British government invited the United States to send representatives to London "for discussion with the competent British authorities, to learn what are the latter's powers and limitations and to acquaint them with the nature of the information and assistance which the United States authorities are in a position to supply."

This invitation was accepted, and on July 7, 1926 I sailed from New York on the S. S. Aquitania in company with General Lincoln C. Andrews, the assistant secretary of the treasury; Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the Coast Guard; A. W. Henderson, special assistant to the attorney general in smuggling cases, and Harry J. Anslinger, American consul at Nassau. The conference opened at London on July 14, 1926, with Robert Vansittart, then chief of the American Section of the British Foreign Office, as chairman, assisted by Sir Charles Hipwood, of the British Board of Trade, and several other British officers, including the governor of the Bahamas, who was spending the summer in London. The subjects discussed at the meeting at the State Department on December 2, 1925, as already indicated, were among those considered at the London conference.

Dr. Morey's Book Appears

Shortly before sailing, I noticed in the list of new books, acquired by the library of the State Department, the name of Dr. William Carey Morey. His new book was entitled "Diplomatic Episodes." The librarian permitted me to take the book to read on the steamer, and I greatly enjoyed it, as it recalled many discussions in "Uncle Bill's" classroom when I took his course on international law. The second chapter of his book is entitled "Federalism and International Liability: The Case of the Caroline." For those who are not familiar with this exciting incident in our history, I quote the following extract from the chapter just mentioned:

Story of the Caroline

"The circumstances of this case occurred during the well-known revolt against the Canadian government in the year 1837. The revolt was prompted by the desire of certain persons to bring about a reform in
the existing government of Canada. The insurgents found many sympathizers among the American people, especially among those residing in the western part of the State of New York. To carry on their hostilities, the insurgents had selected, as a base of operations, a point called 'Navy Island,' situated on the Niagara River near the Canadian side. This point served a double purpose—not only as a base, from which to harass the Canadian government, but also a suitable spot from which to maintain communications with their American sympathizers, who were ready to assist them with men and munitions of war.

"Such assistance would, of course, be in violation of the neutrality laws; and our president, then Martin Van Buren, made conscientious efforts to enforce these laws, but it appears that these efforts were not always very effective. Among other things, the insurgents had chartered an American steamboat, called the Caroline, which was used to ply between the American and Canadian shores for the purpose of supplying any needed military equipment.

"The Canadian government naturally felt the necessity of putting a stop to the hostile acts, in which the Caroline was engaged. Accordingly, on the night of December 29, 1837, a military force was sent out by the Canadian authorities to destroy this vessel, which was supposed to be moored at Navy Island, that is, within Canadian territory. But the captain of the Caroline, in order to insure the safety of his vessel and the crew, had taken the precaution to retire to the American side, that is, within the territory of the State of New York and the jurisdiction of the United States.

"She was there discovered by the Canadian force, boarded, set on fire and left to drift over the Niagara Falls. After this melee it was discovered that an American citizen (by the name of Durfee) was killed, shot through the head by a musket-ball—which fact betrayed the cause of his death. These were the simple facts, which furnished the basis of a complicated controversy between Great Britain and the United States, and also between the United States government and the State of New York."

A Similar Controversy

A considerable diplomatic row resulted, in which the British government asserted that the Canadians were only exercising the right of self-protection and abating a nuisance. I suggest that, if the reader is interested, he will find a most intriguing statement of the case in Dr. Morey's book. Although the United States made a formal demand for reparation from the British government, on account of the destruction of the Caroline, and an apology for the entry into our territory, the British government insisted that the action taken was justified under international law.

The facts struck me as very similar to those involved in the smuggling operations from Nassau, since, despite our many protests, the British authorities had failed to suppress these illegal activities and, therefore, the arguments, which they had used to support the sinking of the Caroline, could now similarly be used by this government in support of the much more restrained activities of the United States Coast Guard against the present-day smugglers operating from British territory.

"Uncle Bill" Instructs the British

In the course of the discussions I was called upon by General Andrews, the chairman of our delegation, to present its views on this subject, and I referred at length to the case of the Caroline in support of my arguments. Both Robert Vansittart and Sir Charles Hipwood seemed interested in this parallel case. It occurred to me that, in order to drive my argument home, it would be well to let them read what "Uncle Bill" had to say on the subject in his book. Accordingly, I went to the book stores in the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral and,
after some search, found and purchased two copies of Morey's "Diplomatic Episodes" and presented them to Mr. Vansittart and Sir Charles Hipwood. In my expense account for July 26, 1926, I find the following item:

"Two copies of W. C. Morey's 'Diplomatic Episodes,' one for Mr. Vansittart and one for Sir Charles Hipwood, to show them what the British Government did in the case of the Caroline, which was seized by British forces in United States waters—18 s."

During subsequent meetings, it seemed evident that they had read at least the second chapter of "Uncle Bill's" book. We were ultimately successful in getting an agreement, under which the British government promised to help in the suppression of smuggling from the Bahamas and other British territory. Naturally I feel much indebted to "Uncle Bill." His book is notable for its clearness, its thoroughness and its directness. These qualities are so frequently lacking in writings on international law that it is refreshing to find them in this work by our former great teacher.

+ + +

Soldier and Minister

The passing of Gilbert H. Frederick, '70, is recorded on another page, where his long career of real service is chronologically indicated. The January issue of The Covenant Chronicle, published by the Covenant Baptist Church of Chicago, which he served as pastor for ten years, contains a tribute to his memory, including an interesting story which would indicate that he was an heroic soldier in the Civil War before becoming a minister. Excerpts follow:

"With sorrow those who were members of Covenant Church during the years 1892-1902 have learned of the death at San Antonio, Texas, December 22, 1930, of Rev. Gilbert H. Frederick, D. D. He was our pastor for ten years at that time, being the third pastor of our young church. He came at a crisis time, as there had been trouble and partial disruption on account of the previous pastor. Happily, Dr. Frederick by his kindness and tactfulness soon restored harmony.

"Dr. Frederick was born in 1841 in New York, and reared on Long Island. In April, 1861, young Frederick enlisted in the 8th New York regiment for the three months' service, and fought in the battle at Bull Run. He re-enlisted in the 57th New York regiment for three years. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all their great battles, with McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign, and later in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, and finally with Grant on his march to Richmond.

"At Fredericksburg, Burnside was in command. He blundered, and was defeated with a frightful loss of men. That city is on the west side of a river. Lee with a large army was encamped in the open three-fourths of a mile west, and entrenched. The Union army crossed the river into the city, then began its purposed march and assault, the 57th New York leading. As soon as they emerged from town, they were exposed to a raking fire of shot and shell and then of rifle balls, so that the dead and wounded were falling on every hand, apparently no chance for a life to escape. But still they pressed on, until they came within a few yards of the enemy's breast-works.

"Suddenly, Frederick, the color bearer, and four other men discovered that the remnant of their regiment had fled and left them alone. They threw themselves into a shallow ditch. Frederick gave directions. 'We may none of us escape, but we never have lost our colors. Let the color-bearer and one man start and run. Two others will follow, then two more.' Strange to say, all escaped alive, though one comrade was severely wounded. Reaching their broken regiment on the river bank, their comrades were overjoyed at receiving their colors back, and eagerly embraced them. Soon Frederick was commissioned second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and later, captain of his company. With Grant in the battles in the Wilderness, he was mustered out of the service in October, 1864.

"After the war, Gilbert Frederick attended the University of Rochester and Rochester Theological Seminary for seven years. His first pastorate was at Cleveland, Ohio. There he became acquainted with and married Miss Antoinette J. Drake, who survives him."

+ + +

Members of the Faculty Club held the first of a series of formal dances in the club quarters in Burton Hall, on Friday night, February 20.
Chemistry shared the basement with "Elijah Janitor" Withall, but the fact that our teacher was Samuel Lattimore more than made up for any such material handicap. He was a chemist of exceptional ability and state-wide reputation, a fine teacher with a charming personality, enhanced by old school courtesy. He had broad, cultural interests; I doubt whether any member of the teaching staff exercised a finer or stronger influence upon the community life of Rochester.

We had very little work in the laboratory. In fact, that sort of experience was not common at colleges in the olden days. In physics there was no laboratory at all. All we saw was demonstration work, with the use of an old-fashioned air pump, some magneto-electric apparatus, an insulated stool, upon which in succession we took our stand, became electrified, and felt our hair stand on end. One of the most astounding chemistry experiments tried in my day was by a member of the class of '71, who afterwards became a distinguished physician in Rochester. Nitroglycerin had been invented by Obel, paradoxically the founder of the peace prizes, and Mott, learning how simple the combination was for the detonating compound, prepared a small amount, which he put in a saucer and exploded by concussion. Nearly all the windows in the laboratory disappeared. Happily nobody was injured. The experiment was voted successful.

Commencement in Two Sessions

So far as "activities" were concerned, there were really few. The most thrilling events of the college year were connected with elocution. From the beginning of the freshman year we all looked forward to the sophomore exhibition for which ten men were appointed on the basis of scholarship to contend for the two Dewey prizes; and then in the last two years we all looked forward to Commencement, when one of the most signal honors of the course would be the winning of the two Davis medals for the best orations.

There were only twenty-three in our graduating class, an average number I think for that time, and, as had been the custom from the beginning, we all spoke at Commencement. This meant that there were two sessions. We adjourned for lunch at about 12 o'clock and began again at 2 p.m. The audience in the afternoon was about as large as it had been in the morning. In fact, commencements in those days were affairs that commanded the interest of nearly everybody in the city of Rochester, and seats were in demand long before the event was to come off.

In the contest of '73 it was a foregone conclusion that the first Davis prize for oratory would be taken by Ebenezer Warren Hunt, with his powerful personality and resounding voice that tended to dominate everybody from the time that he entered college. He had been the winner of the sophomore exhibition, and it is an interesting fact that the same swallow-tail coat (we all wore swallow-tails on such occasions) in the end, I think, won eight prizes, for Ebenezer's coat was passed on in succession to three of his four brothers, all of whom were heirs of his oratorical ability, as well as of the coat.

A Simple Student Life

Our student life was comparatively simple. The schedule of recitations covered the period from 9 to 12. The University was too far away from the homes, in which we were able to bestow ourselves, to make afternoon exercises practicable. I lived for half of my freshman year on West Alexander Street, near the point where it intersects South St. Paul (now South Avenue). I took my meals at the National Hotel, the site of which is occupied at present by the Powers. It was kept by a man by the name of Whitcomb, who from the proceeds
of his prosperity at the National in the end built what was known later on as the Whitcomb House on Main Street. This meant that I had to walk fully a mile before breakfast. Then it must have been certainly a mile from the hotel to the college, a mile back at noon, another mile to my room, and two more miles in order that I might get my supper. This makes six miles a day, and it is evident that I needed no other bodily activity.

It was at this hotel that I became acquainted with a man who had a great influence in my student life, John P. Munn, now the honored president of our Board of Trustees. He was in the class of 1870 and, although three years in advance of me, quickly took pity on a very young and helpless freshman. I am very glad to have this chance to pay my tribute to the help he gave me all through the early period of my college life.

I recall that his room was in a brick block at the southeast corner of Main and St. Paul Streets. This was very convenient for me, for it was in this block that my fraternity, the Alpha Delta Phi, held its weekly session. There were, of course, no fraternity houses in the 'seventies. In a room immediately below us Theta Delta Chi had its weekly meetings; I recall that, when on our way up the stairs we passed our close friends in the other fraternity, it was not the proper thing to recognize them, and this behavior was mutual.

**Class Banquet Rivalries**

The class banquets, with which all colleges have grown so familiar, had already commenced. We had our freshman dinner at Irondequoit, the Newport House. These dinners were often interrupted by other classes, as has so often been the custom since. I recall one instance, when the tables were turned on the sophomores. This class had arranged for its annual banquet to begin at 8 o'clock. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question a committee of the freshman class drove down and told the manager, who supposed, of course, that they represented the class which was to dine with him, that the sophomores had decided to dine at 6:30 instead of 8. As a result the sophomore class, on its arrival at 8, found that its bill of fare had been entirely consumed by the freshmen.

There were three recitations every morning and at the end of each of the three terms the usual final examinations. Only one of these examinations was written, the others being oral. These oral tests were passed, or not passed, in the presence of small committees of the faculty, who ruled upon the accomplishments of the examinees. As I look back on this experience, I am convinced that there is much to be said for the oral examination.

**Two Oral Examinations**

I recall my entrance examination with Dr. Kendrick in Greek. He began by asking me my name, the school at which I had prepared, who my teacher was, and finally inquired whether or not I was fond of Greek. Next came the question as to whether I liked the Anabasis or the Iliad the better. My reply was a natural one for a boy of fifteen, namely:

"The Anabasis because I am more fond of wars than of poetry."

Next came the question, "What chapter in the Anabasis appealed to you?" I told him, above all others, the speech of Clearchus to his soldiers, when they refused to cross the river in their advance against Cyrus. At Brockport I had learned this in the Greek by heart and declaimed it in the original.

"Let us turn to this speech," said the old Doctor, and I read it, of course, with as much joy as facility. But the probe went in deeper, and at the end, in less than half an hour, he had sounded my depths and my shallows.

Oddly enough my last examination at the University of Rochester was also oral. I was contending for the Stoddard medal in mathematics. This, in '73, meant an examination on all the mathematics of the course, also on physics and astronomy, and on a special subject in mathematics. The subject chosen was Surfaces of the Second Order, a subject which we had not studied in the classroom. My examination was, therefore, in algebra, solid geometry, trigonometry, analytics, calculus, physics, astronomy and this special subject that I have noted.

It was announced that I should be ready for a test to cover four hours. The examining committee consisted of Professor Quinby, as chairman, a professor from Cornell and a teacher in an academy at Lockport. All in all, it was the most searching examination to which I was ever
subject, and in the end I felt that the length and breadth and height and depth of my acquaintance with science had been thoroughly exhausted.

So much for my undergraduate life. I am tempted to say something about my experience from '84 to '91, a period during which I was a teacher at my Alma Mater, but your interest and your patience have certainly been nearing an end. I had the privilege, in June, 1929, of giving the Commencement address. It was a rare privilege—among other reasons, because I had so seldom had the chance to be in Rochester at Commencement time. The anniversaries at Rochester and Amherst had regularly overlapped. Astounding changes were impressed upon me. Consider the item of finances. In 1873 the total assets, buildings, land and endowment funds, amounted to less than $500,000. Now the amount exceeds fifty million. A hundred times as great!

A Word for the Present

But it is a far more thrilling thing to note the educational growth of the University keeping step with its financial prog-

ress. We old men are prone to praise the past—"Laudatores temporis acti," as the phrase goes. The far-off days seem very beautiful, when seen through the mist of time. We forget how jagged were the peaks, when seen near at hand. We are tempted to lament the very growth, which may have thrown aside customs and imagined virtues in the midst of which we lived. All this way of thinking must be discounted by a man approaching four score years. There would be little to praise in the past of the University of Rochester, if this past had not given birth to a finer future.

The last thirty years, marking as they do the administration of President Rush Rhees, have transformed the small college, which I left behind in the early 'nineties, into an institution, which in its undergraduate and graduate courses takes rank with the best in the land. We have dedicated, with dignified and beautiful ceremony, the new college buildings on the River Campus. With that ceremony has gone a rededication to aims and purposes conceived away back in the last century and yet bearing precious fruit today.

"Oranges and Lemons"

A Literary Analysis

By James S. Stevens, '85
Dean of College, University of Maine

This is the season of the year when one takes the old favorites down from the shelves and reads them over. Wells and Lewis and even Kipling cease to charm, when matched with the real best sellers of literature. I am the fortunate owner of an illustrated edition of one of these delightful books. Its authorship has always been a source of dispute among literary people, but there is no discussion as to its merit. Mother Goose is listed with the world's best literature, and is likely to hold its place for many generations.

Among the poems, which have thus far escaped the attention of the critics, is one called Oranges and Lemons. This short paper is devoted to its literary analysis. The poem as a whole illustrates what is known as the "Envelope Figure", in which the opening and closing stanzas differ in their purport and literary form from the intervening stanzas, and in certain cases it is difficult to discover a close relationship between them. This form is common in ancient oriental literature. In modern occidental literature it is not unknown. Browning used it to his confusion in Sordello, which begins:

"Who will may hear Sordello's story told," and ends:

"Who would has heard Sordello's story told."

It will be recalled that Tennyson characterized both these statements as lies.

Longfellow's Paul Revere's Ride has a similar literary form. The story is told between the first half of the envelope, which runs:

"Listen, my children, and you shall hear Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere."

and the last half:
"Through all our history, to the last,  
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,  
The people will waken and listen to hear  
The hurrying foot beats of the steed,  
And the midnight message of Paul Revere."

Our poem opens as follows:
"Gay go up and Gay go down  
To ring the bells of London Town."

Then follows a number of couplets, setting forth the pronouncements made by various church bells as they ring. The closing couplet, completing the envelope, exhibits little or no connection with the rest of the work:
"Here comes a candle  
to light you to bed,  
And here comes a chopper  
to chop off your head."

Only by imagining that the bells described are vesper bells, and that after listening to their ringing it is children's bed time, can a relationship be established. The poem as a whole lacks the melody which characterizes Edgar Allen Poe's treatment of a similar theme. Indeed we find here little or no attempt to make use of alliteration or the onomatopoetic structure of which Poe was a master. It is possible, however, to read the ninth couplet:
"Old Father Baldpate  
Say the slow bells at Aldgate,"

in such a manner as to conjure up a mental picture of the character indicated. The ursaline experience of forty Israelitish children, however, warns us against extending our speculations too far in this direction.

Many critics have doubtless been puzzled to account for the name of the poem, *Oranges and Lemons*, since the bell which pronounces these commodities is number four in the list. I have no theory to offer, except to call attention to the fact that Browning called one of his best poems, *Pippa Passes*, from a mere stage direction which comes in after many lines have been written. In my edition the illustrator, as so often happens, has introduced a false suggestion by picturing a chopper large enough to cut off a child's head. A little familiarity with the habits of candles will convince anyone that "your" refers to the candle and not to the child. Cutting off the head of a candle is an improving process. Not so with the child.

The various stanzas in the poem differ markedly in their literary excellence. In my judgment the last one, which tells us of the agnostic sentiment of Bow bell, is by far the most perfect in literary form:
"I am sure I don't know,  
Says the great ball of Bow."

A close second in style, and one confessedly fuller of human interest, is the twelfth stanza:
"When will you pay me?  
Say the bells at Old Bailey."

All critics will, I think, agree that the couplet showing the most imperfect literary finish is:
"Pray, when will that be?  
Say the bells of Stepney."

Here the Homeric nutation has reached a considerable amplitude.

A similar lack of uniformity may be observed in Browning's *Rabbi Ben Ezra*:
"For thence,—a paradox  
Which comforts while it mocks,—  
Shall life succeed in that it seems to fail:  
What I aspired to be,  
And was not, comforts me:  
A brute I might have been, but would not sink i' the scale."

Is there to be found in all literature, including *Mother Goose*, five such beautiful lines, followed by one which seems almost to possess a studied offensiveness?
A Personal View of Conditions in India

By GEORGE J. GEIS, '89

Myitkyina, Burma

At the request of the editor, I am giving my personal impressions of conditions in India. Although Myitkyina, Burma, is situated 2,000 miles from the center of Ghandi's activities and is ethnologically, religiously and economically quite different from India, still, being a part of the Indian empire, it cannot hold itself aloof from the great political upheaval going on in India at the present time. Even in our little frontier town, we have all the personal, religious and political elements which disturb India.

Some Misunderstandings

As I move about on furlough in the homeland, I find many misunderstandings regarding India. The salt tax, for instance, was used only as a "chip on the shoulder" by the agitators against the British government. Such a tax is in force in other countries; in fact, a very high tax prevails in China. There it is so high that the Kachins and Chinamen become bootleggers of salt, smuggling it from Myitkyina, Burma, the terminus of the railway, over the mountains into China, where not infrequently they are shot down by Chinese soldiers. Even in the Philippine Islands, the so-called Filipinos cannot manufacture salt from sea water without a government permit and tax.

Another accusation is that England is playing the tactics of Napoleon, "divide and conquer," pitting one religion and one race against the other. Can Great Britain be blamed for the great Mohammedan invasion of India? Who created the sixty to seventy million untouchables? Who developed the caste system? These are not the products of Great Britain.

I am always very careful about respecting another man's religion, and would do nothing to ridicule or offend another's religious opinions. Imagine my surprise, when once walking along a narrow mountain trail, I suddenly came across a man cooking his midday meal in the center of the path? I stepped aside, and in so doing my shadow fell upon his rice pot. Immediately the fire was scattered, and the contents of the pot were poured out as though sewage had been thrown over the food. This is more or less the feeling of the 220,000,000 Brahmins in India.

Ghandi's Unusual Program

Anyone who has read anything about Ghandi, must surely recognize in him a great sincere soul. In his autobiography, called "My Struggle With the Truth," he has laid bare his soul as only an oriental could and would. He was trained in England, and upon his return to India a great career was opened to him as a barrister. At once he championed the cause of the oppressed. His spirit of self-abnegation forced him to the front in South Africa, where he challenged the cause of freedom for his people in British courts. When the Great War came, he ceased his agitation and called upon his people to cast their lot with Great Britain for the struggle of a higher freedom. During this struggle, promises were made to Ghandi and his followers, which were either not kept or not immediately realized. These broken promises compelled him to distrust all future promises made by those in authority and caused him to lose faith in promises.

The more radical element in India led him to strike out on his great revolution, not as we westerners by shedding blood, but by a great moral and spiritual upheaval through "soul-force." The inception of this thought and his personal method of carrying it out class him at once as an outstanding man in human history. Had he been able to persuade all his people to follow him, the historical western methods of revolutions, by physical force, would have been relegated to the scrap heap. But, alas, human nature being as it is, his idea was too Utopian. He has been trying to unite classes, which at the present time seem impossible of unification. Sixty to seventy million outcasts of India have for centuries been held in servitude by the higher caste, so much so that they have not even been permitted to approach the temple area. The seventy odd million Mohammedans daily kill and eat the cows and the calves, which the Brahmins worship. These oppressed classes and the Mohammedans, being in the minority, look to the British Rajah for their salvation.
Away up in the northwestern frontier town, where I have been living for the past thirty-eight years, each year, at the time of the great Mohammedan festivals, the civil police are given special weapons and the Sepoys are held in readiness to keep the warlike Mohammedans from slaughtering their scholarly Hindu neighbors.

**Training for Self-Government**

Contrary to the opinions of many in America, Great Britain has for years been training India for self-government, starting with the government in villages and ending with the great National Council. Many of the sons of India occupy some of the higher positions in civil employ, such as rulers over large districts and judges in the high courts. At the present time the whole department of education in Burma is presided over by a Burman, chosen by the Burmans. If they prove themselves capable in this department, other departments, such as public works, medical and judicial, will be turned over to them. Even now a certain percentage of these department employees must be men born in Burma. At the present time, while the governor of Burma, Sir Charles Innis, is taking a furlough in England, a Burman is acting-governor over the seventeen million peoples in Burma.

This agitation, which at times seems to shake the very foundations of the Indian empire, has also its bright sides. The British government, especially the liberal and labor party, has been progressively in favor of slowly granting self-government. There is, however, also a strong conservative British element, which would postpone that day indefinitely. Men like Ghandi focus the world’s attention upon India, so that even the most conservative Britisher must relax, and thus this agitation will hasten the process of self-government in India.

**Toronto Alumni Active**

While there are not enough Rochester alumni located in Toronto to form a regional association, our alumni there have cooperated with those from other institutions to organize an International Alumni Association, which promises interesting developments. Arthur H. Allen, ’08, associated with the Canadian branch of the Taylor Instrument Companies, is active in the movement and has been elected a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Allen was also instrumental in rallying a number of the alumni of American institutions to attend the Rochester basketball game in Toronto on January 9 and cheer for the representatives of the United States. Fortunately the Varsity justified their support, and Mr. Allen has written that players and coach made a most favorable impression, both on and off the court.

Here is first-hand evidence of the projection of Rochester influence in the sunny clime of Italy. We are indebted for the above illustration to Felix Ottaviano, ’29, who writes: “I am studying medicine at the University of Rome, and I live directly across the street from the site of the new dental clinic, which is the cause of this letter. I have received from home a copy of the ALUMNI REVIEW, and I must say that it is a great pleasure to be able to read it away over here.

“Enclosed you will find a photograph of the sign which the Italians have placed on the property of the new dental clinic, donated by Mr. Eastman. I thought it was quite a coincidence (I had witnessed the dedication exercises ‘beside the Genesee’ before I left) to find myself going to school here in Rome in almost the same atmosphere as that to which I was subject at Rochester. . . . Although it may sound foolish, may I send regards to the U. of R. (Rochester) from the U. of R. (Rome).”
Exciting Career of Recent Rochester Graduate from Distant Ukrania

One of the most interesting characters ever to attend the University was graduated last June in the person of Miroslav Sichinsky—Ukranian, cosmopolite and, in a sense, world citizen. Though a loyal, naturalized American, his background of international experience and interests is wide, and he is known in various circles in many countries of the globe. It is interesting to learn that he entered the University of Rochester, because he found it better from certain intellectual standpoints than he had expected to find any American institutions.

Sichinsky came to America in 1914, a political refugee and a would-be martyr, who had been fortunate enough to escape martyrdom, as related below. He became a lecturer to Ukranian immigrants in America and in that capacity visited Rochester in 1922. He was invited to remain here longer to deliver a course of lectures on the “History of Civilization” and to help bring the native Ukranians and their American-born children closer together on a linguistic basis by teaching the former English and the latter the Ukranian tongue.

Enters the University

While so engaged, he was invited by Dr. Jonathan Scott, then of the history department, to deliver three lectures at the University. Through this contact he became so favorably impressed with the institution that he decided to matriculate as a student, although he had already had three years of intermittent university training in as many different countries of Europe. He thus enjoyed the unique distinction of lecturing to the undergraduates before himself becoming one of them. He started with work in Extension and later enrolled with the class of 1927. His course was interrupted, once by a trip to Europe and again, in 1928, by a study tour around the world, so that he did not take his degree until 1930.

Mr. Sichinsky is married and resides in Rochester, lecturing widely to American audiences, as well as Ukranian. He aims to specialize and eventually to combine teaching with his lecturing. We hope to publish an article from his pen in a future issue of the Alumni Review. He is frequently in Washington in the interest of his people, and the following story of his unusual career, written by Rodney Dutcher, was recently sent out from the capitol by the NEA Service, Inc., a press syndicate:

Courteous But Drastic

“Twenty years ago the Ukranians of Galicia were being oppressed and terrorized. When they protested against wholesale robberies in the elections they were shot down by Austrian troops. So Miroslav Sichinsky, a 22-year-old Ukranian student, walked in on Count Potocki, the tyrannical governor of Galicia, and said:

“I have come to take your life.’

“He said that very courteously and then began to shoot. He killed Potocki. Then he gave himself up, was sentenced to execution, had his sentence commuted by Emperor Francis Joseph, escaped from prison and finally became a United States citizen after the Department of Labor had officially held that the killing involved no moral turpitude.

“Today there is still electoral repression in Galicia and the same Ukranians are still being terrorized under Poland, which was given the territory after the war. The same Polish landed aristocrats are masters of the country.

“And Miroslav Sichinsky, more courteous than ever, mild of voice, a man highly cultured, is devoting himself to bringing the cause of these Ukranians to the attention of the American people. He is a great hero to millions of Ukranians. Representing various Ukranian societies in this country, he lectures around the country, comes here to talk to members of Congress and seeks to publicize the Ukranian cause.

“It isn’t every day that one hears the first-person story of an assassin. I drew this one from Sichinsky after a couple of conversations about the Ukrainian problem. He was reluctant to tell it.

Wrongs of His People

“Miroslav’s father was a priest who served in the Galician diet at Lemberg and fought the peasants’ battles against the Polish aristocrats. From time to time as Miroslav grew up there were electoral frauds and minor massacres of Galicians in connection with them. The government always insisted on electing its own candidates.
Miroslav studied political problems seriously. At 19 he was in the University of Vienna. About 1905 the Austrian government, frightened by revolution in Russia, consented to universal suffrage. When peasants gathered at a mass meeting in Galicia to support this reform Count Potocki sent troops to disperse them and several were killed. Shortly after that, Sichinsky saw Potocki on the street in Vienna and thought vaguely that the governor ought to be killed.

Elections were held under the new system and again there was terrorism and bloodshed in Galicia. Miroslav Sichinsky visited a friend in a hospital and wandered into a room where wounded victims lay on the floor. They told him what had happened to them. Other atrocities occurred—a man who wrote a protest against falsification of elections lists was bayoneted to death in his wife's arms.

His Personal Story

Potocki condoned the official terror as a method of government. Sichinsky decided to kill him. That was in 1908.

"He was a clever, powerful, arrogant man," Sichinsky recalls. "I felt that his death would be the just punishment of a great tyrant and would rally the spirits of our people. He had joined with the Russian prime minister in an attempt to stamp out the Ukrainian social movement and bad things were in store for Ukraine.

"After making my decision I had not one moment of hesitation or doubt. It took me about a week to arrange an appointment with him at his office in Lemberg.

"For about three hours I waited outside for the audience. I sat and read a newspaper. I do not know how I could have been so calm and so entirely free from excitement.

"Finally my turn came and I told him that I had come to take his life. I explained that I would do so because he had denied the Ukrainians their constitutional liberties and had sent troops to shoot them down.

"If he had given an indication that he was human—if he had been a tired old man—I believe that I would have changed my mind. But he appeared to be in an angry mood. Probably he could have rushed me and overpowered me, but he made no such attempt.

"I shot several times but the first bullet, which struck him in the forehead, caused his death. I did not realize that he was about to die, because he jumped to his feet. He called a servant and ordered my arrest. He was a strong man and an aristocrat to the end.

"The servant was afraid to approach me. I shot my remaining bullets into corners and into the floor to show him that he need not be afraid. Then I accompanied him downstairs and waited an hour for the arrival of the police. I had already told the governor that I would make no attempt to escape. I had decided in advance that it would be indecent to shoot him and escape. My motive might have been misunderstood. I wanted to explain in open court.

Public Sentiment for Him

"One of Sichinsky's defenders at his trial was Thomas Masaryk, then a liberal deputy in the Austrian Parliament and now president of Czechoslovakia. The prosecutor kept all Ukrainians, Jews and Germans off the jury. Miroslav made a two-hour speech of explanation, but it was a foregone conclusion that he would be sentenced to death.

"The public sentiment of Galicia rose in his favor. Many persons were punished for publicly espousing his cause. Immigrants in the United States and Canada wrote to the emperor of Austria-Hungary for clemency. His lawyers appealed. A commission was appointed to examine him and promised him commutation and possibly a later chance for escape if he would plead 'brainstorm.' Sichinsky refused and although the commission made a favorable report he was again sentenced. Then the emperor commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

"Sichinsky spent two years at hard labor and one night two guards who were sympathetic to his ideals allowed him to escape. The guards themselves subsequently had to flee and are now living in Canada. Sichinsky went into hiding in a village. Ukrainians in America sent him money and he went to Norway and Sweden. He became intimately acquainted with the Swedish statesman, Branting.

Granted Entrance to America

"In 1914 Sichinsky came to America as a Swede, on a falsified passport. But then, against the advice of friends, he surrendered to the commissioner of immigration and asked that his presence be made legal.
Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post decided that Sichinsky would make a good American citizen and should not be deported because of the assassination, which he held was an act 'purely political.'

"Sichinsky became a lecturer, specializing in political education for Ukrainian immigrants and persuading Ukrainians here to help democrat movements in eastern Europe. He was in Washington during the war and interested President Wilson in the Ukrainian population of Austria. He recalls Wilson as genial, sympathetic and statesmanlike. Nevertheless, his people were handed over to Poland without a plebiscite and found themselves getting much the same deal they had had from the Austrians.

"Sichinsky is a leader in the Ukrainian Defense Organization, lives in Rochester, N. Y., and last year at the age of 44 graduated from the University of Rochester, where he studied with the idea of becoming a teacher.

"The Ukrainians have been struggling against Polish domination since the 17th century," he says, "but their problem is still unsolved. The Warsaw government had to promise the powers that it would give autonomy to the 5,000,000 Ukrainians of East Galicia but the promise has not been kept. Ukrainians in Poland are forbidden to purchase land from the Polish landlords and denied the right of education in their own nationality. Many of their political leaders have been imprisoned and tortured. Thousands of innocent persons in several hundred villages were brutally punished by the Polish cavalry last fall, and many have died from wounds.'"

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**Ethics and Economics**

**By William Edwin Van Dewalle, '21**

Assistant Professor of Philosophy

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The word "ethics" probably brings to mind a somewhat indefinite recollection of a college course with rather long and perhaps inconclusive discussions about freedom, responsibility, egoism and altruism, the sum bonum, the categorical imperative and the like, presided over by a "professor of things in general." We began with an intellectual interest in ethical questions and looked to the course to show their application in the conduct of life; or perhaps, in our youthful seriousness, we were troubled by life itself, and expected from the course some definite solution for our perplexities. But the course and life turned out to be two; the former exceedingly interesting or dull, as the case may be, and life, the blundering, blooming confusion, as remote as ever from the academic procedure. We wondered about the relation of the two, and even now, in a moment of reflection, continue to wonder.

Ethics Coming Closer to Life

While ethics as a branch of philosophy will continue to be subject to the accusation of being removed from life—for criticism of life requires withdrawing for the sake of gaining a perspective—there are a few signs of an approaching change. This change, if the signs are to be trusted, will go far toward making the accusation less fatal. Two of the more important of those signs are the increasing interest in the historical origin of actually operative ethical beliefs of the present, and the increasing recognition of the relevance of economics and ethics on the part of the specialists in each field.

J. A. Hobson, an English economist, particularly in his recent book, *Economics and Ethics*, is a fair representative of the growing willingness of economists to subject the economic order to ethical criticism. Of course, there always has been such criticism on the part of the humanists, but they, unfortunately, knew so little economics that their criticism was rather justly ignored as being too sentimental and too little realistic. The very strength of this new movement is that it comes from those who are working within the field of economics and who, consequently, have the advantage of knowing what they are talking about. It does not involve any vicious mixing of economics and ethics, nor any...
weakening of the rigor of objective analysis of economic forces, but it does involve the recognition that these forces are, in part at least, forces which we have created and which are therefore subject to intelligent control.

Some Early Conceptions

This recognition is extremely significant. The early development of the social sciences, including economics, was to a large extent dominated by a conception borrowed from the older natural science, namely the conception of natural law. These natural laws, which economics was trying to discover, were supposed to be there in the outside world, to be rigid, unchanging, in no way dependent on us, inevitable and eternal. The economic cosmos was thought to be as natural, and therefore as little modifiable, as the fundamental structure of the physical universe. Any attempt to change the economic order, it was held, was certain to fail, and programs of reform, other than very superficial ones, extremely childish. Poverty, for example, was regrettable, but was also the inevitable outcome of the operation of economic laws utterly beyond human control.

The changed attitude toward poverty, the attitude that it is something of a social disease and hence in part curable, is typical of the more fundamental changed attitude toward economic laws. "Economic laws do not disappear, but their application to economic situations is continually changing, as the physical factors that seemed to give them immutability are found modifiable in their economic bearing by psychological factors which carry a creative spirit." (Hobson, *Economics and Ethics*, p. 125). Instead of an economic determinism, which rendered criticism irrelevant and stifled at the outset all effort to modify the economic cosmos so that its productivity of human welfare might be increased, we have the assertion of man's mastery. The change is to the position that knowledge of economic laws is power, and the question of power to what final goal, to what ideal, far-off, but still realizable, end, is the ethical question, the question of the *summum bonum*, but in a concrete setting, in relation to life and no longer unreal or too Utopian.

While many may not have applied this rigid determinism to themselves, it was nevertheless used as a convenient excuse for avoiding responsibility for social problems. With the passing of the determinism in its extreme form, the escape from responsibility is not so simple a matter, and another obstacle to the application of ethics to life is thereby removed.

Significant Moral Change

Of all the so-called moral changes of the present, including the "Revolt of Youth," this growth of a common understanding between the ethics and the economics is certainly the most significant, for those other moral changes are derivative from economic forces.

The question is continually recurring in ethics, whether beliefs about the chief end of man and about moral responsibility have anything to do with conduct, or whether beliefs about the social structure exercise any formative influence upon that structure. Max Weber in *The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism*, recently translated into English, provides an affirmative answer to such questions in what seems to be the only way of answering them on a sound basis—that is, by means of a careful historical study.

This book is again typical of a wider and growing interest. Weber shows how some of the chief characteristics of our economic world were dependent during the period of their formation upon the religious conception of a "calling"—the notion that it is man's duty to serve God in his daily work—and upon religious asceticism. The economic determinism was also probably related to the theological doctrine of predestination. While the economic order is not now dependent upon these religious and moral sanctions to the earlier extent, since it now tends to provide its own sanctions, the total effect of study of this kind is to weaken the belief that the economic order is one which cannot be modified. Man appears less as a slave to the machine—less as the machine's way of begetting another machine—and the machine more as an instrument in the control of man, useable for, and subject to, considerations of human welfare.

The movement is not new. The new element is its growth, and that is also the sign of promise. Its strength is that it comes from within. It means that we shall not be so ready to classify any real problem as moral and not economic or economic and not moral, both of which are equally vicious, for the former is equivalent to a declaration not to pay attention to economic factors and the latter to the decla-
ation to pay attention to economic factors only. It means that we shall bring to bear on the solution of any real problem all relevant considerations.

"The Tender Grace of a Day That Is Done"

By Robert B. Pattison, '99

The sunset takes its beauty from the day that precedes it. There is always a certain definite worth in looking back at those choice spirits who live again in other lives, lives made better for their presence. We refuse to neglect yesterday when it is past. And, therefore, old "grads" will discover some worth in the following quotations, characteristic utterances of professors whose voices are no longer heard in our University classrooms, but whose sense of humor, or whose earnest desire for our mental and spiritual improvement, still lives on, still teaches, and evermore will do so. (The alliterative sub-headings below are the work of the author—Ed.)

Burton's Brilliancies

"Work, hard work, gentlemen; this alone can lead to intellectual power."

"Wrong; all wrong! Sit down!"

"Do not try to change Livy's style, just because he is now dead and cannot help himself."

"Come, come; don't go to sleep!"

Gurgles from Gilmore

"Use tone that interprets. Now then; make your face long enough to eat oats out of a churn!"

"Speak this as though you were addressing a pan of Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour: 'Rise, rise like a cloud of incense from the earth!'"

"Women do get funny notions anyway; and, once in, you can't get 'em out."

"'Devil'—the worst word in the English tongue. You may cut off his head, letter by letter, but still there is wickedness left."

Lisps from Lattimore

"Gentlemen; you cannot use a breath of air without spoiling it."

"Let us take this series seriously."

"There are three hands on a watch; the third hand is the second hand."

Mutterings from Morey

"Always introduce your topic with reference to what has just been said. No one would remark, 'Having discussed the North Star, we will pass to the vegetables of Patagonia!''

"Let us suppose that you possess a thought!"

"Truth is comprehended in these noodles of ours, and as our ideas broaden we learn that truth is greater than our skulls."

"Political economists say, 'Oh, Lord, how long?' as they see the drainage the United States is under with gold equal to silver."

Bursts from Baker

"In any parallelopiped each end may be considered as the base. For you do not need to stand a man on his head to know he is a man, do you?"

"How many apples can you take from an empty basket?"

"It is no more necessary that an equation develop multiple roots, than that there be twins in the family."

"Suppose root points are like doors, and every time you pass a door you get hit by a club; then all you have to do to know how many doors you have passed is to sit down and count your bumps."

"Use paper and pencil constantly!"

"Come now; look over your tool chest!"

Mixer's Admonishments

"Gentlemen, I admonish you, get the French!"

"Each word is a current coin—and a penny saved is a penny earned!"

"Half knowledge is worse than none. And why? Because it makes you appear ridiculous, simply ridiculous!"

"Tobacco blood, the element of death!"

"Right on! Right on!"

The above quotations may be regarded as reported verbatim, since I came across them recently in rummaging among some classroom notes taken from time to time during my undergraduate years. Has some reader's memory been quickened a bit by some phrase here repeated? How, with the years, the college professor becomes a veritable patriarch, his humor more delightful, his sarcasm more sacred, his bits of philosophy like guide posts along the lengthening way! "Day unto day uttereth speech."
Thoughts of business and professional life, likewise all worries over economic depressions and other ephemera, were brushed aside by the members of the Buffalo Association of University of Rochester alumni in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their organization at a dinner meeting held in the dining room of the Buffalo University Club, on Friday evening, January 30. Gathered about the banquet table were several of the loyal band, who assisted in the formation of the association in 1906, while many others were present who had been members of the club for the major part of its existence.

Like the association, the alumni present represented the entire Niagara area and Western New York. As the anniversary was a momentous one in the association’s history, it led to the exchange of reminiscences of the beginnings of the organization, as well as to a general review of college days and the famous figures whose names are now part of Rochester’s hallowed heritage. Many of the members, who were unable to attend, wrote or telegraphed their regrets, and these were read during the course of the evening.

Todd Union for Alumni

The Board of Managers of Todd Union, at a recent meeting, went on record as glad to cooperate with the alumni, when and if the latter wish to make any stated use of the Union. This is an official reminder that the center of student life may, and should, become the center of alumni life. Carl Lauterbach, ’25, director, further reminds us that the game rooms and other facilities of the Union are available to the alumni, who will also be welcome at any time as patrons of the dining rooms. Regular dinner at a reasonable rate can be obtained on any evening by telephoning for a reservation, while ladies of the alumni will also be accommodated on Saturday evening and Sunday noon. This is a definite invitation, to which, it is hoped, the alumni will gladly respond.

The diners were seated about a long table decorated with broad stripes of the traditional Rochester color. Grace was pronounced by Rev. Charles J. C. Schlopp, ’98. During the dinner William B. Chambers, ’22, led in singing famous Rochester songs, while Gilbert J. Pederson, ’30, accompanied on the piano. Various younger alumni present questioned the modernity of many of the songs in the association’s songbook, but, overcoming these obstacles and those offered by the excellent dinner, the walls were made to ring with the rollicking tunes of undergraduate days.

Horace F. Taylor, ’93, president of the association, presided and opened the speechmaking portion of the evening with an affecting review of the history of the association. He mentioned the names of many of the prominent alumni, whose names have been associated with its life, and recalled their constant devotion to their Alma Mater as evidence that the Buffalo Association had performed an important function among the alumni of Western New York.

Two Presidents Speak

President Rhees, who has attended nearly every annual meeting of the association since its inception, recalled the pleasant times he had had at Buffalo gatherings in the past and congratulated the members of the organization upon their loyalty. Dr. Rhees then reviewed the important changes, which have occurred in the University in the twenty-five years since the foundation of the Buffalo Association. He pointed out the material growth of the University in attendance, in number of buildings and in equipment; also its great increase in resources. He warned the alumni, however, that too much stress should not be put on the total figures of these resources, nor ‘dangerous comparisons made with the other great universities of the country. Rochester, he said, was really supporting two colleges, and, despite the imposing figures, many departments still were in need of additional funds.

Greetings of the entire alumni organization were extended to the Buffalo group by Herbert W. Bramley, ’90, the president of
the Associated Alumni, who journeyed all the way from Rochester to attend the gathering. Mr. Bramley spoke on the general topic of "Rochester and Her Alumni" and described the entirely new spirit of the University on its new campus. Pointing out that, when he attended college, the student life was scattered all over the city and social activities confined mainly to church gatherings, he predicted that a new alumni spirit would emerge from the closely-knit life on the River Campus.

Alumni Secretary Hugh A. Smith, '07, as is his wont, gave an interesting review of alumni and undergraduate activities. He added to President Bramley's remarks on the important changes, which have been made in the undergraduate life on the new campus, and gave a comparison of the new equipment and facilities with those the members of the association had enjoyed in their undergraduate days. His descriptions of the beauties of the new swimming pool and sundry other conveniences, located at strategic points on the campus, made the alumni wish they were beginning their college days instead of merely remembering them. The athletic situation was also reviewed interestingly and various important predictions made for the future.

A Synthetic Will Rogers

The opening remarks of Charles N. Perrin, '02, the next speaker, boded well for the remainder of his talk, and those alumni who were able to compose their faces and minds at the end were agreed that it was a real "Ring Lardner-Will Rogers" address. In a few words he recalled stories about various members of the association, which, even if they didn't happen, should have happened. President Taylor, Dr. Lesser Kauffman, '96, and Supreme Court Justice Clarence MacGregor, '97, bore the brunt of the attack. They survived the ordeal, however, without flinching.

Harvey D. Blakeslee, '00, chairman of the association's scholarship committee, next was called on for a report on the work of his committee. He described the virtues and successes of the organization's proteges, introducing Donald J. McNerney, holder of the first prize scholarship, and John G. Walters, possessor of the second prize. Both of the boys, who are sophomores, gave vivid and interesting descriptions of the undergraduate life on the new River Campus, emphasizing the increase in college spirit which the move has occasioned.

Dr. Lesser Kauffman, '96, peerless chairman of the association's executive committee, was next called upon to speak. Dr. Kauffman had arisen from a sick bed to attend the meeting, but nevertheless, he gave an interesting and impromptu address on the association and the University. Although he pleaded to be relieved of the post on the executive committee, which he has ably held for many years, the members were obdurate and he was returned again as chairman, at the election which closed the meeting.

Election and Resolutions

The officers, elected at the conclusion of the meeting to serve during the coming year, were as follows: President, Dr. John W. LeSeur, '82; first vice-president, Albert H. Hooker, '86; second vice-president, Herbert E. Hanford, '09; third vice-president, C. Boyd Ireland, Jr., '10; secretary, Walter C. Hurd, '07; treasurer, Harold E. Smith, '17; chairman of the executive committee, Dr. Lesser Kauffman, '96; (Continued on page 96)

Commencement Reunion Classes

Believe it or not, the season is again at hand for the reunion class chairmen to begin rallying their cohorts for the annual competition for the Cubley Cup at the coming Commencement. Classes scheduled to reume under the Dix plan are the three groups of 1878, '79, '80 and '81; 1897, '98, '99 and '00; and 1916, '17, '18 and '19. For the first time since 1927 the fiftieth reunion class is also scheduled by Mr. Dix and should make the usual strong bid for the cup. The classes of 1906 and 1911 are expected to hold twenty-fifth and twentieth reunions, respectively. The class of 1920 had such a big time last June on Dwight Paul's yacht, the Swastika, that it is already organized and being propagandized for a repetition of the experience this June, while any other special reunions will be welcomed. Alumni Day, which will witness the reunions, will fall this year on Saturday, June 13.
**Our Medical Center**

In their full flush of pride over the River Campus, alumni should not lose sight of the wonderful asset which the University possesses just across Elmwood Avenue. A recent graduate, both of the college and the medical school, spent three months abroad last summer, in the course of which he visited many of the well-known clinics and medical centers of Europe. He reports that he found so few, which could be compared at all favorably with our own University medical development, that he came home supremely satisfied with what we have here at Rochester.

What has impressed us even more, however, is the enthusiasm and complete confidence in their institution, which seem to be shared by members of the staff, themselves graduates of some of the oldest and best known medical schools in America, who might be expected to be critical of the comparatively untried fledgling. This enthusiasm seems particularly significant when manifested by junior staff members, not responsible for policies and standards. Two such agreed emphatically, in our presence the other day, that they have known no other medical school to become so favorably known and strongly established in so short a time as has Rochester. They added that in setup and equipment the school and hospital here appeal to them as practically perfect.

So our alumni should not worry too much over the lack of architectural display across the avenue. That huge building is much more than an unadorned pile of brick. It should be estimated as another real bulwark against the encroachments of disease—a magnificently equipped and manned agency for the promotion of human health, which in less than six years is already doing a work of far-reaching and outstanding value.

**Our Modern Golden Age**

Where are our immortal performers in literature, art and music today? Why do we no longer produce any truly greats in those fields of expression? It is surprising that these questions are so frequently asked, for the answer is easy. There is reputed to be no money in such a business. Altogether too much publicity has been given for ages past to the attic and crust-of-bread existence supposedly led by all genuine, 18-carat artists of whatever ilk. Success in life is now measured by comfort plus—in other words, by luxury, in which the crust of bread is not even dunked in potlikker. No wonder that the young man of normal health elects to sell bonds, or perhaps concoct comic strips for the syndicates.

It stands to reason that the germs of such genius still propagate, but they are early subjugated by the antitoxin of ambition, or diverted into other forms of disease. Who knows but what a possible Coleridge and a potential Bach are collaborating today in writing one theme song after another, to keep the crooners in material and themselves in country clubs? Rembrandt may be with us again, but he is busily occupied in turning out sex cov-
ers for the newstand magazines, or dressing up their advertising pages in three and four colors—his attic a pent house studio, with a rental as high as its location.

If there be any modern reincarnation of old Homer himself, he is undoubtedly to be found in Hollywood, waiting for Paris and Helen to come off location. Then they will be sure to stir up some sort of a rumpus, which will call for high-powered and high-priced press-agenting. Our present Golden Age is no mere figure of speech. It is the real thing—the kind that glitters and clinks and is immortalized in Dunn and Bradstreet's.

All of which sounds a bit cynical. We only wish that we possessed some of that errant genius ourselves. You can bet we would show them. We would—well, in all probability, we would try to break into some big and easy money in a hurry.

Alumni Welcome on Campus

Alumni have a focal point in common on the River Campus—that beautiful student club, the Todd Union. Its comfortable and convenient facilities are theirs to enjoy. Here is the physical, connecting link between students of the past and those of the present. Formal action of the Board of Managers of the Union, recorded elsewhere in this issue, officially crystallizes the alumni relationship to the Union, which we have more than once announced informally in the past, in these pages and elsewhere.

Graduates, who have enviously expressed the wish that they might relive their college experience on the new campus, now have the opportunity to participate freely in one of the most distinguishing and valued features of that campus. A more definite program of participation will undoubtedly be worked out in the future. In the meantime, not only are the privileges of the Union extended to them, but they are urged to take advantage of them. If this new feature is to play the part it should in revitalizing our college community life at Rochester, the alumni should share to the full in the reawakening.

Unanimity of Public Opinion

Not infrequently we hear from political speakers and other spellbinders a glib reference to the "unanimity of public opinion," just as if there was such a thing. It is a mouth-filling phrase, which rolls off the tongue with sonorous impressiveness, but we sometimes wonder what it means, if anything.

Not so very long ago one of our young history professors delivered a certain lecture before an audience in one of our most respected city churches. At its conclusion some of his hearers pronounced him to be a Bolshevik and a communist—terms more freely uttered than understood. A week later he made the selfsame speech before the Labor Lyceum and was freely denounced as a mouthpiece of capitalism and a tool of the aristocracy, which should have been reassuring to his earlier audience.

Isn't life interesting? All of the chasms are not geological. And some of the most important bridges have not yet been built.

An Overworked Word Again

In the doggerel of modern discourse one of the most abused and worn-out words is "cooperation." Originally a perfectly good word, it has gone wrong from overwork. We shrink from calling on it for any further service without apologies. Nevertheless the mere fact of its triteness is proof positive of its compelling usefulness under certain circumstances.

Such a circumstance is presented by the lineup of our organized alumni work, which is centralized in the alumni office. Consider this magazine, for instance, as the most concrete embodiment of that work. The alumni secretary edits and publishes it, and the treasurer pays the bills. But neither the magazine, nor the alumni office itself, could exist without the continuous cooperation of those loyal alumni, whose annual contributions to the Alumni Fund make them possible.

In other words, the whole thing is a cooperative proposition. Now the time has come when the cooperative feature must be much more general in its application, if the magazine and other activities are to go on. And go on they must, on an increasing rather than a diminishing scale. We gave warning of the underlying situation in the previous issue. We now repeat it for emphasis. Appeals have gone forth to all alumni who thus far have forgotten to cooperate. For they it is who hold the key to salvation. May their undoubted good intentions of the past be translated into legal tender in the very near future.

H. A. S.
other members of the executive committee, Charles N. Perrin, '02, and George Graham Smith, '11; chorister, William B. Chambers, '22.

Before the close of the gathering resolutions were adopted, commemorating the passing of George Churchill Dow, '87, and Rev. Alfred Scott Priddis, '15, both active members of the Buffalo Association. The memorial committee learned too late of the death of William Edwards Tuttle, '84, to present a resolution on his death. This will be adopted at the next annual meeting. Dr. Herman K. De Groat, '92, read the resolution on Mr. Dow's death. The resolution had been prepared by a committee composed of Dr. De Groat, Eli A. Rhodes, '86, and Dr. Arthur L. Benedict, '87. Nelson T. Barrett, '92, representing a committee composed of Carlyle L. Kennell, '13, John F. Carey, '13, and George G. Smith, '11, read the resolution on the death of Mr. Priddis. Mr. Priddis' untimely end came as a result of his action in saving a woman parishioner from drowning while they were swimming in Lake George in early August. The woman's husband was drowned also in the accident. Mr. Priddis was the superintendent of the church extension society of the Episcopal churches in Buffalo at the time of his death.

A Bit of History

The Buffalo Alumni Association was formed at a meeting of interested Rochester members of the Buffalo University Club in a meeting at the club in 1906. In its quarter-century it has met at least once each year, and usually much more often. In recent years it has held luncheon meetings at various times throughout the period between annual meetings. Among those active alumni, many of them now on the roll of the dead, who assisted in the formation of the association, were the late Principal Frank S. Fosdick, '72, Dr. Henry P. Emerson, '71, Dr. George R. Stearns, '75, Edward C. Hard, '94, Dr. Lesser Kaufman, '96, and Harvey D. Blakeslee, Jr., '00. Its membership grew rapidly and has, or does now, include practically all Rochester men living in Western New York and the neighboring section of the Province of Ontario.

Testimonial to Prexy

Probably no man ever received a more heartening or sincere tribute than that accorded President Rhees by the University Club of Rochester in a testimonial dinner tendered him on Monday evening, January 19, with about 150 members present. James P. B. Duffy presided, and those who paid individual tribute to the guest of honor were Rt. Rev. John Francis O'Hern, bishop of the Rochester diocese of the Catholic Church; Dr. Murray Bartlett, president of Hobart College; Dr. Herbert S. Weet, '99, superintendent of schools; and Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, director of research for the Eastman Kodak Company. Bishop O'Hern, in toasting "Dr. Rhees, the Citizen," pronounced him the "first citizen of Rochester" in practically every field of worthy influence. Dr. Bartlett characterized him as a "great liberal educator, one whom we are proud to look to as an example and an inspiration."

Some Sorry Basketball

As we have intimated, if not stressed, in these columns, frequently, victories in athletics do not seem to us to be all-important, but we have always had the mental reservation that a reasonable number of victories may be expected as indicative of a job well done. All of which is a preamble to the statement that the Varsity basketball team this year has had a most unhappy time of it in its quests for victories, only four games having been won of the fifteen played at this writing. In fact, we can recall no other Rochester court team, in the past twenty years at least, that has so few victories to its credit.

As pointed out in the previous issue of the REVIEW, which recorded three games, a losing season was anticipated owing to lack of material, but even granting this handicap the team has fallen short of hoped-for accomplishments. Coach Elliott Hatfield, whose selection as coach of foot-
ball, baseball and freshman basketball at Union is chronicled in another column, has worked untiringly with the squad, but his efforts to get the players to work effectively together have produced little in the way of results. Only a few of the candidates had much experience, and this condition was accentuated by injuries to these men, with the result that there has been a constant shifting of the lineup in an effort to determine the most efficient combination available.

A Good Two-Day Trip

After winning from Toronto and losing to Cornell and Alfred, the team journeyed to Toronto and Niagara for games on their respective courts. The Canadians were perfect hosts and let Rochester's representatives win, 36 to 23, besides again evidencing splendid sportsmanship. The teams left the floor at half time with the score eleven all, but in the second period our team put on a sustained attack that made victory certain. Jerry McGuire led the offense with a total of sixteen points, while Captain Kincaid, in what proved to be his last game in a Varsity uniform, contributed nine counters. Kincaid was subsequently declared ineligible by the Conference Eligibility Committee, through having played with an independent team in the Christmas holidays without obtaining permission from the Rochester athletic authorities.

The stay in Toronto was featured by the hospitality shown our squad by Rochester alumni resident in the Canadian city. Led by Arthur Allen, of the class of 1908, they turned out in goodly numbers the evening of the game, to lend the team encouragement, while the next morning they escorted the squad to points of interest about the city and entertained them at lunch.

A defeat was anticipated in the game at Niagara Falls the next night, but the Rochester players gave what was probably their best exhibition of the year, a successful pop shot from the center of the floor in the last minute of play alone preventing our representatives from achieving a victory. The score was 34 to 33. McGuire again led the Rochester attack with five baskets from the floor and three from the foul line. Scully was the chief point-getter for Niagara, his final basket giving the Cataract Collegians the victory.

Strong Buffalo Opposition

Art Powell, mentor of Rochester court squads in happier days, appeared here the following Saturday with his University of Buffalo team. The visitors, boasting an unbroken string of victories, were reputed to be the best that had represented the neighboring city in basketball, and they proceeded to give indubitable evidence of the justification of such a claim. The Rochester players got away to a flying
start and led 6 to 1 on two baskets by McGuire and another by Hart, but the Buffalonians, after taking out time, soon shot into a big lead and coasted through to a 48-to-25 victory. Captain Harrington, Pryor and Schrag did the bulk of the scoring for the Buffalonians, with Maloncewicz, the giant center, feeding them the ball on a very effective pivot play.

The return match with Niagara was expected to produce a victory for our hopefuls, but the Varsity players failed to function as well as they did in the game at the Falls, and the Purple and White forces were in the lead after a very even first half. McGuire and Hart were the high scorers for Rochester, while Sweitzer and Scully garnered six of Niagara's nine floor baskets. The Varsity players found the basket the same number of times from the floor, but the visitors took advantage of the numerous fouls called on the Rochester players.

The annual trip to play Colgate and Hamilton failed to break the string of successive defeats. The Colgate squad was far too clever for the Rochester courtmen and registered a 39-to-20 victory. In the game against Hamilton our team appeared to be headed for a victory, as Rochester led 20 to 11 at half time, but in the second period the Clintonians, spurred on by some spirited cheering, tied the score just before the half ended. The homesters continued this pace in the extra period and eked out a 29-to-27 victory. Harrison led both teams in scoring with a total of eleven points.

Oberlin was then entertained in the Alumni Gymnasium. The Ohioans were understood to be none too strong, and a close struggle, if not a victory for our battered athletes, was anticipated. The game was under way only a short time, however, when it was obvious that the visitors had a so-called “night on,” which would win for them. The game was reasonably close until well into the second half, when almost every attempt of the Oberlin players to find the basket proved successful, and they fairly rained ‘em in. Brickley, a small, but exceedingly elusive forward, was the particular luminary for Oberlin, while Hart was high scorer for Rochester. The final count was 47 to 21.

Two Wins in One Week

Apparently a trifle weary of being buffeted about, the team suddenly developed winning ways that resulted in two victories in one week. Hobart was the first victim in the game at Geneva. The Orange and Purple aggregation had made a much better showing against Oberlin than the Varsity, when the Ohioans met the respective teams on successive nights, and pre-game prognostications indicated a victory for the host team. The Rochester players, however, apparently were not content to have the game decided in that fashion, and they put on a fast-cutting, clever shooting exhibition that led to a 38-to-26 victory. Hart was high scorer for Rochester with thirteen points, while McMichael tallied two less for Hobart.

The Alfred game, played on our home court, gave the Varsity players an opportunity to even the count for the defeat sustained in the opening game of the current season. Neither team had much of an advantage in the opening minutes of play, but Rochester's representatives gradually built up a substantial lead, that was made reasonably safe by an offensive drive midway in the second period. Harrison had a night on and southpawed the ball through the netting for four baskets from the floor and three from the foul line. Steele, the lengthy colored centerman for Alfred, was able to play only part of the time owing to injuries. Otherwise the game would probably have been much closer.

Double Dose of Syracuse

Games with Syracuse on successive nights, so arranged because of difficulties in finding mutually agreeable dates, a difficulty that is rarely realized by one who has not attempted to arrange such schedules, produced two more defeats, as expected. Syracuse presented four players, Hayman, Katz, Beagle and Fogarty, who had shone for four successive years on freshman and varsity teams, and, aided by Elliott at center, an equally skillful court performer, they gave exhibitions that delighted basketball enthusiasts, unless they were so partisan as to wish that they might not exhibit their class at the expense of the Rochester players.

Hatfield's men, as anticipated, found it a hopeless task to subdue the Orange-shirted players, but they in turn registered in the scoring column much more frequently than anticipated. The score of the game played here on Friday night was 51 to 21, while in the game at Syracuse the count was 53 to 27.
Hopes, aroused through these two victories for a close battle with Colgate in the return game here, were rudely shattered by the visitors, although the Rochester players built up a goodly lead in the first twelve minutes of play. The Maroon courtiers in that time were unable to score from the floor, three points from the foul line representing their success in the scoring line, while the Varsity players had tallied twice from the floor and three times via the foul route.

The Colgate quintette, however, at this point put on a scoring drive, that before the half was over made the result only a question of the score. Anderson, former East High and Manlius star, was again the chief cog in the Colgate scoring machine, with a total of fifteen points, while Braal led the Rochester attack.

One game remains to be played to complete a season that has brought little joy to the players and certainly even less to their coach and loyal adherents. That engagement is with Buffalo at Buffalo. A victory for the home team is practically a certainty, as the Rochester players have demonstrated conclusively that they lack the finesse to cope successfully with Powell’s brilliant proteges.

MATTHEW D. LAWLESS, ’09.

Better Spring Outlook

By the time this issue reaches its readers the baseball squad should have begun to work out in the new field house, in which track aspirants have already been working during the greater part of the winter. It is hoped that with these admirable facilities at hand on the River Campus, these two spring sports may begin to come back to the position of popularity and effectiveness at Rochester, which they really merit.

The regulation dirt diamond of the baseball cage should give the diamond candidates the benefit of early practice, which they have long lacked, and Tom Davies, who is also a baseball veteran, will be back to coach the squad. Although Norris, Rago, Watts and Kugler will be sorely missed, the prospects are reasonably encouraging, for the battery work should show improvement. Elwood Hart and Lines, both of whom turned in some good performances from the mound last spring, are expected to show the benefits of a year’s experience. Their efforts will be supplemented by those of two or three other ambitious pitching candidates, while Gardner, a sophomore, is expected to give them real support behind the plate.

Track prospects are again problematical, but Coach Gorton appears to be quite hopeful of several candidates whom he has unearthed during a strenuous indoor season of intramural track. If any of the enthusiasm and undoubted knowledge of the coach can be imparted to his followers, the Rochester representatives should at least be able to make a better showing than last year in the climax of the season, which will see the teams of the New York State Conference on our new track and field for the first time. The outdoor schedule above will be preceded by a meet with Hamilton on March 21, the first indoor meet to be held at Rochester in a number of years.

H. A. S.

Coach Hatfield Leaving

Rochester is again confronted with the necessity of finding a basketball coach. G. Elliott Hatfield, who is completing his second year in the physical education department and his first as basketball mentor, has accepted the position of assistant-professor of physical education at Union, coaching both Varsity football and baseball and freshman basketball. During the season just concluding Hatfield has been obliged to contend with one of the most difficult situations which has ever confronted a basketball coach at Rochester. While desirous of a further chance to show
his wares here under more favorable circumstances, the opportunity at Union, for which there was a large number of candidates, was too attractive to be rejected. Consequently we shall find him an opponent next year on both the gridiron and diamond. His Rochester friends wish him the success in his new field, which the usual material at Union and his record at South Dakota Wesleyan would seem to presage for him.

H. A. S.

Campus Crisps

Campus life took on a serious aspect, from January 27 through February 1—no dances, no games and no little perturbation. But the mid-year examinations took no great toll of the campus population. Most of the familiar faces, at least, seem to be still in evidence.

A classic story emanating from the examination period tells of a freshman, who unwittingly found his way into the sophomore rhetoric division and passed the second-year examination with flying colors. It apparently signified nothing, however, except a possible high I. Q., as he barely passed the makeup examination, which he was later compelled to take in his own course.

Despite its isolated situation, the River Campus has been located by altogether too many gripe germs during the past month. Quite a number of students have realized on their infirmary fees by obtaining some free board and lodging at the Strong Memorial Hospital during that period.

The freshman class threw down the gauntlet to superstition by selecting Friday, March 13, as the date for the annual Frosh Frolic in Todd Union, then announcing that the thirteenth couple to put in an appearance would be admitted free of charge. The magic number was even found in the sum of the bounding hours, 10 to 3, which were better than 9 to 4 at that.

Dr. Brian O'Brien, a new member of the faculty of the Institute of Applied Optics, presented two of the three invitation papers read at the joint meeting of the Optical Society of America and the American Physical Society, held in New York City on February 20. One of his papers reported on a very delicate test, developed by him to show that there is no oxygen surrounding the moon and thus shedding new light on a long disputed question.

A banquet was given in Todd Union on Saturday evening, January 17, in honor of George W. Todd, originator of the River Campus idea, whose name is commemorated by the Union itself. President Rhees and Raymond N. Ball, '14, paid reminiscent tributes to Mr. Todd, who received, briefly, and the evening was finished free of charge. The magic number was distributed in February to students majoring in the subject and to certain interested alumni. The number contained eighteen mimeographed pages, with an illustration in color, and was featured by an article by Professor-demonstrator Herman I. Fairchild on the history of the department at the University. Robert S. Moehlman, '31, is editor of the publication.
The Glee Club traveled by bus to Elmira on Friday, February 27, where it presented a program at the Elmira Reformatory in the afternoon and gave a concert, followed by a dance, at Elmira College in the evening. It also sang at Industry on the return trip Saturday. The musical clubs are making thorough preparations for the first home concert in Strong Auditorium, to be given on Friday evening, March 27.

The second lecture under the Rosenberger foundation was given in Strong Auditorium on February 10. It was an illustrated lecture on "Undersea Miracles" by Dr. Arthur C. Pillsbury, famous naturalist and motion picture expert of Berkeley, Cal., who showed some unusual motion pictures of underwater life.

President Rhees left Rochester on February 26 for his usual mid-winter holiday, sailing from New York on the following day for a trip to the West Indies and the Canal Zone. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rhees and is scheduled to return to New York on March 29.

The Newman Club, composed of students of Catholic faith, is conducting a series of discussions on current world affairs. It became socially active on February 3, when it celebrated the close of examinations with a dance in Todd Union.

Probably all the fraternities will have held their annual initiations, scheduled for late February and early March, by the time this issue is received. All five of the houses already erected are now occupied, although the main floor of the Alpha Delta Phi house is not yet finished.

The Junior Prom will be held in Todd Union on Friday night, April 17. "Curly" Johnson's eleven-piece orchestra, which has performed at many college dances throughout the state, has been engaged. Plans for novel favors are being made by the committee, Melbourne J. Porter, '32, chairman, although it is announced that the subscription price will be lower than in recent years.

Sixty-three names appeared on the dean's honor list of underclassmen, announced during the last week of February as a result of standings attained during the first term's work. The list included 31 sophomores and 32 freshmen.

The annual state Intercollegiate Glee Club contest was held in Strong Auditorium on Saturday evening, February 14, with clubs from Syracuse, Union, Hobart, Buffalo and Rochester competing. Union was awarded first prize and Syracuse second. While the competition was reasonably close, the Rochester club did not seem to do itself justice that night, except in one number.

**NUMERAL NOTATIONS**

'60. Colonel Samuel C. Pierce, of Rochester, as the last surviving member and commander of the George H. Thomas Post No. 4, G. A. R., this year turned over that part of the annual transfer of flags and the Washington's Birthday exercises carried on by the Post for nearly forty-three years. For the twentieth consecutive year, Colonel Pierce recently addressed the students of a Rochester school on his recollections of Abraham Lincoln, whom he saw twice in his Civil War career.

'03. Dr. Rossiter Johnson, well known author and editor of New York City and formerly of Rochester, celebrated his ninety-first birthday in January. He is a former associate editor of the Rochester Democrat, and directed the Concord, N. H., Statesman as editor between 1869 and 1872. He has also been associate editor of the American Cyclopaedia, editor of the Annual Cyclopaedia, managing editor of the Cyclopaedia of American Biography, and associate editor of Standard Dictionary. His published works have included many biographical and historical studies, and he is at present engaged in writing his memoirs. Dr. Johnson was a founder and first president of the Society of the Genesee.

'89. College classmates of Arthur Detmers, retired Buffalo educator, entertained him at luncheon in Rochester recently. Mr. Detmers was also entertained on the previous day by former students, now residing in Rochester, whom he had taught at West High and Lafayette High schools in Buffalo.

'91. Dr. Louis J. Sawyer, of San Francisco, recently announced his retirement from all pastoral responsibilities, which have latterly been exercised as pastor of the Hamilton Square Baptist Church of San Francisco. He has been active in his field since his graduation from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1894.

Charles M. Shaw, formerly of Newark, N. J., is now located at 50 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Ex-'91. Sympathy is extended to Frederick H. Briggs, of Pladome, L. I., over the death of his mother, Mrs. Julia Hendrick Briggs, which occurred at Rochester on February 8, 1931.

'02. According to dispatches received in January from Rome, membership in the Knights of Malta, oldest and most important of all the Catholic orders, has been conferred on Dr. Joseph F. O'Hern, assistant superintendent of the Rochester public schools.

'90. Dr. Herbert S. Weet, superintendent of Rochester public schools, was one of the leaders at the National Superintendents' Conference, which was held at Detroit in February.

'01. We regret to note the sudden death of George K. Higbie, father of Charles A. Higbie, of Rochester, on January 26, 1931. Mr. Higbie was president of the G. K. Higbie & Company,
seed firm of Rochester, which he founded fifty years ago.

Ex-'98. Edward F. Davison, formerly of Rochester, is now living at 1886 Manning Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

'02. Bailey B. Burritt, of New York City, as a member of the committee on the medical care of children, opened one of the discussions on that subject at the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, which was held at Washington, D. C., on February 19, 20 and 21.

'03. District Attorney William F. Love, of Rochester, recently addressed the Ontario Motor League at Toronto, as representative of the Automobile Club of Rochester.

Ex-'04. Dr. Meyer Jacobstein, former professor of economics at the University, three times member of Congress and now president of the First National Bank and Trust Company, discussed "Business Cycles" at a meeting of the Cornell Club of Rochester in February. He also addressed the meeting of the Western New York Chapter of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel in January and recently gave a Lenten goodwill address at the Genesee Baptist Church of Rochester on "Jews and Christians in Fellowship."

'05. Edward H. Jacobs, who has been among the missing alumni for several years, has been located as the district representative of the Denoyer-Geppert Company, of South Berkeley, Calif., scientific school map makers. He has come to life most gratifyingly with an enthusiastic letter and subscription to both the Alumni Fund and the ALUMNI REVIEW.

'07. At the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, held in February, George T. Palmer, D. P. H., Director of Research of the American Child Health Association of New York City, gave a report on "A National Survey to Determine the Extent to which Preventive Medical and Dental Services reach Preschool Children."

'09. S. Park Harman, Jr., as executive secretary of the Civic Committee on Unemployment of Rochester, received a note of appreciation from Porter R. Lee, secretary of President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Unemployment in February.

Ex-'10. We regret to note the death of Mrs. Eliza H. Connor, wife of T. Arthur Connor, of Rochester, which occurred at Rochester on February 16, 1931.

Ex-'11. The career of George J. Barnes, investment broker of Rochester, was the subject of "Rochester Portraits," a Rochester newspaper feature, sketching the careers of prominent Rochesterians.

'12. Harry N. Kenyon was appointed first assistant trust officer of the Security Trust Company at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in January. This promotion followed his appointment in October as personnel director of the trust department. He joined the bank last May, resigning as business manager and associate general secretary of the Rochester Y. M. C. A. to take the position.

Dr. Graydon Long, an active conservationist, was elected president of the Rochester Chapter of the Izaak Walton League in February. Halton D. Bly, '14, was appointed head of the legislative committee of the Chapter at the same time.

Ex-'12. An interesting alternative plan for the proposed civic center to be built on the banks of the Genesee River at Rochester was submitted by C. Storr's Barrows, Rochester architect, and was recently given generous display in a Rochester newspaper.

'13. William C. Wolgast, of Rochester, has been appointed vice-principal of the new Benjamin Franklin High School. Mr. Wolgast was formerly principal of the East High School Annex on University Avenue.

Ex-'13. Rev. Earl Rugg, of Lahore, India, who is now on furlough in Rochester, delivered one of a series of Lenten sermons recently at the Lewiston Avenue Methodist Church of Rochester.

'14. Raymond N. Ball, president of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company of Rochester, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Rochester Association of Credit Men in January. Pointing out an increase in foreign business in Rochester during the past eight years, Mr. Ball stated that there is no basis for pessimism in the outlook for future business.

Julius Kohrert is now living at 35 Vernon Parkway, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

'17. John W. Remington, trust officer of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company of Rochester, recently addressed the Investors' Protective Committee at its meeting in the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Ex-'19. Carl D. Thony was elected president of the Pennsylvania Club of Rochester at the annual meeting of the organization in February.

'20. Francis J. D'Amanda, Rochester attorney, was chairman of the arrangements committee for the dinner which was tendered to Paul Muscariola in honor of his recent appointment as deputy assistant attorney-general in February.

'21. Dr. H. Arthur Bowen recently returned to Rochester, after playing a prominent part in the organization of medical facilities for American oil operators in Venezuela. Dr. Bowen went to Venezuela in 1927 to take charge of a Sun Oil Company hospital at Valera. Later he became director of a hospital at La Paz and subsequently, with Dr. E. P. Debellard, organized the medical department of the Lago Petroleum Company and was surgeon at the Lago hospital in Maracaibo. He returned to the United States in 1928 and was recalled in 1929 to organize a children's field hospital, operated by the Lago and Dutch Shell interests near the oil fields. In the latter part of last year Dr. Bowen was chief surgeon at the Pan American Hospital in Aruba.

Dr. Herbert S. Weeld, formerly of Grand Rapids, is now located at Howard City, Mich.

'23. Erle S. Remington, an active member of the Rochester Community Players, was a member of the committee which chose the cast for the recent all-Rochester "talkie," sponsored by a local theater and newspaper.

Dr. Edward R. Allen, formerly of Jamestown, is now living at 16 West Court Street, Cortland, N. Y.

Ernest W. Yeigel, Jr., general manager of the Rochester Business Institute and president of the Business Education Association of New York State, led discussions on legislation at a meeting of members of the state group, which was held at Albany on February 14, 1931.

'26. Ray F. Johncox, principal of the Rochester Continuation School, spoke on "The Place of the Continuation School in the Life of the Juvenile Worker" at a meeting of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in January.
'27. O. Oliver Barber played the lead in the recent all-Rochester "talkie," "Love on the Run," which was sponsored by the Rochester Journal-American and the Capitol Theater.

Claude L. Kulp is now superintendent of schools at Ithaca, N. Y.

George Richard Wendt is connected with the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University.

'28. Samuel Feld has been teaching and coaching athletics at the Cheyenne River Boarding School in South Dakota since last fall. The school is one of the many government reservation schools for Indian children in the West. He has also assumed some of the principal's responsibilities, due to the retirement of the latter.

'29. The engagement of James Hamilton Galloway and Miss Helen Louise Merz, both of Rochester, was announced in January.

John J. Wilson is preparing for the diplomatic service at the University of Bonn, Germany. His present address is: No. 19 Lennestrasse, Bonn am Rhein, Germany.

Jacob Speicher, ex-'94, D. D., 1930; died suddenly at Swatow, China, July 16, 1930; was graduate Rochester Theological Seminary, 1895; was ordained pastor, Philadelphia, Pa., 1895; was missionary, A. B. F. M. Society, Kityyang via Swatow, South China, 1895-1913; Canton via Hongkong, 1913-18; was director of Swatow Christian Institute, Swatow, China, from 1918 until his death; was editorial secretary, China Baptist Publication Society, Canton, China, 1918-.


Andrew Van Dyck, A. B., '72; died at Rochester, November 9, 1930; was teacher in State Institute for the Blind, Batavia, 1872-77; was law student, 1877-79; was lawyer, Rochester, until his death.

Gustav Reinhold Schlauch, A. B., '94, died after an illness of several months, at McMinnville, Ore., December 6, 1930, aged 64 years; was graduate, Rochester Theological Seminary, 1897; was pastor Baptist church, Alabama, 1894-96; Gaines and Murray, 1896-98; Lewiston, Idaho, 1898-99; was president, Colfax College, Colfax, Wash., 1899-1900; was pastor, Davenport, Wash., 1900-01; Sprague, Wash., 1901-05; Oakesdale Wash., 1907-08; was superintendent of schools, Latah, Wash., 1908-13; was editor, Farmington Independent, Farmington, Wash., 1913-15; was professor of history and Latin, Spokane University, Spokane, Wash., 1915-19; was student, summer school, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., 1917; was professor of history, McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore., 1919-; was registrar, McMinnville College, from 1920 until his death.

Gilbert Hays Frederick, A. B., '70; D. D., elsewhere, 1885; member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, died at San Antonio, Tex., December 22, 1930, aged 90 years; was student, Rochester Theological Seminary, 1870-73; was private, 8th N. Y. militia, 1861; was 3rd sergeant, 57th N. Y. volunteer infantry, 1861; 2nd sergeant, 1861; 1st sergeant, 1862; 2nd lieutenant, 1863; 1st lieutenant, 1863; captain, 1864; was in action Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness and other minor engagements; was wounded in Wilderness, May 5, 1863; received honorable mention in two battles; was pastor, Baptist church, Cleveland, O., 1873-79;
Greenport, 1880-81; Centralia, III., 1881-85; was in Europe, 1885-86; was pastor, Ottawa, Ill., 1886-91; was in Palestine, 1891-92; was pastor, Chicago, Ill., 1892-1903; was stated supply, Eau Claire, Wis., 1906; Milwaukee, Wis., 1907; Chicago, Ill., 1908; Healdsburg, Cal., 1909; was teacher, Chicago Baptist Training School, 1908; was superintendent, Chicago Baptist Hospital, 1897-1899; was supply, Hot Springs, Ark., 1910; retired. Was author of "Story of a Regiment"; "Learning to Pray"; "Modern Biblical Criticism."

Benjamin Olney Hough, ex-'86, member of Psi Upsilon, died, after a long illness, at Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1931; was engaged in manufacturing Rochester, 1886-96; was in foreign travel and export business, 1897-1907; was president, B. Olney Hough, Inc., export counsellors; was editor, American Exporter, 1907--; was lecturer on export trade, New York University, 1916-18, and a recognized authority on the technique of international trade. Was author of "Elementary Lessons in Exporting," 1909; "Ocean Traffic and Trade," 1914; "Practical Exporting," 1915; "Foreign Trade Simplified," 1921; "The Export Executive," 1925; was compiler of Export Trade Directory, and author of numerous pamphlets and addresses dealing with foreign trade, banking, shipping, the consular service, etc. In recent years ill health kept him comparatively inactive, and he was compiling a book of memoirs about old time export traders.

Charles Alvin Brooks, special student, 1898-1900; D. D., elsewhere, died suddenly at Tarrytown, N. Y., January 11, 1931, aged 60 years; was graduate, Newton Theological Institution; was ordained pastor, 1896; was pastor, Waterloo, N. Y., Knowlesville; Pittsford; Third Street Church, Dayton, O.; was executive secretary, Cleveland Association, 1907-14; was secretary of city and foreign-speaking missions and social service, American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1914-24; traveled in Europe investigating immigration, 1913; was commissioner in Europe of the Northern Baptist Convention and the Baptist World Alliance for more than a year during the World War; was pastor, Englewood Church, Chicago, Ill., 1924-30; was executive secretary, American Baptist Home Mission Society, from May, 1930, until his death.

George Churchill Dow, B. S., '87; member of Alpha Delta Phi, died at Buffalo, January 12, 1931, aged 66 years; was claim clerk to general manager, Nickel Plate Freight Line, 1887-1891; was manager for D. E. Morgan, Son & Allen, 1891-95; was manager retail furniture business, Buffalo, 1895-1900; was superintendent, Sikes Chair Company, from 1900 until his death.

Frank George Rogers, ex-'14, B. S., elsewhere, 1915; member of Psi Upsilon, died after an illness of some weeks at the Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., February 19, 1931, aged 39 years; was graduate, Cornell University, 1915; was assistant superintendent, Hawthorne Farms, Libertyville, Ill., 1915; was private, First New York Cavalry, Mexican Border, 1916-17; was Second Lieutenant, 365 Field Artillery, 78th Division, 1917-18; was First Lieutenant, 1918-20; was Captain, 1920--; saw service in France, 1918-19.

Raymond Marshall Bettys, ex-05, member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, died suddenly at Rochester, February 21, 1931, aged 49 years; was former president, Bettys-Williams Automobile Company, Rochester; was former secretary, Bettys-Mabbett, now Mabbett Motors, Inc., Rochester; was connected with Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Rochester, at time of his death, and an active figure in the life of the city.

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