COMMENCEMENT ISSUE

# THE CAMPUS

OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

COMMENCEMENT ISSUE

VOL. XLVIII, NO. 28. MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA JUNE 10, 1930.

## BACCALAUREATE EXERCISES ARE HELD IN STONE CHURCH

### Dr. Lichliter Delivers Sermon To Graduating Class on Sunday Morning

The annual Baccalaureate Service was held in Stone Church on Sunday morning, June 8. The Reverend McIlyar H. Lichliter, D.D., (LL.D., of Columbus, Ohio, delivered the sermon, which follows:

"That was the judgment of faith in an age of skepticism. We do not konw who wrote the second Epistle to Timothy but we are reasonably sure of its historical background. The church was so absorbed in speculative philosophy that it forgot its moral ideals. A superficial critic might well have written a book on 'The Twilight of Christianity' like another superficial critic of our own day—and with more facts to justify his prophecy of doom. But the church survived. In that perilous first quarter of the second century men heard this cheering reassuring voice: 'There is no real danger. Ideas are changing but the truth abides. Look to your foundations. In spite of all these subversive philosophies, in spite of all your unfortunate compromises with the spirit of the age, the foundation of God standeth sure!'

"Across the centuries that voice is speaking today. To be sure, that is not the only voice one hears. We have had our own prophets of doom. Not long ago, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr wrote a book asking 'Does Civilization Need Religion?' and in his very first sentence he led us to the bedside of an invalid. 'Religion,' he says, 'is not in a robust state of health in modern civilization.' Across the seas 'Dick' Sheppard, of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, reminded us that while Christianity is devoted to Jesus, it does not know what to do with Him. We have, in this country, a popular religious journal with a large inter-denominational constituency which has left nothing unsaid to make the world outside the church feel that there is something terribly wrong with the church itself.

#### Rule Should Apply

"One wishes, at times, that the rule laid down for officers in the British navy might be applied to colleges and universities, to welfare organizations and to churches: 'No officer shall speak disparagingly to his mate, either on the watch or at mass, concerning the business on which he is or may be engaged.' There is a point where criticism passes into disloyalty. There is always a deeper voice with a message of reassurance. To that voice let us listen this morning. There are certain things going on in the religious world which are full of promise and of hope.

#### Passing of the Amateur.

"In the first place, let us note the passing of the amateur as the interpreter of religion. What do we say of the man who, without a vestige of legal training, goes into court to handle his own case? We say that he has a fool for a lawyer. What do we thing of those who ignore scientific medicine and who try to heal themselves when the case calls for highly specialized skill? Isn't it passing strange that almost every one feels himself competent to speak positively about religion?

"If a minister, without any special training in physics or chemistry, should begin to speak ex cathedra on these matters and assume a dogmatic attitude, he would make himself ridiculous in the eyes of those who have subjected themselves to the disciplines of research. But a man who is entirely at home in biology, or chemistry, or in any one of 100 other fields, feels that his opinion on religious matters is worth as much as that of any other man.

"An illustration is better than argument. Not long ago I sat in with a group of men who were specialists. When a problem came up for comment, the entire group would turn to the one man who had specialized in that field. The question of the Resurrection of Jesus was raised. Every man in that group had a positive conviction on that subject and did not hesitate to say what was in his mind. Then the one man present whose business was within that field asked a few leading questions with this result. Not one of those scientists knew the conclusions reached by Biblical scholarship; not one knew how a modern liberal churchman interprets the Resurrection.

"That sort of thing has been responsible for much of the careless, unthinking skepticism of educated men and women. I am happy to say to you that the day of the amateur is passing. There is a decided swing toward the expert. Please do not misunderstand me. The minister of religion is not an expert because he is a minister. Specialization is not conveyed by ecclesiastical ordination. If the minister's voice is significant it is because he has made himself an expert in religion by a patient mastery of the contents of reliigous theory and experience. Let me warn you as you go out from these historic walls to demand the credentials of any one who presumes to talk dogmatically about theologicals matters. When an Edison speaks on electricity, I listen with reverence; when he discusses immortality he leaves me cold. When Luther Burbank confined his observations to the plant world which he knew so intimately, the world listened with respect. When he got up in a pulpit to speak on religion, he talked like a stupid school boy. If an instructor permits himself to speak disparagingly of religion or the church, a student is entitled to ask just how much he actually knows about the matter.

#### A New World Dawns

"The second thing which has happened in religion is the influence upon faith of our new techinique in science. It is really the dawning of a new world.

"It was only yesterday that science proclaimed that Matter was indestructive substance, that the Universe was in the grip of an iron reign of law, and that evolution was an irresistible force. hat was always an embarrassment to religion. Many of us whistled to keep our courage up, but it was hard to speak of God and Duty and Spirit in the face of a basic materialism. The Behaviourists made the most of our discomfiture. Philosophy, which for centuries had been the handmaid and champion of religion, failed us. With a touch of pathos we heard M. C. Otto ask, 'Is philosophy to be-

(Continued on page 6)

## Board of Trustees Hold Annual Meeting On Monday, June 9th

Mr. Arthur W. Thompson's declination to serve as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Allegheny College, the election of A. A. Culbertson, '01, of Erie, to the chairmanship of that board, a considerable modification of the athletic policy of the College, the resignation of Mr. F. A. LaBounty as Alumni Secretary, and the expectation that a new president will be elected during the summer months, were the outstanding developments at the meeting of the Board of Trustees held Monday (yesterday) morning and afternoon.

Frank P. Miller was elected vice-chairman of the Board.

Resolutions expressing keen regret for President Beebe's resignation, and a message conveying the sympathy and love of the Board were adopted.

The Board has abolished the Athletic Association and placed control of athletics in the hands of the faculty; also a policy of intramural athletics was approved.

The Board has recommended that the office of Alumni Secretary be replaced by a merger of the office of Alumni Secretary with that of Promotion Office, the choice to be left to the chairman of the Board and President of the Alumni Association.

## New Teachers Are Added to Faculty For Coming Year

When the school year opens next September, several new teachers will be found among the faculty of Allegheny College.

Mr. William McDermitt, A. M., has been elected instructor in Latin, to take the place of Mr. J. S. Callaway who has resigned. Mr. Robert H. Nesbitt, M. A., will be instructor in Biology and Geology during the absence of Assistant Professor Dale E. Thomas who is planning to do graduate work next year. Mrs. Meno Spann, Ph. D., elected instructor in German to fill the vacancy left by Miss Erika Meyer, resigned. Mr. Paul H. Way, B. A., will serve as assistant professor of Physical Education and will have charge of the routine classwork in that department. Mr. Philip W. Harsh, A. M., has been elected instructor in Greek during the absence of Professor W. A. Elliott who is planning an extended tour through various European countries.

All of these new instructors come to Allegheny College highly recommended, and it is believed that they will prove to be a substantial addition to our faculty next year.

## "DEAR BRUTUS" AGAIN GIVEN IN ARTER HALL

### BARRIE'S FAMOUS PLAY WAS GIVEN FOR THIRD TIME ON JUNE 6

Sir James Matthew Barrie's comedy "Dear Brutus" was given in the Allegheny Student Playshop, Friday, June sixth. When the Playshop presented their performance of the play last December, it drew so much praise that it was decided to give the alumni as well as the students another chance to see this delightful production.

The production of the play was, of course, under the able direction of Miss Alice Huntington Spalding whose ability in directing, casting, and presenting performances that have that finish so uncommon in amateur productions is well known to all of those who know anything of Allegheny. Miss Spalding was again ably assisted by Mr. Boettcher, of the Department of English Literature. Mr. Boettcher had charge of the scenery and lighting arrangements. Those who saw "Dear Brutus" at any performance will always remember the work in the lighting and designing of the Enchanted Wood which contributed so much to the success of the play. The members of the play production classes helped to construct the scenery and to arrange the properties.

Despite the fact that final examinations came at a time when rehearsals were held, every one of the eleven members of the cast consented to cooperate with the Director in preparing a fine performance for the returning alumni. The same cast presented the play as performed so admirably last December. The cast included Minna Gruskin, Charlotte Merwin, Virginia Sigendall, Marjory Cole, Violet Troutman, Adele Ely, Lloyd Thompson, Robert Bugbee, George Johnstone, Ben Anderson, and James Weyand. Of the eleven in the cast six are seniors who graduated this June and who gave their final performance "on the boards" at Allegheny. Miss Virginia Sigendall who was recently chosen to be Allegheny's May Queen and Miss Marjory Cole, who has been assisting Miss Alice Spalding in the teaching of the first course in the Speech Department are the two women who have become alumni since the play was given. Mr. Lloyd Thompson, Senior Class president; Mr. George Johnstone, Mr. Ben Anderson, and Mr. James Weyand, all of whom starred in the recent successful performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" are the others whose last performance was in "Dear Brutus."

"Dear Brutus" is one of the most charming and successful of the many plays written by that famous Scotch novelist and dramatist, Sir James Matthew Barrie. Like his "Peter Pan," the highly imaginative story of "Dear Brutus" carries one into the realm of fantasy so characteristic of Barrie's writing. This is one of the few plays written by Barrie in which his shrewd observations on human character and his shy and delicate sense of humor have given more felicitous expression. The author of this play entered upon his literary career through journalism and devoted his ability to delineations of rustic life, in which are mingled poetic fancies, whimsical humor and depths of pathos. Among his novels are "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," and "The Little White Bird." Success in the dramatization of these novels led to play writing, in which he now excels. The most fantastic and delightful of his plays is "Peter Pan."

"Dear Brutus" is based on the frequently expressed desire of all classes of people for a "second chance." In the play people are actually given their "second chance" and the play shows what people would do under those strange circumstances.

## Publications Board Elects Editors and Business Managers

At a recent meeting of the Publications Board of the College, editors and business managers of the College publications for the coming year were elected. The results of the election were as follows: General Manager of Publications, Ralph Grimm; Circulation Manager of The Campus, Harmon Gilbert; Advertising Manager of The Campus, Elmer Reed; Manager of the Literary Magazine, John Werle; Manager of the Kaldron, Robert Burr; Editor of the Kaldron, John Gregory; Editor of the Literary Magazine, Margaret Sullivan. The Editor of The Campus, Harry Rasel, was elected last month.

Each candidate for the vacancies was given a personal interview by the Board in order to ascertain just what the views and policies of the various candidates seemed to be. Competitive records and the ability to carry on assigned work were fully weighed and discussed before the decisions of the Board were made.

## PHI KAPPA PSIS HOLD DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY

### OLDEST FRATERNITY ON THE CAMPUS CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

In spite of adverse weather conditions Friday morning a large number of alumni gathered at the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity house to celebrate with the undergraduates the 75th anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania Beta Chapter. Many grey-haired graduates of over 50 and 60 years ago were present and renewed the acquaintances of their college days. They represented most of the cities in this section of the country.

A baseball game that was scheduled for the morning's program was called off because of the weather, but the tennis courts were suitable later in the morning for a match between four of the active members, Donald Severn, Paul Noonan, Alvin DeGrange, and Bradford Booth.

At 12 o'clock the members assembled in Ford Memorial Chapel where Raymond Jones, Portage; William Waterson, Kane; and Frank Goodrich, North East, were initiated into the fraternity. The services were concluded by 1 o'clock when a buffet luncheon was served at the chapter house.

Pictures of the entire group, visitors, and alumni in groups according to classes were taken early in the afternoon. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in a social get-together of those present with a program of music and entertainment.

Climaxing the celebration more than 10 alumni and under-graduate members of the fraternity assembled at the LaFayette Hotel Friday evening for the annual Symposium Banquet.

The lobby of the hotel and the dining room on the second floor, where a splendid dinner was enjoyed, were decorated with fraternity pennants and the tables were well furnished with beautiful flowers. Kress' Olympians orchestra, led by Don Tranger, played throughout the dinner.

The evening program was started with the singing of fraternity songs under the direction of Chase Gage, editor of the fraternity song book. Max B. Smith, of Pittsburgh acted as toastmaster and interspersed the various speeches with stories of his days in the active chapter.

A fitting tribute was paid to Captain James W. Smith, the guest of honor, and oldest living member of the chapter, who was initiated into the Fraternity in 1858. Captain Smith gave a brief talk discussing the problems which confronted the chapter in its pioneer days.

John L. Porter, Pittsburgh, president of the board of directors of the Phi Kappa Psi Corporation, was paid a high tribute by the fraternity for his faithful services and loyal devotion to this chapter. Mr. Porter has been very active in the services of the corporation and has given most generously of his time and money to the upkeep of the chapter house. He replied with a short description of his initiation into the fraternity in 1886.

In an effort to hear from representatives of as many classes as possible throughout the entire history of the chapter, speakers were selected from classes of about 10-year intervals. Short but very impressive talks were given by Hon. Frank P. Miller, Meadville; James George, Bradford, Pa.; Hon. Arthur L. Bates, Meadville; A. L. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.; Ben F. Miller, Meadville; Shirley Austin, Pittsburgh, and Frank LaBounty, Meadville. Dr. William H. Crawford, President Emeritus of Allegheny College, Illinois Alpha Chapter at Northwestern University, gave a very impressive address on his associations with Phi Kappa Psi. The banquet program was concluded with the singing of more fraternity songs and several fraternity cheers.

A small mmorial pamphlet, edited by Frank LaBounty, was distributed at the banquet. It contained memorials to Thomas Kennedy, who founded Pennsylvania Beta Chapter in 1855, and to Captain Smith. A brief history of the chapter and an article about the present active chapter are included, as well as their group picture. A complete directory of all members of Pennsylvania Beta Chapter completed the contents of the booklet.

A meeting of the Corporation of Pennsylvania Beta Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was held following the banquet.

## NEW STONE MARKS GRAVE OF ALLEGHENY'S FOUNDER

Announcement is made that a new stone has been erected at the grave of Timothy Alden to replace the old stone which was in bad condition. The new stone, erected by the Meadville Granite Marble and Tile Co., is a granite substitution of practically the same design as the old sandstone marker which was brought here from the Sharpsville cemetery several years ago. The stone was erected last Saturday and was conditioned for inspection yesterday.

## ONE HUNDRED EIGHT RECEIVE DEGREES AT COMMENCEMENT

### Charles M. Schwab Gives Address at Exercises Held in Stone Church Today

One hundred and eight students of Allegheny College received their degrees at the One Hundred Fifteenth Annual Commencement Exercises which were held this morning, Tuesday, June 10 at Stone Church. The Academic Procession started from Thoburn Chapel at 9:45 A. M. being immediately followed by the Commencement exercises at ten o'clock.

Thirteen students were graduated with special honors at the exercises this morning. Laura Eugenia Byers, Tom Gill, Elizabeth M. Scheick, Mildred Josephine VanDusen, and William Clyde Wycoff received Magna Cum Laude. The following received Cum Laude: Dorothy Elizabeth Allen, Vivienne Irene Crippen, Edwin Tower Layng, Wallace Bruce Leffingwell, George William Munnell, Nellie Myrtle Russell, Robert Flick Rutherford, and Leah Marie Smith.

Charles M. Schwab, LL. D., delivered the principal address of the day, after which degrees were conferred and prizes and honors were awarded. Those who received their degrees are:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Dorothy Elizabeth Allen
Benjamin Hooke Anderson
Helen Hummer Baird
George J. Barco
Mary Jane Barringer
Louise Anna Benn
Mary Kathrine Bowser
Elizabeth Jane Bunner
Laura Eugenia Byers
Miriam Lucille Carson
Ethel Gladys Chapman
Marjory Elizabeth Cole
Arthur Brown Roy Colley
Vivienne Irene Crippen
Sara Frances Dixon
Paul Morton Dreibelbis
Corinne Virginia Ehrlen
Elmo Enos Erhard
Richard Muder Evans
Tyrella Francis
Lida Jane Galbrath
George Griffing Garwood
Tom Gill
John Vaughn Gilmore
Lloyd M. Gordon
Oliver Wendell Gornall
Frances Ann Greenawalt
Frederick William Haberman
Charles Henry Hagadorn
Leila Lillian Hamilton
Margaret Louise Helmbold
Zulu Ethel Hill
Caroline Gleason Holmes
Frederyck Erwin Holmes
George Gruthers Johnstone
Thomas Lewis Jones
Thelma Elizabeth Karlen
Dorothy Robinson Kerr
Zoe Ellen Ketterer
Dorothea Alice Klingensmith
Erma Magdalena Kunert
Albert Lorz
Jack Travis McConnell
Alice Jamison McQuiston
Jeane Ellen Melville
Helen Lucille Miles
Gilmore Vincent Minnis
Thomas Willmot Moss
Evelyn Augusta Moyar
Flora Amanda Mumford
George William Munnell
Paul Hutton Musser
Harry Thomas Needham
Charles LeRoy Neff
Ethel Laura Marie Olsen
Margaret Almira Pittman
Helen Mary Potthoff
Grace Gertrude Reynolds
Sarah Emeline Robb
J. Wyant Rowe
Robert Flick Rutherford
Dorothy Irene Schade
Elizabeth M. Scheick
Alice Miller Sedgwick
William Lloyd Shaffer
William Charles Shidemantle
Myrtle Virgina Sigendall
Beulah Marian Smith
Leah Marie Smith
Margaret Esther Snee
Oscar Fritzland Spencer
William Edward Stapel
Sydney Roland Sternthall
Miriam Etta Swick
Lloyd Edwin Thompson
Mildred Josephine Van Dusen
Helen Webb
Katharine Mary Welsh
Charles Warner White

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

John Evans Allgood, Jr.
Charles Albert Bair
Elvin William Batchelor
James Merten Beebe
Merwin Russell Blanden
Bradford Allen Booth
Lucius Hatfield Bugbee
Harold Liberty Collom
Lewis Karl Dean
William Harold First
Paul Melvin Gibson
James Joseph Gillies
Ralph Archer Goodrich
John Wesley Hall
William John Harrer
John Burnham Hibbs
Harry Van Kuehner
Edwin Tower Layng
George Hamilton Ledger
Wallace Bruce Leffingwell
James Edwin Lewis
Harold Chandler MacTarnaghan
Bertram Oxford Meadowcroft
Frederick Demuth Quinn
Nellie Myrtle Russell
Edward Albert Rucker
James Mason Weyand
Edward Bolard White
William Clyde Wycoff

## HONORARY DEGREES ARE AWARDED THIS MORNING

### NINE PERSONS GIVEN DEGREES BY ALLEGHENY AT COMMENCEMENT

At the Commencement Exercises held this morning at Stone Church, nine advance degrees, seven of them honorary, were granted by Allegheny College. One of the men to receive an honorary degree is a trustee of the college, and three are Allegheny alumni.

Governor John S. Fisher, Charles M. Schwab, and Ernest Ellsworth Baldwin received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

John S. Fisher graduated from Indiana State Normal School in 1886. He later was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania and practiced at Indiana as a member of the firm of Cunningham and Fisher until the time of his election as Governor of Pennsylvania. Governor Fisher was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania 1901-1909. He was appointed State Commissioner of Banking in 1919; was a member of the Commission on Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania; was a member Representative to the National onvention at Chicago in 1916. On November 2, 1926, he was elected governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and at that time retired from all business connections He is a member of the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given Mr. Fisher by Lafayette, Franklin and Marshall, and Westminster Colleges.

Charles M. Schwab, as a boy, drove stage from Loretto to Cresson, Pa. He began working for the Carnegie Company as a stake driver in the engineering corps of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works. Later on, he served as Chief Engineer and Ass't Manager, 1881-87; Superintendent of Homestead Steel, 1887-89; General Sup't of Edgar Thompson Steel Works, 1889-97; Sup't of Homestead Works, 1892-97; President of Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., 1897-1901; President of United States Steel Corporation, 1901-03. Mr. Schwab is now Chairman of the Board of Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Co., and the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. He is also a director of American Surety Co.; Hale and Kilburn Corp.; Six Wheel Co.; Loew's Co., Inc.; Federated Safe Deposit Co.; Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.; Tonopah Extension

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### COLLEGE SUMMER SESSION

The Allegheny College Summer Session opens today with registration at the Registrar's office at Bentley Hall. Registration will begin promptly at two o'clock this afternon; classes will open tomorrow morning. Dr. F. G. Henke is Director of the Summer Session.

## CLASS OF 1920 HOLDS REUNION LUNCHEON

The class of 1920 of Allegheny College held their annual reunion luncheon, the largest of the year, on Sunday afternoon, June 8, at one o'clock in the private dining room of the Lafayette Hotel. The room was elaborately decorated with the class banner, peonies, and orange blossoms. There were about thirty-five members of the class present.

At the business meeting following the luncheon, the following officers were elected to serve for the next five years: Louis Miller, president; Mrs. Katheryn Carroll Fletcher, vice-president; and Miss Gertrude Thomas, secretary-treasurer.

The amplifiiers, which were placed in the gymnasium for the alumni luncheon on Saturday, were provided for by the class of 1920. These amplifiers proved very satisfactory and were a valuable asset to the sucecss of the luncheon.

# The Campus

**of Allegheny College**

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Editor-in-Chief - - - - - - - Harry C. Rasel

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News - - - - - C. Robert Burr, Robert H. Isenberg
Athletics - - - - - - Franklin C. Williams
Society - - - - - - - Hugh K. Elliott
Feature - - - - - - - Clifford E. Lewis
Exchange - - - - - - - Thomas F. Lawry
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## COMMENCEMENT AND THE ALUMNI

Another June rolls around, bringing with it another Commencement. The campus takes on a busy, expectant atmosphere. We ask ourselves what the thing is that endues the occasion with so much importance. We immediately think of the graduation from this institution of some hundred seniors. Yes, this is an important event, but there is another factor which enters in and creates an air of interest. This is the return of the alumni.

Through their contacts with the returning alumni, the students accumulate another body of tradition, and the alumni renew old friendships, all of which unites in a chain of cherished memories and makes college a place of treasured recollections, rather than a mere factory of knowledge. Much interest has been evinced this year in the return of the alumni, as is attested by the various class breakfasts given on Alumni Day, and by the reception after the presentation of "Dear Brutus." A very large percentage of the alumni, however, have not returned, perhaps from lack of interest, perhaps because of business pressure. We earnestly hope and expect that these alumni will have next year awakened their interest and arranged their business affairs so as to be present at Commencement. Surely these alumni are interested in knowing what their college companions are doing, and what the sons and daughters of their college friends are doing. And certainly there is no better place to spend a short vacation than where "amid the tree-clad hilltops stands Old Alleghe."

C. M. L.

## Annual Yearbook Is Reviewed by Member Of Sophomore Class

By CLARKE BEILER.

The Kaldron, dedicated to Dr. Richard Edwin Lee, was first ready for public surveillance on Wednesday, June 4. It is a very good work and John Hibbs, Editor-in-Chief, deserves a great deal of commendation. The fine protographic work of John Gregory has added very materially to the success of the year book. This is the first year that snapshots of our college life have been given the front section of the book, but it is a plan which makes the Kaldron much more interesting to look through. The Athletic resume is a very comprehensive one. It is a mark of John Rumsey's work in this department. It is practically the most important section of the Kaldron.

John Fallon has selected a very modern border design for the pages and has chosen some very clever corner pieces for the various sections of the book. Harry Rasel has instituted a new and much better plan for fraternity and sorority pictures. The double pages of photographs look more roomy and give one an impression of free space that was never felt when all were on one page. It is inventiveness of this sort that makes the Kaldron rank with the best. The activities section is more complete than usual and is very well handled. Macklyn Lindstrom deserves a great deal of honor for working up this section in the way he has done.

The work of John Baltz in the Clubs section is also an improvement over the work done in this section in previous years. He has added a write-up of the purpose and organipation of the clubs in addition to the membership lists, which is a new practice. James Weyand needs to be commended on his compilation of names and statistics in the Administration and Classes section of the Kaldon.

The Feature section of the Kaldron is far above par. A genuine issue of the Campus may be found in the first four pages of the section. The fraternities have also found their way into the feature section. For this reason, all incoming Freshmen should be presented with a Kaldron. One of our representative Freshmen has condescended to let the Kaldron have his diary for anonymous publication.

## Senior Farewell to Buildings and Class Day Exercises Held

As part of the day's program, the Senior Farewell to Buildings and the Class Day exercises were held on the campus yesterday forenoon and afternoon, Monday, June 9.

At eleven o'clock the Senior Farewell to Buildings was held; Bentley Hall, Gymnasium, Library, and the Chapel were the four buildings exemplifying various fields of endeavor to which tribute was paid. At two-thirty o'clock the annual Class Day exercises were held on the Rustic Bridge, overlooking the ravine.

A program of the brief addresses given and the speakers who delivered them is listed below:

The Campus—11:00 a. m., Senior Farewel lto Buildings:
Bentley—Arthur Colley.
Gymnasium—Thomas Lewis Jones.
Library—Lloyd M. Gordon.
Chapel—Marjory Elizabeth Cole.
The Rustic Bridge—2:30 p. m., Class Day Exercises:
Salutatorian — Mildred Josephine VanDusen.
Historian—George Cruthers Johnstone.
Prophet—Margaret Louise Helmobld.
Ladder Orator — Charles Warner White.
Valedictorian—Tom Gill

John F. Hartman, Jr., Conshohocken, Pa., has been elected president of the Sophomore class of Temple University Medical College.

The small number of mistakes and omissions is due to the checking of the Associate Editors, Edwin Layng, George Ledger, George Munnell, Bradford Booth, John Gilmore, and Thomas Jones. Those who assisted the Department Editors are Harmon Gilbert, Herman Hall, Robert Isenberg, Thomas Lawry, Ralph Stone, and Donald Williams. The competitors for the various positions during the year were Kenneth Anderson, Robert Brakeman, Donald Clarke, Sanford Corcoran, Irene Crowley, Mary Cunningham, Elizabeth Smullin, William Green, David Hollingsworth, William Lloyd, Lucile Mackanic, Hasson Rockey, William Roos, Edward Suttter, Minnie White, and John Worral.

# *ANNUAL PRIZES ARE AWARDED THIS MORNING AT EXERCISES*

Following the conferring of degrees and the announcement of class honors at the annual Commencement exercises held this morning at Stone Church, the following prizes for the year 1929-1930 were awarded:

HECKEL PRIZES IN SCIENCE, given by Doctor E. B. Heckel:
For best thesis on scientific subject.....$35.00
Wallace Bruce Leffingwell and Merwin Russell Blanden
For second best thesis on scientific subject.....$15.00
Elvin William Batchelor

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN PRIZE:
Freshman Woman from Crawford County first in Scholarship.....$50.00
Fannie Elizabeth Jackson

MYFORD MEMORIAL PRIZE:
Highest ranking "A" man in football.....$20.00
Knighton Van Buren Waite

SHARTLE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP PRIZE, given by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Shartle:
Honor Member of Junior Class.....$25.00
Helen Louise Power

KAPPA PHI KAPPA SCHOLARSHIP given by Allegheny Zeta Chapter of Kappa Phi Kappa:
High Ranking Junior Man.....$50.00
Gerald Arlton Capwell

THE ROSSITER PRIZES, given by Mr. S. Y. Rossiter:
Student from Erie County first in scholarship.....$50.00
Mildred Josephine Van Dusen
"A" man first in scholarship.....$50.00
Tom Gill
Member of Phi Gamma Delta first in scholarship.....$50.00
Benjamin Ross Brown

THE CULBERTSON PRIZES, given by Mr. A. A. Culbertson:
Student from Erie County second in scholarship.....$30.00
Mary Jane Barringer
Student from Erie County third in scholarship.....$20.00
Charlotte Merrill Merwin
"A" man second in scholarship.....$30.00
William Alexander Boettcher
"A" man third in scholarship.....$20.00
Benjamin Ross Brown
Member of Phi Kappa Psi first in scholarship.....$30.00
Wallace Bruce Leffingwell
Member of Phi Kappa Psi second in scholarship.....$20.00
William Clyde Wycoff

KAPPA ALPHA THETA ALUMNAE PRIZES:
Member of Kappa Alpha Theta first in scholarship.....$35.00
Helen Louise Power
Member of Kappa Alpha Theta second in scholarship.....$15.00
Mary Jane Barringer

ALPHA CHI OMEGA PRIZE, given by Miss Florence E. Harper:
Freshman Member of Alpha Chi Omega first in scholarship.....$25.00
Fannie Elizabeth Jackson

THE BALLINGER PRIZES, given by A. L. Ballinger Co.:
Students showing unusual excellence in Chemistry—
Edwin Tower Layng.....$15.00
Ralph Archer Goodrich.....$10.00

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION ALL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP:
Woman in the Junior or Senior Class ranking highest in scholarship, interest in college as a whole and devotion to the interests of student life.....$50.00
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Third Prize.....$10.00
James Alfred Mansell

## HONORARY DEGREES

(Continued from page 1)

Mining Co.; United Zinc Smelting Co.: Vanadium Corp.;; and the Chase National Bank. Mr. Schwab has received the following degrees from various colleges: Dr. Eng. from Lehigh, 1914, and from Stephens Institute of echnology, 1921; LL. D. from Lincoln Memorial U., 1917, St. Francis College in 1923, Franklin and Marshall College in 1924, and Juniata College in 1926; D. C. S. from New York U. in 1918; Sc. D. from U. of Penna. in 1927.

Ernest Ellsworth Baldwin graduated from Allegheny College with the Class of '84. He served for several years as a District Attorney in the State of New York and is now practicing law in New York City.

Edward Balthaser Heckel received the degree of Doctor of Science. Mr. Heckel received his A. B. degree from Allegheny in 1887; two years later he was given his Master's degree here. In 1890 he received his M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical ollege, New York, completing his post-graduate work at New York Polyclinic. Mr. Heckel is a Trustee of Allegheny College, and a Trustee of the American Medical Association; President of Children's Service Bureau of Pittsburgh; member of Board of Managers of Allegheny County Industrial and Training School for Boys; President of Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, 1898; President Pittsburgh Opthal Mological Society, 1912; President Allegheny Co. Medical Society, 1905; President Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania, 1913-1915.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was given to Charles Amos Hartung, Alfred Cookman Locke, and Benjamin Moore Spurr. C. A. Hartung, who graduated from Allegheny in 1907, is now pastor of the M. E. Church at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. A. C. Locke is District Superintendent of the M. E. Church, Erie district. B. M. Spurr is a Protestant Episcopal Archdeacon at Moundsville, W. Va.

The degree of Master of Arts was granted to Dorothea Kerr, '21, and to F. Joseph Lorz, '25.

## PHI BETA KAPPA HOLDS INITIATION EXERCISES

TWELVE SENIORS INITIATED INTO HONORARY SOCIETY YESTERDAY

Pennsylvania Eta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, Monday, June 9, in the Oratory of Ford Memorial Chapel at 3:00 P. M. At this meeting twelve members of the class of 1930 were initiated. Three of these initiates had been elected last fall on the basis of their work for the first three years in school. The other nine were elected on Phi Beta Kappa Day, Wednesday, May 14. This year marks the first year in twenty-five that the announcement of elected members was made public before Commencement time.

Following the initiation ceremonies and business meeting, Professor Francis A. Christie, D. D., delivered the annual Phi Beta Kappa address in Ford Memorial Chapel.

The twelve members initiated into the organization were: Laura Byers, Mildred Van Dusen, William Wycoff, Wallace Leffingwell, Dorothy Allen, Arthur Colley, Elizabeth Scheick, George Munnell, Helen Pothoff, Edwin Layng, Leah Smith, and Robert Rutherford.

## KAPPA PHI KAPPA HOLDS BREAKFAST AT KEPLER

The annual breakfast of Zeta Chapter of Kappa Phi Kappa was held at the Kepler Hotel on Monday morning, June 9, 1930. In addition to the closing business of the year, an initiation was held for several of the returned alumni of the college.

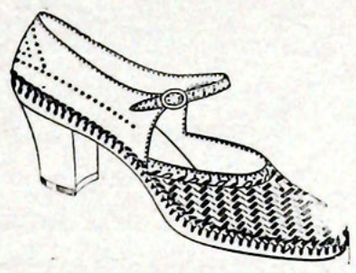

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# VESPER SERVICE SPEAKER IS BISHOP C. E. LOCKE, D.D., LL.D.

## Alumnus of the College Delivers the Address at Annual Afternon Service on Sunday

The annual Vesper Service, a part of the Commencement Week program, was held on Sunday afternoon, June 8, at four-thirty o'clock. The address was delivered by Bishop Charles Edward Locke, D. D., LL. D., '80, of Saint Paul, Minnesota. Bishop Locke's address is printed below.

How baffling, and adventurous, and full of intriguing surprises is life—human life, as we seek to discover some of its many formulae and solve some of its many secrets.

What is this cryptic, labyrinthine mystery? A bubble or a battle? a jest or a cheat? a prison or a hectic chance? A prickly thorn or a summer rose? A lie or a great love? Does it end in victory or frustration? Is it the end or the beginning? Is it a through street or a blind alley? Is it a saturnalia or a Soul?

Whatever this enchanting thing of Life is, it is too soon over! "Man is like vanity; his days are as a shadow that passeth away!"

There are too many lonely spots where great men once stood—

*"As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,*
*"Goes down with a great shout upon the hills*
*And leaves a lonesome place against the sky";*

and which our choicest friends once frequented.

Life is too soon over. There is not time enough for all challenging endeavors; for divinities to be revealed; for alluring enchantments of love and friendship; for thought reals to be explored; for ministries to be rendered. We must find the Way, and not lose it. If we dally in primrose paths it may be too late when we find again the elusive trail.

*"We lost our way . . .*
*. . . . . .*
*"Still we are seeking, but we have not found*
*The little path we lost."*

The Good Life must begin with a confident faith in God as the Beginning and Giver of all life, and as a Perfect Heavenly Father.

Concerning Truth, and the mystery of Godliness, we cannot assert with dogmatic finality any assumption of certainty. Even scientific conclusions are subject to change after further investigation. True science is never dogmatic. We cannot know enough about anything to be dogmatic. The scientific method is to reach conclusions after careful demonstration. Christ's method was the scientific method, for did he not say, "By their fruits ye shall know them." If Christ's teachings bear the fruit promised, His teachings are true. Demonstrated truth is permanent and final; We believe Christ's truth is final.

Now, let us consider the true nature of God. A recent writer says, (Charles Hill Perry in "Feb. 1930 *Scribner's* page 162) "In a maze of persistent ecclesiastical philosophizing God has been slandered, misrepresented, caricatured." That is undoubtedly true. God has been described as irate and violent and vindictive as a pagan Jove or Jupiter; as a brutal executioner; as a cruel, unsympathetic judge; as a tribal deity who despised and relentlessly pursued his enemies, jealously crushed them; as vengefully thrusting erring and disobedient people into horrible and endless punishment; who made the innocent ruthlessly suffer with the guilty. We do, indeed, owe God an apology for slander, and many of them. Such a God cannot be the final God.

But Jesus came to tell us that "God is love" and He is "our Father." The most important lesson of the Parable of the Prodigal Son is the tender, forgiving Fatherhood of God. The idea of God which will be final will be a God who is a Perfect Father. That is the Christlike God. And Christianity is the final religion, because its God is a Perfect Father—as taught by Jesus Christ.

Most poignant is man's quest for God—the finite seeking the Infinate. It would seem to be a profane and reprehensible act to destroy an idol—it is someone's solemn, groping idea of God.

There are many preposterous substitutes for God. Freudism is not only nauseatingly repugnant but it shows the absurdities of nonsensical sophistication. Many are making gods in their own images. "A great many of our contemporary writers do not believe in God, but oh! how they hate Him". Why? When every blazing pathway of truth runs straight into God.

The Christlike God—the perfect Father will be the ultimate God.

There are all Kinds of expedients to do away with God. The meretricious mechanistic and certain Humanistic Theories, Grandiose Behaviorism with its conditional reflex and fatal determinism; flamboyant materialistic an nebulous creative evolution with its elusive Elan Vital and Primordial Push. We must be patient with each other in our explorations after mystery.

It is only a Perfect father that can have some concept of God.

Walter Lipman's Preface to Morals is the lugubrious quest of a man who, having forsaken the old paths, is lost in a maze of trackless mystery. He says he writes for those who "having lost their faith, have lost the certainty that their lives are significant." "Destiny becomes an idiot's tale;" "We have succeeded only in substituting trivial illusions for majestic faiths;' "The need to believe haunts the modern man;" "He is at rest nowhere;" And cry out with Nietzche "O Eternal everywhere! O Eternal nowhere! O Eternal in vain!

He wants to find the shrine of some new God where he can be comforted and ensconce himself in some citadel where it is soft and warm.

Alas! Alas! Pitiful.

poignantly prayed: "Take pity, O Lord, on the Christian who doubts, on the Skeptic who seeks to believe; on the convict of life who embarks alone in the night, beneath a sky no longer lit by the consoling beacons of ancient faith."

Man must have a God. The baby must have a mother. The ultimate God is the Perfect Father—the Christlike God.

An Eighteenth century philosopher said: "God cannot do without me." The parent must have the child. The attraction and necessity are mutual.

If the New Humanism, Concerning which there are many divergent views, is "A system of thinking in which man, his interets and developments, are made central and dominant"; and if the New Humanism shall follow Paul Elmer More, who is called its champion, in believing that a religious faith is essential, and if the New Humanism shall place strong emphasis upon God and the Human Soul, two fundamentals of the Good Life, then I think I can reasonably ally myself with the new Humanism. Not a Humanism which is a substitute for religion. Man must have a God, to love him, and to be loved by Him, just as the baby the mother. *"Humani nihil alienum"* ("Nothing human is foreign to me.)

Terance, B. C. 150: "I am a man, nothing that is human do I think unbecoming in me."

The Divine Spark of Life still remains the unsolved problem of science. The chemist in his laboratory, with his infinite and meticulous patience, cannot find out the origin of life—probably never will. There is the prehistoric Dinosaurus as big as this Church, and the gallant Phagocytes, so infinitesimal that three thousand of them can march abreast through the eye of a cambric needle, or across the face of a period at the close of a sentence.

Life was the chief theme of The Great Teacher who said "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

If we would make a life, we must early discover the right theory of life; as Schopenhauer says—we must get "the will to live." We must find out the secret of how to make "living on worth while"; how to fill our lives with thrilling objectives and with intriguing fascinations. We must find the Right Philosophy of Life.

What is the Good Life?

To merely lackadaisically prevent oneself from dying is not living. To simply invent a new pleasure, like the old philosopher Saradanapalus, is not living. Even to invent a new virtue and receive the Prize offered by the French Baron Montyon, is not living.

It is real life, and should be our highest pleasure, to busy ourselves practicing all the old-fashioned virtues and the eternal verities.

It is easy to miss the Path. Shelley was needlessly drowned; Keats fretted himself into consumption; Byron sacrificed his life in Greece's excesses; Coleridge took to opium; Lamb to alcohol, and Wordsworth says of himself "dried up." Eachr of these could chant exquisitely of life and its adventures, but each one lost his way.

Anatole France's old Sylvester Bonnard piquantly accuses himself—"thou knowest how to decipher old texts but thou dost not know how to read in the Book of Life."

What is the Good Life?

There is just one thing better than being young, and that is to be old. There are so many cherished memories and loving friends and favorite authors and sacred comaraderie. Every old person should be optimistic; he has seen for himself that God is stronger than the devil—good is mightier than evil, and he knows how to assess true values. Old things are the best things—the benignant things: old people; old songs; old books; old poems; old friends; old jokes; old pictures; old statues; old trees; old truths; old sermons; old preachers; old teachers; old shoes.

The best tunes are played on old fiddles. I have read recently that Zimbalist has paid $33,000 for one old fiddle. Rabbi Ben Ezra sings:

*"Grow old along with me*
*The best is yet to be*
*The last—for which the first was made."*

I asked an old bachelor, ninety-four years old—if he had given up all thoughts of matrimony; he answered, "Oh, I am still looking around!"

Anyone who dies before he is eighty should apologize to God. The great Venetian artist Titian lived to be ninety-nine years old, and then had to have a plague to kill him off. Why not live? Louis Cornaro, the celebrated Venetian centenarian once said, "I never knew the world was beautiful until I reached old age."

In all the emprise of human existence what is the Good Life? The dominating purpose of all nature seems to be life and ever more life. In these early vernal days life is springing up everywhere, from every nook and corner—no place seems too barren or rocky for life. All life culminates in human life—the highest form of life.

A wise man, if he values the privilege of life and would make of it a thrilling adventure, will ask himself: "Who am I? Where did I come from? What am I doing? Where am I going?"

Good and evil keep very exact accounts, and the face of every man is their ledger. We must find the Good Life and keep our faces noble. In all the ironies and complexities of living a man's life should not contradict him.

Life's amalgam is Goodness—kindliness — Christliness. Faith — hope — Christliness—the greatest of these is Christliness.

What is the Good Life?

"What is thine is mine, I will take it"; is that the good life? What is mine is mine, I will keep it; is that the good life? What is mine is thine, I will share it. Is not this the good life?

*"Who gives himself with his alms, feeds three—*
*Himself, his hungry neighbor, and Me."*

The Christian Life is an Adventure in Christian kindliness. How intriguing and fascinating is such a romantic objective! This is not an elaborate, bizarre philosophy of life, to be sure, but it is comprehensive and practical and exuberant and delectable and sufficient, is it not?

Little Joe, in Dickens' "Bleak House," was awakened as he was sleeping in a London alley by a burly policeman who said, "Move on out of this. You can't sleep here." The little orphan piteously answered, "I have been moving on every since I was born." Then came the brutal answer, "I can't help that; move on!" "But where to?" asked the forsaken child.

Is it not someone's obligation to answer the question of little Joe? Is it not the duty of the followers of One who likewise had no place to lay His Holy Head? To do so is the Right Philosophy of Life. "What is mine is thine; I will share it."

One night a human derelict ne'er-do-well asked O. Henry for money. O. Henry gave him a coin. At the next lamp post the beggar found it was a $20 gold piece. He hurried after his benefactor. "You made a mistake." "No, go along! that's all I have got."

No man liveth unto himself. It is only as man has vital relationship with his fellows that he comes to his own and finds his soul.

*"None could tell me where my soul might be,*
*I searched for God, and he eluded me—*
*I sought out my fellow-man*
*And found all three."*

Men are complements of each other—the other half, without which this half is nothing. Our achievements, our destination depends upon our congenial fellowships.

A wise Eighteenth-century philosopher said, "God cannot do without me." Man is the reason for God.

The pompous egotist swaggering about like a strutting Bantam rooster as if he were the only "cock of the walk", is the funniest and most grotesque biped in the universe.

Hugues Aubriot was the builder of the horrible Bastile, and was himself the first prisoner confined within its frowning walls. So some people ruthlessly build prisons all through their lives, in which they spend their final years. Is that the Good Life?

An escape from life with a goal of despair is not the Good Life; nor is the humanistic theory of an impersonal or godless world the Good Life. No, the finding out of those things that are good for us is the Good Life.

The quest of the picturesque argonauts for the Golden Fleece and the gallant Sir Knights for the Holy Grail, and the daring adventures for the Philosopher's Stone have stirred our imaginations and filled the classic ages with poetry and romance. But today, the surgeon's scalpel is replacing the conqueror's sword; the culture tube the cannon's bore; the microscope the general's binoculars. Men are seeking for the eradication of the multiplied hordes of deadly bacteria instead of destroying nations in war, and are filling the world with brotherly love and welfare, and reduction of armaments and overtures for universal peace, and the emancipation of mankind from War, Hate, Pestilence, Poverty, Superstition, Ignorance, Woe, Crime, Sorrow.

This is the Good Life.

Kindliness is constructive; hate is poisonous, deadly. In Victor Hugo's haunting story, "The Laughing Man," it is said that an elephant hated by a worm is in danger. Boy Scouts must perform one kindly deed each day, and the Girl Scouts have a sentiment, "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." In the "Twelfth Night" is the line, "None can be called deformed but the unkind."

*"What is the chief good?*
*I asked in musing mood;*
*Each heart holds the secret—*
*Kindness is the word."*

We should not lose our personality in the ceaseless and sometimes irksome routine of living. We should put our soul into our business but not let our business get into our soul, as did the Smith whose epitaph reads, "Here lies John Smith; he was born a man and died a grocer." Byron's Prisoner of Chillon, Bonnivard, allowed the dungeon to get into his soul as he sang:

*"My very chains and I grew friends;*
*So much a close communion tends*
*To make us what we are. Even I*
*Regained my freedom with a sigh."*

The Kantian ethic is, "Seek perfection for thyself and happiness for others." And Kant's two great mystic words were Duty and Immortality—and that is the Good Life.

Life as a flight, or escape, with a goal of despair is a fatuous and mendacious philosophy, and is not the Good Life, neither is the pessimistic complex which makes of life a wretched debacle.

Civilization is not a process of finding out what we cannot have. There must be come inhibitions, "No trespassing," "Verboten," of course, or there would be no family, no state, no society. The Good Life is finding out the Good Things.

"The lame take the prey." We must adjust ourselves to our hazards with bunkers and sand traps.

His wooden leg became despicable and intolerable to a cripple, who threw himself into a deep, swift stream; but when his wooden leg saved him from drowning and rescued him from a premature watery grave, he became reconciled to his unexpected savior and went forward to a noble and successful career.

We must be incorrigible and incurable optimists. Whatever ought to happen, will happen. Wherever there is a moral imperative there must be a moral possibility. We hear much of problems; but a problem is something to solve: if it cannot be solved, it is a fallacy. We should rejoice in problems, and set about to solve them. Problems become opportunities; opportunities obligations.

Moliere, in "Misanthrope," made Alceste say, "Good sense avoids extremes; it is supreme folly to make oneself busy correcting the world." It is extreme folly we are to dedicate our humble careers.

*"I am one of your gang*
*Yes, I am one of your gang*
*And the same job is yours and mine.*
*To fix up the earth, and so forth and so forth*
*And make its dull emptiness shine.*

*The world is unfinished*
*Let's mould it a bit*
*With pick-axe and shovel and spade—*

*We are all Christian delvers*
*The delvers of brawn*
*And to make the world over our trade.*

*And I love the sweet sound of your pick-axe's clang*
*I am glad to be with you:-*
*I am one of your gang."*

# NEW DEBATING POLICY AT ALLEGHENY IS A SUCCESS

### VARIOUS TYPES OF FORENSIC ACTIVITY HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTED THIS YEAR

The Allegheny Debating Squads have completed an unusually brilliant year. At the beginning of the year, extensive plans were laid for this year's debating activities and the results have been extremely favorable for the first year of the new debating policy. The old method of choosing eight men for the debating teams has been completely revolutionized. To take its place a well organized system has been installed to insure the placing of a team on the platform that is well-versed in all phases of debating skill.

All students interested in debating were given the opportunity of registering in a regular class of debating, called English Language 4-A. This class met three times a week and the usual college credit was given. Instead of limiting representation to a few students, the new program has given many students the opportunity of displaying debating skill. During the year the debating class appeared before luncheon clubs, lodges and groups of all kinds. In all these meets, a great deal of interest has been shown both by the debating class and the groups before which it has appeared. The questions used by the Men's Varsity debate class were: (1) Resolved: "That it is an unsound policy to provide a liberal arts college education for the average secondary school graduate who seeks it." And (2) Resolved: "That the adoption of the Wisconsin experimental plan by the colleges of the United States would be beneficial to the undergraduate body."

The schedule faced was an extremely hard one. Eight intercollegiate debates were held from which Allegheny emerged victorious four times and lost once while the others were non-decision affairs. Besides this schedule members of the class appeared before twelve clubs during the season. The following men composed the debating squad: Paul Cares, Robert Daker, Fred Haberman, James Hamilton, Tom Jones, Donald Knapp, George Munnell, Howard Plate, Robert Rutherford, and Kenneth Winterbottom.

For the first time in Allegheny history, the college was also represented by a women's debating team this year. This debating squad was originated along similar lines as that of the men's teams and met in class under English Language 4-B. Two questions were used by the women's teams. These were: (1) Resolved: "That it is an unsound policy to provide a liberal arts college education for the average secondary school graduate who seeks it." And (2) Resolved: "That the defects of the machine age outweigh its benefits." Five meets were held, only one of which was a decision affair and was won by Allegheny. The women participating were: Elizabeth Bunner, Eleanor Brown, Marjory Cole, Evannah Cook, Vera Dawson, Vivian Everett, Guinaeth Johnston, Donna Ray, Grace Reynolds, and Wilma Rogers.

Freshmen Debating, after a lapse of several years, was also resumed. Candidates met several times a week from which eight men were finally chosen to represent Allegheny. These men were: Louis Haberman, James Mansell, Harry Thomson, Norman Beebe, Clark Beiler, William Boetcker, Sturges Carey, and Sanford Corcoran. Only one debate was scheduled for the year. This was a dual meet with Thiel freshmen in which Allegheny won at Meadville while Thiel secured the verdict at Greenville.

The new debating policy is under the direction of Professor Hurst R. Anderson. Under this policy, debating is recognized as providing a training comparable to that found in other fields of study. The quality of the teams has not been the paramount aim of this branch of forensics. The fact that many students develop skill in speaking is held to be more important than the accumulation of victories. The result has been the rise of a keener interst in forensics in the student body of Allegheny and should go a long way in developing strong teams here during the following years.

# *Who's Who . . . .*

## *Among Our Alumni*

### STUART W. JACKSON

Stuart W. Jackson, '03, division engineer of the State Highway Department in charge of that district having headquarters in Clearfield, on April 14 celebrated the completion of 25 years in the department. He is now the senior member of the service, having been with the Highway Department longer than any other man connected with it in any capacity.

Mr. Jackson received many messages of congratulations and good will from men in all branches of the Highway Department service and men high in the councils of State government. Throughout the Highway Department as well as in the office over which he is in charge, Mr. Jackson is regarded as one of the most competent engineers in the service of the State and in his years of service he has formed friendships that have carried through all the vagaries of political fortune.

In spite of the oft-recurring rumor that the State Highway Department is an instrument of political maneuvering and subject to the beck and call of those in power, Mr. Jackson, in reviewing his experiences on the day of celebration, declared that never has he experienced political influence or interference during his 25 years of service.

And Mr. Jackson, if anybody, should know what change of administration means in the Highway Department. He has served under several Governors and eight Highway Department secretaries.

Just two years out of Allegheny College, Mr. Jackson joined the State Highway Department on April 14, 1905. At that time, besides Secretary Hunter, there were probably a dozen monthly employees in the entire Highway Department and the entire road work of the State was run on an annual appropriation of less than one million dollars. Today the State employs 25,000 or more men in the Highway Department, including those who work for road contractors, and the annual appropriation is between 60 and 70 millions.

Mr. Jackson's first job was as inspector on the macadam road then stretching from Oil City to Salina. In 1907 he was appointed district engineer at Wellsboro. Being district engineer was more than honor in those days, for Mr. Jackson was the whole force in his district. He was engineer, surveying corps, office force, and general factotum. He had no office but conducted all his business from his residence. Mrs. Jackson took care of all communications and if anything came that required immediate attention she would get in touch with him and acquaint him with the fact.

Such were the small beginnings of road work in Pennsylvania. For eight years Mr. Jackson was at Wellsboro, being appointed district engineer at Pittsburgh in 1915. After six years there he was made construction engineer for Western Pennsylvania with offices at Franklin. Two years later he was made division engineer at Greensburg and in 1928, after four years at Greensburg, he was sent to Clearfield to take over the new division offices located here in that year.

In all these 25 years Mr. Jackson has never missed a day of service. Such a record for continued regularity could hardly be duplicated in all departments of the State, it is suspected by Mr. Jackson's friends.

Compared with the work he took over at Wellsboro 23 years ago, the office in Mr. Jackson's charge now is a veritable city in itself. Then, with the help of Mrs. Jackson, he handled the entire job. Today there are nearly 160 men and women employed in or working out of the offices quartered in the big building on West Fourth avenue, Clearfield, Pa., and that number is increasing steadily as the pressure of summer building schedules increases.

# MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS COMPLETE ACTIVE YEAR

### BOTH MEN'S AND WOMEN'S GLEE CLUBS HAVE MADE MANY APPEARANCES

With the year's activities now entirely finished, Allegheny's musical organizations leave an enviable record behind them for 1929-1930. The work of both the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs, and of the college band, has been a credit to the school, and, incidentally, a valuable advertisement.

The outstanding musical achievements of the year, as usual, have been those of the Men's Glee Club, which enjoyed a remarkable successful season under the direction of Paul Younger

Its initial public activity was direction of the chapel program on November 13 of last year, with several members of the ensemble taking part, although the entire Club did not appear. The entire personnel appeared in chapel on February 21, the chorus and the quartet sharing honors. The quartet, composed of James Springer, first tenor; Donald Knapp, second tenor; Charles DeGrange, baritone; and Thomas Mansell, bass, has also given programs for various civic organizations in the city and elsewhere, besides being guests of honor at alumni banquets in Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Most important and valuable of the organization's functions, however, was the four-day trip made by the entire group late in March to sing at eleven of the high schools in northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York. This journey was climaxed with a concert before the Woman's Club of Titusville on March 28.

The Girl's Glee Club, too, has been active, appearing in chapel, and before outside groups. The women took a leading part in the beautiful Christmas Vesper Service on Sunday, December 15, and last Wednesday were featured on the regular chapel program. A concert on April 25 for the lions Club of Meadville was the high spot of the year. Particulary noteworthy is the work of the trio: Frances Greenawalt, Florence Green, and Lois Gardner.

The formation of a department of music under the direction of Mr. Luvass will no doubt be of great service to promotion of music in the future. All existing organizations will be greatly aided by having their activities under the control of one head, and other musical groups will be more easily developed. With the emphasis sure to be placed on progress in instumental music, a well-rounded development in the neglected field of sound arts should be achieved.

# President Emeritus Crawford Presides At Baccalaureate

The annual Baccalaureate Service was held at Stone Church on Sunday, June 8. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by The Reverend McIlyar H. Lichliter, D. D., LL. D., President Emeritus William H. Crawford presided at the service, with the assistance of The Reverend G. S. Lackland, D. D., Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, D. D., Bishop Charles Edward Locke, LL. D., '80, and Rev. L. L. Swisher, D. D. The complete program for the service follows:

Prelude—"Andante Cantabile" ..... Tschaikowsky
Mrs. Iona L. Frey
Processional—"God of our Fathers."
Hymn 5—"From All that Dwell below the Skies."
Apostles' Creed.
Responsive Reading—Eighth Special Reading.
The Reverend G. S. Lackland, D. D.
Gloria Patri.
Scripture Lesson—The Reverend Lucius H. Bugbee, D. D.
Anthem—"Jubilate Deo in D" ..... Haydn
Stone Church Choir.
Soloist, Myrtle Staffer
Prayer—Bishop Charles Edward Locke, LL. D., '80.
Announcements.
Offertory Consecration.
Organ Offertory—"Bourree" ..... Handel
Doxology.
Offertory Trio—"On Thee each Living Soul Awaits" ..... Haydn.
Ruth Hayes Barnes Clare Kepler
Clyde Miller
Hymn 210—"Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken."
Baccalaureate Sermon—The Reverend McIlyar H. Lichliter, D. D., LL. D.
Hymn 11—"Ye Servants of God."
Silent Prayer.
Benediction—The Reverend L. L. Swisher, D. D.
Postlude—"March of the Priests" from Semiramide ..... Rossini

# PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS IS DELIVERED MONDAY AT CHAPEL

## Professor Francis A. Christie, D.D., Gives Fine Talk on Society and Humanities

The annual Phi Beta Kappa address was delivered on Monday (yesterday) afternoon, June 9, in Ford Memorial Chapel by Professor Francis A. Christie, D. D. His complete address follows:

Not long ago I was one of an audience of four thousand or more listening to a symphony performed by a large orchestra. I have reason to believe that none of us had heard the symphony before and that only a few had ever heard the composer's name, but the hearers applauded long and loudly with justified enthusiasm. The music spoke to mind and heart. The noble dignity of its opening movement seemed to lift us all immediately to a high plane of feeling. We were borne upward by some ascending aspiration of the deep human self within us and by that wordless and exalted utterance of music were unitedly declaring our sense of the great worth of human life. In agreement with this the second movement was one of buoyant gayety, all melody and happiness, an expression of the joy of living. But that movement was brief. It was as if we suddenly were checked by remembrance of life's pain and hardships and our failure to reach the yearned for goal of spiritual power and unstained beauty. Then began the sombre closing movement in which the soul's high desire seemed to be wrestling and struggling with hindrances and obstacles, now losing hope and faith, yet ever rising anew with its own pulsing, insistent, indomitable will to live, until gradually winning its way up the hill difficulty it ended—though still with an undertone of sadness—in a triumphant proclamation of faith and deathless devotion to the great perfection that draws us onward and upward forever.

On the homeward way we assured one another that this symphony in F major by Boellmann had been a dealing with a reality as undeniably real as the evening stars that glitter through the vast spaces of the darkening heaven and a reality more intimately near since the symphony was a translation into the magical form of music of a period of human history. Obviously it was not an utterance of the light, graceful cheerfulness of eighteenth century composure, the age of the minuet, but of the later nineteenth century society which had been schooled to know the tragic seriousness of life, had read Schopenhauer and Nietzsche and listened to the surging emotional turmoil of Wagner's Tristan und Isolde, had seen Romanticism waver and almost perish in the battle with mechanistic science, had felt the besetting fear of European war, had suffered with the masses who resented the iron law of the wage fund, had known forebodings roused by the Marxian threatenings of social overthrow. Yet, it was so. Boellmann was telling a tale of real life so experienced. He was an Alsatian living in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, sensitively aware of historical life in his time, and withal a devout organist in a Paris church composing music that should express the sorrows and aspirations of the human soul. Boellmann had uttered in his own expressive idiom what was as strictly real to human experience as anything that impinges on sight or touch, and in our session of rant attention he had enabled us to reexperience that reality in a sequence of emotions which constituted a condensed expression of a period of European life.

If now we attempt a true and full account of what happened in that hour, we cannot limit ourselves to the tale of our emotions or our remembrance of a past generation of history. For the production of our experience certain things were required that belong to another order of reality. There was a strangely different set of happenings which we have not mentioned. Disks of brazen metal clashed together. There were percussions of firmly stretched membranes. Tensely tightened strings were made to vibrate by other strings drawn across them. Currents of air were made to speed their wave motions by cunning contrivances of wood or brass. All this was what we call physical. We know of no consciousness or emotion in these vibrant material things. They were indispensable to the music, but they knew not of the music that they served. For the explanation of what was happening in this physical domain we must ask the physicist, the chemist, the mathematician, a group of natural scientists. Ultimately their account becomes a story of the play of electrons, but to get on with our own tale we may halt before that point is reached and content ourselves with the mention of wave frequences, the number of complete vibrations in a second of time made in these instruments. If you heard what you call the middle C on your printed music score, you must understand that a column of air in a brass tube or else the string of a violin made two hundred fifty-six complete vibrations in a second. Possibly that fact seems to you as unrelated to the joy of the symphony as the knowledge that a sound of F above the middle C may be due to an unpleasant common fly beating its wings with 340 movements a second; but you must not spurn such facts. No periodic oscillations—no symphony, no fine emotion! Unless that mixture of gases which you call air is made so to vibrate, no Bach, no Beethoven, no Wagner, no Boellmann.

The scientist has more to say. The orchestra is complicated. Strings, wood wind, brasses, drums are all playing together and the mathematician needs a good deal of time to work out the equation of wave frequences for each vibrant thing involved, and certainly we cannot wait for his final equation which expresses the combination of all these separate vibrations into one complicated sound wave representing the whole orchestra. When that equation is ready he will hand us over to another scientist, the physiologist. This expert will explain to us the mechanism of the human ear and its remarkable power of analyzing that one complicated motion of air into the elements that made it, so that you and I can, if we please, single out the various instruments which were their source. Then he will show us a nerve fibre of extremely delicate and highly organized substance and assure us that the sound becomes a message of some sort traveling on this conductor to nerve cells within the brain. In consultation with chemist and physicist he may argue that the traveling tremor is electrical in character with some chemical reaction, as is shown by the production of heat and carbon dioxide. Something happens, too, in the hidden cells of the brain—but we must hurry on. Whatever it is, it is the occasion for us of re-experiencing the noble and beautiful emotions of Boellmann's soul. The whole statement of the matter will mention that the vibrations in the various instruments were effected by men, that men are mammals, that their wonderful bodies—absolutely necessary for this symphony, are engines. At some point we shall hear also that the men, and even their bodies, are engineers as well, and we shall give special attention to the man called conductor in whose mind Boellmann's artistic and beautiful configuration of experience exists as a whole and is given rhythmic expression by movements of his baton or gestures of his hands.

Obviously our pleasant hour can only be accounted for by employing a great sequence of sciences, organizations of knowledge, ranging from mathematics to aesthetics. Everyone of them is involved. Some of them deal only with reality in the form of measurable quantities while others pass into a sphere where there is mention of qualities, meanings, ideas. In general, we require sciences of nature and sciences of mind or spirit. Nature and spirit—incommensurable realities, yet how interlocked in the whole event! The account of the delightful enjoyment begins with physical entities definitely numbered as to size and ends with intangible, incorpareal ideas blended with emotion. The location of the point of transit is a delicate problem. The spiritual and the physical embrace one another.

As you see, we tend to construct even the ineffable elations of our being in the form of knowledge. We have an overmastering propensity to know. We are cognitive, theoretic persons. We are members of an august society, the Phi Beta Kappa. Well do I remember the proud day when a little group of us were summoned to the formal announcement of our election to this noble company. We were told the meaning of its mystic name: Philosophy Guide of Life. Some of us being unconscious of philosophy as a handy possession, it was explained that scholarship was really meant. Our scholarship had earned our admission. And what was scholarship? It was organized completeness of knowledge. If our bosom swelled at that compliment it has long since subsided. We can profess only a humble desire to learn thoroughly. We must frankly admit that a complete knowledge of our orchestral half hour is beyond our scope. The very initial steps are embarrassing to us. When I was elected to Phi Beta Kappa the atom was a simple matter, very minute, impenetrable, indivisible, indestructible. We spoke glibly of them and their romantic chemical affinities. I supposed that an atom of oxygen was made of oxygen—but times have changed. The old indivisible atom became divisible and mysterious. A while ago we were helped to picture it as a miniature solar system, chiefly emptiness of space with corpuscular electrons wheeling round a central nucleus. But six weeks ago in the meeting of the American Philosophic Society (April 24), C. J. Davison destroyed the picture. "The miniature planetary system," he said, "is replaced by a medium continuous, though inhomogeneous, capable of natural vibrations. The fact that these vibrations take place in general in a space of more dimensions than three and that we have no idea of what it is that vibrates makes visualization of atomic processes a discouraging enterprise." In that case I must humbly agree that I have no idea what an atom is, that I only know that it vibrates, naturally to be sure, but in a space inconceivable to me, described only by a mathematics evolved since my generation reached its limit of mathematical intelligence. And this about the atom is only a skirmish in a great revolution. Not only is matter no longer material in the old familiar sense, but Newton's neat little formula of gravitation which satisfied us has needed a mysterious little addendum, and the once separate topics of the action of gravity and electro-magnetism are made one by Einstein's latest field equation, at which some of us stare with only a sense of

*"Fallings from us, vanishings,*
*Blank misgivings of a creature*
*Moving about in worlds not realized."*

Even my college diploma and my pride in the honor of being invited to address this chapter of scholars cannot overcome my haunting suspicion of my state of ignorance. But I may plead that it is an instructed ignorance, the *docta ignorantia* of Nicholas of Cusa. We still pledge ourselves to the pursuit of knowledge, though it be the pursuit of a flying goal, a quest of the ever-not-yet of knowledge.

Singularly enough this situation discourages none of us. It simply adds to the zest of living and intensifies our effort. It opens up exciting anticipations. More marvelous is the world, more alluring to a more passionate scrutiny. For what is happening is not a mere revision of old opinions, old supposed results. It is of far more importance than that. It is a triumphant further development of the method of inquiry, the conquest of new means of discovery. It need not embarrass us to hear that the ultimate elements of the world are inconceivable. Though we mentioned matter so familiarly once we never knew what matter was. We could only define it as that which moves. And now, it seems, we are winning a more secure method of observing and measuring the behavior of these ultimate elements with the probability of results contributive to human welfare and happiness. It is a new victory of the scientific habit of mind and that is one of the greatest of human achievements. To appreciate it we need only turn back some pages of time and consider what Charles Haskins, a superb scholar trained in this college, tells of the science of the Middle Ages. Mediaeval men had brains but no good method in using them. Their natural science was much like children's fairy tales, notions handed down from the pre-scientific long-ago, entertaining, amusing, or awesome beliefs accepted from tradition or hearsay without any testing by experiment. But now the scientific habit of mind begins its possession of us even in the elementary school. Even children experiment and invent and have an astonishing technical vocabulary. Moreover, our scientific method of observation, experiment, invention is justified to all by works. If nature keeps a background of mystery, its behavior yields to the mastery of this method and serves the life of the body and the soul. You are already weary of the popular rehearsals of these splendid results. They fill the pages of our periodicals and are chanted over the radio. I should, however, be guilty of ingratitude if I suppressed all mention of them. In a life now somewhat isolated from the press of men, the fulness of the world is yet within my reach. I turn a little switch on the radio. I hear our great President discussing in Washington our national and international problems. I hear the exciting debates of the Foreign Policy Association in New York. I hear a great orchestra perform the noblest works of Beethoven, Liszt or Wagner. And we are promised now a system of higher instruction that will expand and deepen our minds. A marvelous intensification and enrichment of life is wrought thus by those who wrestle with mathematical abstractions, with toilsome experimentations and the perfecting of astonishing inventions. We may forecast a time when the whole nation will find it possible to share day by day in common thoughts and common participation in higher culture and thus become more capable of united conviction and united will. Our applied science may make possible a spiritual nationalism of a type never before known in history, a moral solidarity in which great moral achievements in the organization of life will become possible beyond our present belief. The very title of Millikan's recent book is significant. He wrote of *Science and the New Civilization.* On this occasion when we celebrate the quest for knowledge we may hail the future which that devotion promises.

Natural science thus becomes the servant of a realm which it cannot express or explain. Its method applies only to the reality that can be quantitatively measured. It applies to the physical conditions of Boellmann's symphony, but it is not otherwise relevant to the high exaltation that the artist conveyed to the listening throng. For what transcends the grasp of natural science we have forms of knowledge that we call cultural, social, humanistic. Only by an accident in our English vocabulary need any one hesitate to speak of these disciplines as sciences. Habit makes us limit the use of that word to cases where the procedure is like that of the student of nature. The Germans have no such difficulty. Their word *Wissenschaft* applies to any systematic organized apprehension of data, *Naturwissenschaft* dealing with Nature, while the *Kulturwissenschaften* with reality in which creative human effort is directed consciously to definite purposed ends or gropes its way in more distinctive fashion. Our caution in the use of the term science narrows our list of "social sciences" or "cultural sciences," usually excluding inquiries into man's religious life or those delightful productions of man that take the form of art. We need a more generous term. All these inquiries deal with man; not with man as a mammal, for that belongs to natural science, but with human personality in its various responses to an environment historically conditioned, with man acting out the impulsions and aspirations of his total being. And since we act in various ways according to our divergent propensities, our German contemporaries find a basis for all these cultural studies in what is called cultural science psychology which discusses the fundamental types of human individuality abstracted for the purposes of the separate sciences. These are, according to Spranger, (1) the theoretical man, (2) the economic man, (3) the aesthetic man, (4) the social man, (5) the man of power, (6) the religious man. Our sciences are discriminated therefore according to the predominance of one or another human propensity or attitude. It is convenient then for us to class these discriminated inquiries as the Humanities. In this broad realm we humans feel at home. We know something of the structural form and action of nature, yet what the elements are in essence we hardly know. In the Humanities we are dealing with our own life, our own nature, our own dramatic struggle to dominate over environment, to be superior to matter, to win fuller life and larger freedom, to attain the freer heights of intelligence, beauty, love. This is a nature that we are and therefore really know, a nature acting with meaning, purpose, values, a nature that may indeed be propelled by the urge of the physical world, but is more and more conscious of an activity above and beyond us drawing us to itself.

We who celebrate the great quest of knowledge have grounds for the faith that in the Humanities also a great prospect opens and that learning will show practical achievements. Just as the conquests of natural science rest on the attainment of investigative method proper to the character of its data, so the Humanities will be successful and efficient by the development of true methods of inquiry in their own field. That the determination of method is now a lively interest I may illustrate by the special case of historical study. The historian is alert in this matter. The instinctive procedure of great historians from Herodotus and Polybius to the present day has been critically studied and the analysis has been guided by a philisophic insight due largely to Wilhelm Dilthey's great discussion, first planned as a Critique of Historical Reason but finally named an Introduction to the Cultural Sciences. It becomes clear that the historian has a logic of his own, one that is compelled by the nature of his materials, a logic occupied with what is individual rather than the abstract general. History deals with the movement of human group life and there are successive individual configurations of the historical movement: Egyptian Civilization, the Age of Pericles, Roman Empire, Feudalism, Renaissance, Reformation, French Revolution. A physicist always seeks to reduce what is given him into simple elements and the abstract general laws of their interactions. That is his logic. The historian addresses himself to one of these individual whole movements of group life, but not to show it as a mere result of simple elements compiled together. Your Periclean Age, your Renaissance is an individualized tendency, localized, original, never repeated, the wind of history blowing where it listeth. To tell the story of it the historian must understand it. And how does he understand it? If he were acting like a natural scientist, he would refuse to consider the French Revolution by itself. He would take together all revolutions, ancient and modern, in Greece, Rome, China, Russia. He would reduce them to separate steps that make a causal sequence. He would elicit a general law of revolutionary process. So doing he *explain* the revolution. But the historian need not do that. He does not explain, but rather *understands.* He understands these great tendences by what is at least potential in his own humanity. Here are human groups acting powerfully in a given way. Whatever be the character of the action it is a possibility in the historian's knowledge of himself. He has an intuitive sympathetic appreciation of the man or the group. He can put himself back into their situation by this feeling comprehension, this Einfuhling as the Germans call it, this feeling back into the current and flow of the past episode, as if he were in the same case and felt the impact of the same conditions. By this sensitive identification of self with the actors he understands how life was swept along that special road. He feels that a unity of meaning, of desire, of value, is immanent in the whole affair. It makes the meaning, the character of the whole and it lurks in all the details. It tells him what the relevant details are. We are all endowed with this historical sense, imagination, psychological understanding. If we do not cultivate it, we are mere chroniclers. We may leave to the speculative metaphysician the question why this or that special formation of group tendency had to emerge from the hidden depths of life, but we will not fail to note that when it emerges it uses for its own direction of movement the processes of man's body and mind. It enters into the causal process of the world, but that process does not account for it. its own interest, making the play of its own interest, making te hplay of causality a purposeful progress. The propensity of the aesthetic man may dominate in Medicean Florence, the religious propensity may take control of Lutheran Wittemberg, but concretely it is always a life of Spranger's six-fold man who certainly must have food, clothing, shelter to begin with and is more or less eager for political power. No one of the six aspects can be utterly neglected. The whole story of any wrestling with the historical environment, the social heritage, must take account of economic necessities and the social structure. A history must always be a synthetic history—the "new history" of which we hear so much. What I have tried to indicate, however, as the historian's understanding belongs apparently to all the Humanities. To quote Wilamowitz-Moellendorf: "to understand a verse, a poem, a legal maxim, a philosophic problem, thou must always transplant thyself unto another's soul, another's individuality." My illustration may help to show that in all the cultural disciplines we are passing from random instinctive procedure to conscious, well defined, and practically fruitful methods. Some one has said that till now the method of the Humanities has resembled the childish absence of method in what is called Mediaeval Science.

We have put away childish things. Every one of our studies is a man's job and the activity begins to be powerful. Think of what training in research will be given in the opulently endowed and scientifically organized Oriental Institute in Chicago where "the seven university expeditions along a two thousand mile front in the Near East will have their headquarters, the first laboratory in the world for the study of the origin and development of civilization (N. Y. Times, May 25). Surely such a study will have practical results for our present civilization. Consider also the generously supported activity of the Social Science Research Council in its efforts to discover and formulate the proper technique of investigation and the technique as well of expounding and teaching the results of investigation in the social life of man. One instance of its activity is significant. By consultation with more than two hundred social scientists in Europe and America, one committee of this organization has elaborated the scope and plan of a Case Book in which methods actually employed for discovery and interpretation of facts on the part of great economists, sociologists, historians, and the concepts which they require, are subjected to analysis. Surely that makes for clarification of mind and unification of insight in dealing with man's life. Now also we greet the appearance of a great Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences that may be expected to coordinate and unite in larger synthesis the manifold divisions of labor in these fileds of research. And not to prolong the tale unduly, remember that one of our large universities is opening a new department, a department for a complete coordinated study of human relations. Human relations—a title eloquent of our dearest joys and deepest sensitiveness to pain. Explore them by organized intelligence, know them, understand them! Shall we not then have wisdom of control to insure the joy and abate the sorrow? Surely we enter a fine critical moment of our cultural development, and are encouraged to buoyant prophecies.

Close cooperation of divided studies is a new and promising development. It is now international, fostered by the Bureau of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. Our great danger lies in narrow specialism that confines men to single grooves of interest and thought and competency and impairs their judgment of the concrete fulness of life's affairs. In the actual situations of life, as Whitehead would say, all things are ingredient. Excessive specialism forgets that. The concerting of varied inquiries by committees of the whole means the elaboration of an organism of knowledge and only knowledge aiming at that ideal outcome can be safely applied to the regulation of practical affairs of the body politic. Just as a united group of natural sciences was requisite for the creation of our new means of transport and communication, so a united wisdom of cultural inquiries may give us social engineers for social and political problems. We need experts, but not single track experts.

To see things steadily and see them whole—that is our need. The word see has its significance here. We must not make a dictator of the theoretic, the purely cognitive man, man number one in Spranger's list of types. The search for abstract general notions and abstract laws always ignores some element of reality and thus artificializes the world as known, diminishing its glory. But there is another man in the list; the aesthetic man. He is the man who truly perceives. He sees reality in its royal vesture, for he discerns it in its organized completeness, all its aspects harmonized in unity. Inevitably he creates another expression than logical theory; for diversity reconciled in unity means some high end-in-itself realized, some mystery of perfection, a nobility of beauty. He shows us the thing in its beauty and the revelation of his vision visits us with a pure joy that it above the satisfaction of the understanding mind. High in the domain of the Humanities we rank the creative artist who shows us truth in the perfection of form, the perfect concord of color or sound, the perfect image and word. He too seeks knowledge and finds it, but for his knowledge he finds his own distinguished language. He is a scholar. Had Shelley lived a century later, says Whitehead, chemistry would have found its Newton. Robert Bridges, poet, was versed in the natural sciences, in history, in speculative thought, and he presents his full knowledge in The Testament of Beauty. George Woodbury in his New Defence of Poetry argues that a poet wins his vision by truly scientific observation but conveys it by imaginative symbols that wake us to the poet's impassioned feeling. Boellmann's symphony, I claimed, was a translation of thought and historic memory into musical beauty. Poetry, drama, music, architecture—in forms like these, says Whitehead, we are to seek the inward thought of any epoch. Sophocles, says Mackail, "did in poetry what Athens of the fifth century tried to do in the whole field of life.—The endless wonerfulness of life in its splendor and fascination and unfathomable depth of meaning; this is what Sophocles gives us."

The watchword of our honorable Order is Philosophy the Guide of Life. Whatever else Philosophy meant in the usage of the older day when our Order began, it meant a love of the wisdom found in our heritage of literature and we shall ever cherish the study of those who, interpreting the world according to man's higher nature, clothed their wisdom in the chastened beauty that befits the sacredness of the human ideal. And now, when we are fain to predict a new wealth of knowledge and a new heightening of life, let us do homage to those who make knowledge so resplendent and so vitalizing to the best within us.

# HONORS COURSES HAVE BEEN PROPOSED RECENTLY

### DR. I. R. BEILER OF ALLEGHENY FACULTY IS EXAMINER IN NEW FIELD

Wells College at Aurora, New York, invited Dr. I. R. Beiler to act as an examiner in an honors course in the Biblical field. Dr. Beiler and Dr. Ismar J. Peritz, famous Old Testament scholar from Syracuse University, were the two professors chosen to be present from May 30 to June 1. This is the first time Allegheny College has been chosen to assist in such an examination. Other examiners were acting in History at the same time.

Allegheny has for some time been considering giving honors courses. Honors courses are as yet an educational experiment and are comparatively new in liberal arts colleges. The work is much similar to that for a Master's degree, as a student taking an honors course is not required to meet with a class but works alone and by extensive reading and research becomes thoroughly acquainted with his chosen field. This work starts with the beginning of the Junior year, and only those with very high averages are eligible. At the end of the Senior year two professors from other colleges send examinations to cover the field as a whole. These outside professors, in conjunction with the department head of the college where the examination is given, then come and give an oral examination based on a thesis prepared by the student. This requires of the student a thorough knowledge of the entire field of study. The rewards for such a course are graduation with highest honors, high honors, or honors. As yet no honors courses have been given at Allegheny, but it is believed that they will be in the near future.

# Senate Members In Charge of Moving Up Day Exercises

The Annual Moving-Up Day was held Wednesday, May 28. The student senate for the coming year was present on the platform with Warner White in charge of the morning's program. Paul Younger led the assemblage in "Near the Vale Where Cussewago" after which George Johnstone made a speech as the Senior representative. He remarked about the evident superiority of the Senior class and left the platform to his brother, Frank Johnstone, representing the Juniors. Frank made a few caustic remarks about the other three classes and relinquished his position to Jack Fallon who offered the usual grave sophomoric advice for the benefit of all save the Sophomores. William Roos, the Freshman speaker, for want of something more foolish, put on a one man vaudeville exemplifying all Freshman antics. After these pleasantries Milton Brown took his position at the piano and played a gruesome dirge while the Juniors vacated the center section of the chapel. The Sophomores then moved over into the center and the Freshmen took the Sophomore's seats to the tune of a dance of the fairies. Finally, since all bad dreams must have a conclusion, Warner White announced that chapel was over for the year.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira O. Fleming, '23, of Lock Haven, Pa., on May 27, a daughter, Mary Patricia.

# ALUMNI LUNCHEON IS HELD IN GYMNASIUM AT NOON SATURDAY

## President Emeritus Crawford Gives Principal Address at Alumni Get-together

With an attendance of 500 enthusiastic members of the Allegheny family, the alumni luncheon was held in the gymnasium Saturday at noon. The principal address was delivered by Dr. William H. Crawford, president-emeritus of Allegheny, who pointed out some of the tasks that lie immediately ahead if the college is to advance, and called upon Alleghenians to give their whole-hearted support. Alumni were saddened by the absence of President Beebe, whose illness made it impossible for him to be present.

A. A. Culberson, '01, president of the Alumni Association, called upon Dr. J. W. Miles, '74, for the invocation. After a substantial lunch had been served, Mr. Culbertson briefly and happily welcomed the members of the graduating class to the alumni family. Lloyd E. Thompson, president of the class, responded.

Professor W. A. Elliott, '89, had charge of the roll call of classes.

The class of 1880, graduated 50 years ago, the class of 1890, 40 years out of college, and the class of 1915, responded with good-sized representations. Professor Elliott read a remarkable letter from Ephraim Miller, '55, of Pasadena, Cal., who has been out of college 75 years. Mr. Miller wrote in part:

"In June of the year 1855 a class of 22 young men graduated from Allegheny College. That was 75 years ago. One of those young men, the only one now living to tell the tale, was myself.

"The 25th of April, 1930, I was 97 years old. For 62 years of that long period I have been a teacher; for 36 years I was professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Kansas. My good wife, with whom I have been living 68 years, will be 91 years old in June.

"It would be one of the most pleasant experiences of our lives could we be visitors at the commencement exercises of 1930 at dear old Allegheny. And it would be worth everything to me could I grasp the hand of my friend, Doctor Crawford.

'The Alumni Association of Allegheny should be a live wire. The Association should always stand for a greater and more efficient college, for a higher standard of scholarship, for a more loyal support, and for all those things that make for a betterment of society. Truly Allegheny is an acknowledged power for good, but the college should not be content with the present state of affairs. The alumni of Allegheny should be the backbone for all that is true and good and beautiful, and especially at this critical point in the country's history should be firm in the maintenance of law, order, and decency. The college alumnus should work in the forefront of that great phalanx of men and women who work for the righteousness that exalteth a nation. Allegheny should, and I do not doubt will, take a leading part in directing the affairs of this Nation so that righteousness shall prevail."

The president of the association appointed C. W. Gill, '07; A. Dickson Andrews, '08, and Gertrude Thomas, '20, a commitee to nominate officers for the new year. Upon their recommendation the following officers were elected: President, W. P. Beazell, '98, managing editor of the New York World; executive vice president, Dr. R. Bruce Gamble, '93, Meadville; secretary, Mina French; treasurer, Edith Rowley, '05; members of the athletic board, Ray Cox, '16, Herman Fahr, '15, Paul Thomas, '14, Fred McArthur,'05.

The class of 1920, which had part of its work in college during the days of the Students' Army Training Corps, presented an historical sketch based upon recollections of our war days. Solos were sung by Ella Allgood Cornelius Laffer, and Louis Miller. Norman Kerr, '20, and Kathryn Carroll Fletcher, '20, assisted in the presentation.

Frank LaBounty, '07, alumni secretary, made his annual report and spoke briefly upon athletics of the future.

The main address was made by President Emeritus William H. Crawford. Intimately associated with Allegheny for almost forty years, he spoke with an authority that commanded attention. His address fololws:

"When I was a very young alumnus of Northwestern University, Dr. Joseph Cummings, who was President of the University at the time, was invited to come before us in one of our annual meetings and make an address. He accepted the invitation and came. In beginning his address he said, 'I have a suggestion to make. For some years now you have been asking in your annual gatherings, 'What is wrong with Northwestern?' My suggestion is that you change the form of your question and ask, not 'What is wrong with Northwestern?' but 'what can we do to help Northwestern?' '

"I do not need to make any such suggestion to you. If I should inquire why you are here, I am confident that nine-tenths of you would say, 'We are here to help Allegheny.' Perhaps the other tenth may see some wrongs that need righting. But they too have the spirit of helpfulness. When I have said this, I have paid you all the highest compliment I know how to bring you. It is much more than a compliment. It is the sober and deliberate statement of a fact, and a fact of which you may well be proud.

"I need not tell you that my position here today is rather unique. I venture a guess that no other President Emeritus in America is so situated. In a peculiar sense I stand between the past and the future. It was ten years ago that I gave up the task as President. There followed me President Hixson, who came with strong purpose to do large things for the College. But alas, in the very midst of his labors, fatal disease touched him. There followed him President Beebe, the man whom everybody loves. His illness and resignation bring disappointment and sorrow to us all. Marvels have been accomplished in the short time he has been our leader. In brain, in heart, and in purpose he was the man for the place. He will always be loved by all who knew him here. Aye, loved, admired and highly respected. His name will be held in honor and every student who has graduated under him will be proud to speak of him as 'My President.'

"Just now we are all in an attitude of suspense. The Trustees are looking for a new President. It is hoped that the right man will be found and found soon. And when he comes you will be asking, as you are asking now, 'What can we do to help?'

"Well, there will be a lot of things you can do. Some of them I am going to try to tell you about. Allegheny College has had a long history. It was 115 years ago that Timothy Alden landed from his keel boat at the foot of Dock Street. There followed, shortly after, the meeting in the log court house and the college. In the years since then Allegheny has known her full share of hardship and distress. Bright prospects were often followed by disappointment. Discouragement reached such a pass at times that even the name of our illustrious founder was forgotten, or, if not forgotten, his great adventure was pronounced a failure. But after long waiting brighter days dawned. Friends increased. Money was forthcoming. Ambitious plans were proposed. Do you know that three decades and a half ago the entire income of the College was less than was spent here last year for athletics. Do you know that even so late as twenty years ago the entire endowment fund of the College was less than the amount raised in a trustee meeting, and the passing of the hat to a few others, a little more than a year ago? Do you know that less than twenty years ago we were scouring all the country round about to get students? Compare that with the crowded condition of the College today. Do you know that Allegheny is on the preferred list of every university graduate school in this country and in Europe? I sat recently with the representatives of 24 colleges and universities of the United States, some of the foremost among them. We were considering the qualifications of institutions desiring certain recognition. Not once during the full day's discussions, did I have cause to be anxious for the high standing of Allegheny. Do you know that during this past year the students have raised the scholastic standing of the College to the extent of one per cent? You of the Alumni have done some fine things, but you have done nothing finer than that during the past twelve months. Nor have the Trustees. Nor the faculty. All have done well, but to boost the scholarship of the College one per cent in one year with no let-up in the requirements of the faculty is an achievement worthy of remark.

"By this time some of you will think I am proving the very opposite of what I started out to prove. I said there were a lot of things to be done and that I would try to show you a way to help. Just now I have been saying that the College was crowded with students, that the scholastic standing was high, that big sums of money were coming in, that the Trustees were alert and generous, and I might have added that the faculty was doing well its part. The evidences of the truth of this are all about you. Walk through the campus and examine the books of the registrar.

"Notwithstanding all you see and know of the prosperity and pleasing preeminence of the College, there is still much to be done. Two million dollars could be used, and that immediately to increase the number of mature men and women in the faculty and to properly provide for the pay of all. put it modestly when I say two million immediately. Another two million is sorely needed for the endowment of scholarships and fellowships. These could be used to immense advantage in the encouragement of scholarly ambition. A million more would help a lot in the purchase of books for the library and in the buying of additional equipment for the laboratories. I could name other ways in which the proceeds of two or three million more could be used to great advantage in the near future. **The greatest single inspiring factor for the achievement of all this is YOU—the Alumni of the College.** Here is your place of advantage and your opportunity to help.

"In describing some of the needs of the College, I am not using the yardstick of the past. I am using the measuring line of today and tomorrow. We are living when big things are being done for higher education. Hardly a week passes that the public press does not tell us of large millions going by bequest or gift to an institution, or to institutions, already much in advance of the twenty million dollar mark, or we are told of a little college in the middle west or in the south being a beneficiary to the extent of a couple of million, or even more than that. My own Alma Mater received over thirteen million dollars this last year. More than that. She has in hand eight and a half million to be used at once for the betterment of the Liberal Arts Department alone. And more than that. Northwestern University has just announced a **campaign for one hundred million dollars to begin at once.** This anouncement came to me in the mail only a few days ago. Think of it! An average of two million a year for fifty years. If my old President, Joseph Cummings, is looking over the edge where the flutter of wings is, I think he will go at once to St. Peter to ask for a leave of absence to come down and see it.

"America is not alone just now in doing big things for higher education. Six weeks ago I visited the American house in the new residence quarter of the University of Paris. here is a a layout to astonish you. Just outside the south wall of the city, on the site of the old fortifications, and not far from the Orleans gate, is this residence quarter which they have named University City. A plot of 90 acres, with 200 acres more held in reserve, was given to the University of Paris by the Chamber of Deputies. The center of the plot, and facing the wide Boulevard Jourdan, is ocupied by eight buildings for French students. There buildings were given by a wealthy oil man of Paris, who conceived the idea of furnishing clean, healthful living quarters for University students of limited means. Fifteen others nations have built, or contracted to build, houses for the use of their own representatives. The last of these to be opened was the American House, built at a cost of half a million, and opened a little more than a month ago. Large provision is made for athletics, or sports, as they are there described. Football fields, hockey fields, cricket fields, tennis courts and hand ball courts, and all fields and courts necessary for the various games to be played there Then in the center of all will be what is known as the Sports House. This will contain a large gymnasium, rooms and courts for indoor sports, a large restaurant, and spacious social rooms. This building will cost nearly three million dollars and is the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Nothing approaching this in the way of a residence quarter for the students of a great university has been attempted anywhere else in the world. The adventure is unique. The cost, when the plant is complete, will be nearly twenty million dollars, and the buildings will house some 3500 students. Challenging movements for enlargement are on in several of the provincial universities of France. Notably in Grenoble, Lyons and Bordeaux. We as Americans are deeply interested in all this. We are a part of it. More than 5000 of our American young men and women were students in France last year, registered in various branches of the higher learning.

"All this has a meaning for Allegheny Colege. If Allegheny is to hold what she has gained and walk unashamed the highways of advanced learning, and if she is to keep pace with some who are pioneering in new fields, she must take some very decided steps forward within the next half dozen years. I have every confidence that she can do it, and will do it. What has been done here recently is good proof that more can be done. Allegheny has a tremendous reserve and will rise as occasion requires.

"I said just now that the greatest single inspiring factor for the achievement of all we desire for Allegheny is you—the Alumni. Let me be more specific and tell you how you can contribute this inspiration. You can contribute in many ways. For my purpose I name only three. You can contribute in **morale, in organization, in money.**

"I hesitate to say anything to you about morale or organization. You have made such rapid improvement in both in these recent years that sometimes when I meet you in my wanderings I hardly know you as Allegheny Alumni. No greater advance has been made anywhere in or about the College than in the improved morale and the better organization of its Alumni. The contagion has even invaded the little town of Keystone Heights down in Florida. I see it and feel it wherever I go. It is one of the notable achievements of the past few years. But if the larger things I have been talking about for Allegheny are to come to pass there must be an increase of the present fine morale and a closer and more compact organization of all the sons and daughters of the College.

"Morale, as I understand it, has to do with the mental state of the group. If so, it has to do with zeal and spirit and hope and confidence. But I want for you a little more than that. I want zeal, but I want well tempered zeal. I want spirit, but I want controlled spirit. I want hope, but I want abounding hope. I want confidence, but I want a confidence that relates itself to the sublime. With such morale I would say that the group was just about irresistible. If in the mental state of the group there is apathy, if there is discontent, if there is fear, if there is unbelief—Well, these are the evils that come in to destroy morale. You will see to it that they have no place among you.

"And now as to organization. So far as I can see, you have matters well in hand in the general group—this group. You have made immense progress in some of the larger cities and in some smaller cities. But I could name twenty centers where branch Alumni associations might well be established. Then too there are the unreached individuals. Here is the most difficult task in organization. A more thorough-going and energetic follow-up system might help.

"A word more about money and I am done. I have suggested some immediate needs. You will see other needs. I have hinted at some of Allegheny's great resources. You will think of others. Some princely gifts have recently been made. The most recent is that of Mr. William Edward Reis of the class of '69 for the enlargement of the college library which bears his name. Count over the great gifts to the college in the past thirty years and you will find the Alumni wonderfully well represented either in gift or in influence leading to gift. I have every reason to believe that the Alumni will be fully as well represented in the achievements of the future. We have only to draw on our resources and look ahead.

"With a body of Alumni devoted to the interests of the College, well organized and loyal; with 600 or more students selected from the upper half of their classes in the various high schools from which they came; with a faculty composed of professors pledged to the highest in scholarship and ambitious for the best in their several departments; with a Board of Trustees keenly alert to the growing needs of the College and generous in gifts of time and money; with all this,

(Continued on page 6)


*TO the outgoing . . . . .*

*SENIORS we wish to . . .*

*say GOODBYE and . . .*

*GOOD LUCK. . . . . .*

*To the UNDERGRADUATES*

*we offer our . . . . . .*

*CONGRATULATIONS . .*

*for the SUCCESSFUL . .*

*YEAR that is just ending. .*

*TO ALL we say . . . . .*

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# ALPHA CHI RHO CARRIES AWAY BASEBALL PENNANT

### PHI KAPPA PSIS MAKE FINE SHOWING IN BATTLE FOR TROPHY

On May 27th the inter-fraternity baseball season was brought to a close with the championship game. This game was played by Phi Kappa Psi and Alpha Chi Rho. The Phi Psis had carried away the honors in League B, and the Chi Rhos went through League A without being defeated. In the regular league games both teams showed some high-class baseball, however neither team was sure of the outcome until the end of the game.

The game was chiefly a pitcher's battle. Hoffman and Roblee represented the Phi Psis as pitcher and catcher, while Garbark and Gillies formed the battery for the Chi Rho outfit.

The first four innings resulted in a score of 1-0, in favor of the Chi Rhos. Both pitchers found themselves in bad positions several times, when a hit meant a run, but due to the excellent work of the pitchers coupled with the fine support of the outfield, they managed to get out of the hole every time. Garbark scored the only run.

In the next two innings the Chi Rhos added another run to their score, while the Phi Psis got their first man across the plate. In the seventh inning the Chi Rho outfit got some lucky breaks, and scored three more runs, making the score 5-1. Garbark still held the heavy hitters of the Phi Psi aggregation to short hits which were easily fielded, or struck them out. The eighth inning was the short one. Only seven balls were pitched. Both teams showed some real work in fielding these hits. In the last inning the Phi Psis broke loose and got two more runs, but the Chi Rhos, in the first half of the inning, had gained one more, making the final score 6-3, with the Chi Rhos on the long end.

The stars of the game were Garbark and Hoffman. Garbark pitched a wonderful game, and also did the heavy hitting for the Chi Rhos. He made four of the six runs, and brought in another run on one of his long drives. Hoffman, the Phi Psi's freshman pitcher, pitched his best game of the year. He showed remarkable coolness when he was in a bad place, with the bases full and a heavy hitter at bat.

## CLASS OF 1915 HONORS MISS ALICE SPALDING

Miss Alice Huntingdon Spalding, head of the Public Speaking department and director of the College play, "Dear Brutus," which was presented in the Little Theatre last Friday evening, was honored by the class of 1915 at a reception held following the presentation of the play.

The reception was held in the Little Theatre. Miss Spalding explained the Little Theatre movement as it has been carried out at Allegheny, and led the group in an inspection tour of the theatre, reception room, and workshop.

Lewis Wells, of Cleveland, was chairman of the reception. Many members of the class, as well as other guests of the college who attended the play, were present at the reception.

On Saturday afternoon, after the annual alumni luncheon, the class of 1920 held a bridge party and golf tournament at the Oakland Beach Hotel grounds.

## DELTA SIGMA RHO HAS INITIATION RECENTLY

Delta Sigma Rho held its annual initiation on Juen 1, 1930. The following were initiated: Marjory E. Cole, Frederick W. Haberman, James B. Hamilton, and Howard N. Plate. Following the initiation ceremonies an election of officers was held with the result that James B. Hamilton will hold the office of President and Howard N. Plate that of Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year. Several other students are eligible for membership but cannot be initiated into the organization until fall because they are not Juniors or Seniors.

## DELTA TAU DELTA HOLDS 67TH REUNION SATURDAY

Alpha Chapter of Delta Tau Delta held her Sixty-seventh Annual Commencement banquet at the chapter house on Saturday, June 7. About 110 were in attendance at a testimonial program held in honor of the faithful service of the men who have been Deltas for over 50 years. A golden certificate, symbolic of this service, is to be given to each member of 50 years' standing.

Ray Cox, as toastmaster, presented fountain pens to Col. Lewis Walker, 58 years service; E. Percival Cullum, 51 years, and Wesley B. Best, 50 years service.

The National President, Norman MacLeod, and the President of the Eastern Division, Darrell Moore, together with many alumni, honored the chapter by their presence.

George L. Minniss, ex-'93, has been appointed chief engineer of the Grade Crossing and Terminal Station Commission of the City of Buffalo, New York, to succeed the late George H. Norton. Mr. Minniss was formerly first assistant engineer and has been with the Commission for the past fifteen years.

# Women's Activities Organization Holds Initiation Recently

Omicron Epsilon Delta, the newly organized woman's honorary activities fraternity, held a meeting at Hulings Hall on Tuesday, May 27. At this meeting the charter members of the organization elected officers for the remainder of the school year who were to take part in the initiation of the three junior women selected a few weeks ago. The senior women who were elected to office were: Frances Greenawalt, president; Mary Jane Barringer, vice-president; and Laura Byers, secretary-treasurer. Also at this meeting Margaret Sullivan, one of the newly selected junior members, was appointed chairman of a committee to serve in the capacity of securing the grades and activities of all senior women from which selection of next year's members could be made. This committee is to meet with the faculty members of the fraternity to elect members next fall from the senior class who have proven eligible under the selective basis adopted by this organizaiton.

The three junior women selected this spring, Margaret Sullivan, Helen Louise Power, and Ruth Farquhar, were initiated on Thursday evening, June 5. The initiation was conducted in the woods in the vicinity of the college, and was unique in that the ceremonies were performed in costume and were extremely Greek in nature. A picnic lunch was served after the initiation ceremonies.

It is interesting to note that Omicron Epsilon Delta has already begun work on a scrap book which is to contain a complete record of each member initiated into the fraternity, including their scholastic standing, activities, etc., a section for photographs of college and fraternity life, a history of the founding of Omicron Epsilon Delta, the aims and purposes of the organization, and many other items of general interest to both the members of the organization and to the student body as a whole.

## Campus Clippings

If the opinion of the women at Northwestern University is universal, Dan Cupid will find hard sledding for his college romances in the future. Out of 400 women students of that school, questioned as to their matrimonial intentions, only 23 of them voted that they preferred or would prefer marriage to any other profession.

* * *

Art Gobel, winner of the Dole Hawaiin flight, has recently been elected as an honorary member of the University of Southern California chapter of Alpha Eta Rho, international aviation fraternity.

* * *

Students at McGill University in Toronto have demanded that beer be sold on the campus for their accomodation. Since this province has recently joined with the wets, it is expected that the registration of colleges in the states will greatly decrease while registration of those in Canada is due for a boost.

* * *

Thirteen of the fourteen colleges entered in the dry poll conducted by the Harvard Crimson, daily publication of Harvard University, voted to veto the present dry laws. The U. of Pennsylvania was the only school casting a vote in favor of the present prohibition system.

* * *

The University of Minnesota forbids the wearing of fraternity pins by non-members under penalty of $50 fine or 6 months imprisonment. The rule bars the wearing of sweet-heart pins by the co-eds of that institution. Imagine, if you can, such a rule on the books at Hulings Hall.

* * *

The members of the Sussex County Del., W. C. T. U., recenty passed a law forbidding any member of the faculty of the University of Delaware to remain at his or her post if he or she were not a loyal supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment. It would be interesting to know just what steps they intend to take to see that their resolution is enforced.

* * *

And while on the subject of revolutionary this and that, it might be appropriate to mention the interfraternity bull session that Lehigh men are planning to hold in the near future. This unique course is to discuss Lehigh improvements, with a prize going to the high chief buller of the evening.

## ENGAGEMENT OF LOCAL ALUMNUS ANNOUNCED

At a dinner party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Kyle, 11713 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio, a few weeks ago, the engagement of Miss Marian Taylor, Meadville, to Robert Bonsall Lewis, of Cincinnati, was announced. Miss Taylor was graduated from Allegheny in 1929, is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta, and is now employed by Halle Bros. Store, Cleveland. Mr. Lewis received his degree from Ohio State University and is at present located in Cleveland in the advertising business. The wedding will take place in June.

## BACCALAUREATE EXERCISES

(Continued from Page 1)

come one of those good grandmothers, who sits in the window by the geraniums, quietly folding her hands, dreaming of vanished days, and so awaiting the end?' Then we watched rising out of all this disillusion and welter—Humanism, a new religion which, like the older Positivism, ushered God out to the frontier of the Universe and bade Him farewell with thanks for His provisional service!

"The foundations of belief were rather shaky in those days, and as Harry Emerson Fosdick says, some of our trumpets sounded very much like flutes. Then things began to happen. The ghosts of Josiah Royce and William James walked again under the elms at Harvard—and found flesh and blood in the lecture room of Hocking. The 'gestalt psychologie' challenged the fundamental assumptions of Behaviorism. Lloyd Morgan began to talk about 'Emergent Evolution.' Then came the most darmatic thing that has happened in centuries. The new world dawned in 192'. Einstein had already shocked the technicians in science out of their uncertainty into a mood of critical inquiry until, as Eddington says, the First Law of Motion was amended to read something like this: 'Every body continues in its state of uniform rest of motion in a straight line, except in as far as it doesn't.' We began to see dimly that a new world had opened up inside the atom until a matter became—in Bertrand Russell's phrase 'as ghostly as anything in a spiritualistic seance.'

"That is what happened. It became intellectually respectable for an educated man to believe in a spiritual basis of life. In a word, it is quite rational to accept the hypothesis of the spiritual and to live as though there were a God whose foundation standeth sure. That is the interesting and dramatic influence upon religion of the new technic in science.

### The New Apologetic

"And, finally, there is emerging in the religious world of today a new apologetic. New—not in the sense of chronology—but now in the matter of emphasis. Let us go back, for a moment, to that prophetic voice out of the second century. 'The foundation of God standeth sure.' He tells us that there are two insciptions on it. One reads: 'The Lord knoweth them that are His.' And the other reads: 'Let every one that nameth the name of the Lord depart from unrighteousness.'' Put that into the idiom of our own day and we discover that the true apologetic for religion roots down deep into individual and group life. The signs of genuine religion are a sense of harmony with God and a life of simple goodness.

"There is as much difference between this type of apologetic and the old, as there is between the old science and the new. Under the old regime men argued ponderously for the existence of God; from the evidence of order and design in the world to an intelligence behind Creation; from a world of law to an infinite law-giver. It was all rather tiresome and futile.

"We know that a man by searching cannot find God. Let us be grateful that the pioneers of the new science have been content to remain masters within their own field and have not been tempted to offer us a vision of God in terms of the Quantum Theory. There has been—there is now—only one path to God. We may say to each other in terms of our own day: God is to be found by every man in the paths of character and duty. If we live right, if we love one another, God dwells in us. The spiritual grows out of the ethical; the mystic flowers from the practical. God is found by all those who walk the simple paths of duty with pure hearts and with clean hands. Great scientists, great philosophers, humble men and women have walked that way and have companioned freely with the friendly and Christ-like God.

'MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1930:

"Thirty years ago I listened to the baccalaureate sermon addressed to my own class at DePauw. The preacher sent us forth to do battle for the faith. May I report that it has been hard fighting, but good fighting all these years. We fought materialism in science, determinism in philosophy, imperialism in politics, and dogmatism in religion. We fought for the right to think, and for the right to speak plainly what we believed to be true. We fought for liberty in prophesying and for the interpretation of religion in terms of modern thought. There have been many casualties in these 30 years, but most of these battles have been won.

"You go out from college not to strengthen the foundation, but to build upon it. Your task is not to defend the faith but to apply it. Your generation will find some way to abolish the war system. You will build your dreams of Christian brotherhood into better race relations, into social justice, into industrial democracy. You will discover a more equitable distribution of wealth, with provision for social insurance against the perils of old age and the desolations of unemployment and sickness. You will redefine the missionary objective of the church to meet the challenge of the new nationalism. You will set your faces like flint against all sectarianism, and will launch a practical program of Christian unity.

"All of these hard constructive tasks will be easier if you go out from college committed to the simplicities of a personal religion, a religion which is 'as credible to the intellect as it is inspiring to the soul.' If Jesus were to come back and walk your campus paths, He would say what He did say centuries ago—that His message would be so simple that so many of us would stumble. He would say it all in words like these: Love God. Love folks. Follow me. God lives with all who love. Love will transform human life and bring in the Kingdom of God on earth."

# Alumni Notes

Glade Fuller, '21, chief engineer with the United Fruit Company for the past three years, with headquarters at Port Limon, Costa Rica, recently completed an inspection trip to Honduras, Panama He arrived in New York on May 31 from Havana, and will be at his home in Springboro, Pa., until he returns about August first to Costa Rica.

Dr. L. W. Sherwin and family who have been in England for some time, spent the six weeks of their spring vacation from Oxford University in Southern France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland. They attended the flower show in Holland, which is a famous national event.

Word has just reached the Alumni Office of the death of Mirian Eimers' father about a year ago. Miss Eimers, since her graduation from Allegheny in '23, has taught in Olean and Syracuse. She expects to complete work for her master's degree at Syracuse University very soon.

E. W. Hudson, ex-'27, and Mrs. Hudson were visiting in Meadville a short time ago. Mr. Hudson is engaged in settlement work at Alta House, Mayfield Road, Cleveland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Hobaugh, on May 4, a daughter, Priscilla. Mrs. Hobaugh was Ellen Mary Reebe, ex-'26, and Mr. Hobaugh was graduated in 1926.

Among Cleveland members of the Class of 1920 who attended their tenth reunion are Fred and Corney Laffer, George and Frances Green Hirst, Ethel Wood, and Kathryn Carroll Fletcher.

## ALUMNI LUNCHEON

(Continued from Page 5)

and with traditions noble and inspiring, the future of Allegheny College ought to be looked forward to with radiant confidence. I say so to you and I say so everywhere. I know of no college with finer promise. And as to money! Do you know that there will be thirty or forty men and women on this campus within the next three days who could give this college from $100,000 to $500,000 each and hardly miss it? Some of them are here present. The others will be coming—Alumni, Trustees, Friends. You who have vision and inspiration to contribute will do well to make the acquaintance of some of these folk. Do you know that we have nearly a million dollars here now in buildings and in endowment given by Alumni or at the suggestion of Alumni?

"I hope I shall not be considered trespassing if I suggest to you a minimum financial goal. I will take the risk. **An average of a half million a year for the next twenty years is the very least that ought to be thought of.** I should call this the irreducible minimum. Ten million in twenty years. Such a goal can be reached. Do you doubt it? I know you do not. And what will help most will be your loyalty, your enthusiasm, and your leadership.

"A new President is coming soon. Such is our hope. Get back of him. And don't wait. Do it at once. Give him to understand that the Alumni are 100 per cent for the College and for him. So will you help and help tremendously in achieving the things we all most desire for Allegheny.

"Fellow Alumni, this college of ours is worth striving for. You love it, don't you? I do. It is your college. It's your college and my college and our college. I rejoice with you in our past. I congratulate you on the present. I fling out a challenge to the future."

The meeting closed with the singing of the college hymn, "Alma Mater Beatissima."


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