UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Acting Provost, JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN, Ph.D., LL.D.

THE COLLEGE—Robert B. Burke, A. M., Dean.—This College comprises the following departments, each of which, with the exception of Arts and Science, are open to women as well as men.

Arts and Science.—Four years; leading to the degree of A.B. Students in Arts and Science courses may combine their course with that of Medicine or Dentistry, so that both may be finished in seven years. In a similar way courses in the Towne Scientific School in six years.

Biology.—Four years; B.S. in Biology. A certificate course for Teachers.

Chemistry.—Four years; B.S. in Chemistry or B.S. in Chemical Engineering.

Civil Engineering.—Four years; B.S. in Civil Engineering.

Electrical Engineering.—Four years; B.S. in Electrical Engineering.

Mechanical Engineering.—Four years; B.S. in Mechanical Engineering.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Warren P. Laura, S.C.D., Dean.—The following courses are offered: Architecture: four years, B.Arch.; two years special for professional drafting; graduate work. Music: four years, leading to the degree of Mus.B. Fine Arts: four years. B.A., a cultural course with emphasis on fine arts, including technical work in drawing and painting.

Science of Painting: special course in care, preparation, and restoration of paintings. Two years.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.—Bernard V. Ames, Ph.D., Dean. Offers advanced instruction in the various branches of literature and science, leading to the degree of M.A., M.S., and Ph.D. Twelve fellowships for men awarded annually. Free tuition in addition to a stipend of $500 for two in Physics, and ten distributed among other subjects granting a total of $3000. Two research fellowships of $500 each. Six fellowships for women, granting free tuition and stipends of $200 to $250. Six scholarships for men, granting free tuition and stipends of $200 to $300. Three University fellowships and scholarships open to both men and women, covering tuition fees.

WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Sc.D., Dean.—Four years. For men entering a business career, public service, law, or social work. B.S. in Economics.


TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—C. E. Clewell, B.S., Dean Pro Temp.—Which includes the following courses:

Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.—Four years; B.S. in Chemistry or B.S. in Chemical Engineering.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Four years; B.S. in Civil Engineering.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—Four years; B.S. in Electrical Engineering.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Four years; B.S. in Mechanical Engineering.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.—John H. M. U. Amick, Ph.D., Dean.—Four years; B.S. in Education.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.—Warren P. Laura, S.C.D., Dean.—The following courses are offered: Architecture: four years, B.Arch.; two years special for professional drafting; graduate work. Music: four years, leading to the degree of Mus.B. Fine Arts: four years. B.A., a cultural course with emphasis on fine arts, including technical work in drawing and painting.

Science of Painting: special course in care, preparation, and restoration of paintings. Two years.

LAW SCHOOL.—William F. Millikin, B.S., L.L.M., D.C.L., Dean.—Courses of three years, leading to the degree of L.L.B. The course is designed to bring students of the above degree to a position of leadership in society and to enable them to practice law in any State. Graduates may become candidates for the degree of LL.M.

MEDICINE.—William Pepper, A.B., M.D., Dean.—Courses of four years, divided into periods of two years each, the first period devoted to the fundamental clinical sciences, the second period to the clinical subjects. Classes are limited to not more than 150 students. Leads to the degree of M.D.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—George H. Meeker, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., Dean.—Furnishes to limited numbers of students the opportunity to proceed with varied opportunities for graduate study in special branches of medical practice, medicine in laboratories and science, and to acquire appropriate certificates or degrees as follows:

Thirty-two to fifty-two weeks full time courses in the principal subjects of the course of study. Special instruction is offered in each field. Internal Medicine, Neurology, Dermatology, Pathology, Surgery, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Urology, Gastroenterology, Radiology, and Pediatrics. Each year, beginning at the beginning of the second year of study, a class of about 15 students is admitted, and the course continues for five years.

Continuation courses in Clinical Departments are noted below.

Three courses of study begin at any time, and are offered in the following Medical Departments: Biochemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology - Immunology, Pharmacology. These courses are open to qualified students and are subject to the approval of the Dean.

Certificates and degrees are awarded only to successful regular course students. A certificate of attendance is given to those students who have satisfactorily completed the first year of the course in clinical medicine. It indicates satisfactory study of the principles underlying practice in a scientific department.

During his first year's course, in a clinical department, the student shall receive regular instruction in the diseases of his own specialty. He shall subsequently receive demonstration of his own fitness to be come accepted as a degree candidate; and at the end of his first year, he is, upon recommendation of his department, accepted as a degree candidate.

The degree of Master of Medical Science (with notation of department) is conferred after the successful completion of a second year in a clinical department. It indicates a practical proficiency in that clinical department.

The degree of Doctor of Medical Science (with notation of department) is granted for productive research upon the completion of the third year of regular course in any department. It indicates demonstrated capacity for medical teaching and investigation in a clinical or medical science department.

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE.—Alexander G. Abbott, M.D., D.P.H., Dean.—Courses in Hygiene and Public Health leading to a degree of D.P.H. (Doctor of Public Health) after two years of prescribed work.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.—The University Hospital has fourteen wards, with a total capacity of 450 beds.

DENTISTRY.—Charles C. Turner, D.D.S., M.S., Dean.—Courses of four years. The laboratory method of instruction forms an important part of the training. The school is located in the Evans Dental Institute Building.

A GRADUATE COURSE IN DENTISTRY, extending over one year, is open to graduates in Dentistry.

VETERINARY MEDICINE.—Louis A. Klein, M.D., Dean.—Four years, and leading to the degree of D.V.M. Qualifies graduates for general practice for Federal, State, and Municipal inspection of meats and milk; for investigation of Veterinary problems; and for teaching.

General University Advantages

University Library.—The collection contains more than 660,000 volumes and 16,000 current periodicals. It includes many special libraries, as well as a number of departments. The Riddle Law Library contains about 70,000 volumes.

Physical Education.—The Gymnasium comprises Weightman Hall, three smaller exercising rooms, and a large swimming pool. It overlooks Franklin Field, used for football, baseball, track and field sports. Provision is made for medical and physical examination of all students.

Among the places of general interest are: The Flower Astronomical Observatory and the Botanic Gardens and Greenhouses.
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New Enrollment Figures

_Individually_ not in possession of all the facts are likely to get an erroneous impression from the somewhat indefinite references in the newspapers to the prospective size of the enrollment for 1922-23. It will undoubtedly be larger than that of last year, just as the figures for 1921-22 exceeded those of its immediate predecessor. What alumni should bear in mind, however, is that this increase is not caused by the enlargement of the freshman classes in any particular. For the third year the University has imposed definite limitations upon the size of nearly all the entering classes. This applies particularly to the several undergraduate schools, where the greatest care is being taken to prevent the admission of more students than the faculty and the physical equipment of the University can care for. However, there are certain departments which have not only not been crowded but which have had ample room for students. Among these may be mentioned the Summer School, the Graduate School, the Law School and some of the extension courses. Virtually the entire increase referred to above has been distributed through these departments. Thus, for example, the Summer School enrollment for 1922 was about twelve percent greater than the year before. This applies also to the Graduate School. In the Law School the freshman class is about twenty percent larger than that of last year. However, the University authorities have had the situation well in hand at all times, and it should be understood that any increase in enrollment which may be announced has been obtained without putting an undue strain upon any department. In other words, the University is merely being utilized to its proper limits and without any waste.

In carrying out this policy it has been necessary for the University to refuse admission to prospective students estimated to number between 1,500 and 2,000. In some cases the applicants were obviously unable to meet the stiff entrance requirements. The result has been the closest scrutiny of all candidates for admission and an entering class which represents an unusually high grade of students, intellectually and otherwise.

The Outlook for Football

_Since_ predictions regarding the probable strength of the football team are always more or less useless, and certainly unsafe at the beginning of the season, some advice may be pertinent to the situation. Following the exhibition of the eleven against Franklin and Marshall in the opening game last Saturday, the newspaper critics were certainly most generous in praising the achievements of the men, individually and as a team. Several painted a very rosy picture of what should happen in the important games yet to come. There is no alumnus or friend of the University who does not hope that all these desirable things come to pass. But we have seen so many teams wrecked by overpraise and faulty deductions from pre-season strength that we hope the coaches will take the necessary precautions to keep down any tendency that may crop out among the players to think of themselves more highly than they ought. Such a condition is harder to cure than a plague of injuries.

All we know now to a certainty is that the squad contains enough men of physical excellence to enable the coaches to select a team combining weight and speed. Also there is a sufficient number of experienced men to form a promising nucleus. It looks also as though the coaches are building wisely from the ground up. Individually and as a team the men appear to have a good grasp on the fundamentals of the game. That is the all-important thing at this juncture. The real test will come as the season develops. Let everybody support the team to the limit but praise it in moderation. Then the season will yield the maximum of satisfaction.

A Great Economist Dead

Dr. Simon Nelson Patten, who died on July 24, will always be remembered by his former students and colleagues on the faculty as a man inspired by the loftiest motives, a thinker who was never afraid to investigate new fields and who was not alarmed over the expression of new or even radical opinions. Dr. Patten was a man who believed that truth had nothing to suffer from freedom.
of speech and the free play of conflicting opinions. In his death the University has lost a distinguished professor and one who had much to do with bringing the Wharton School to its present eminence.

The Stadium Satisfies

While the new stadium, which was formally opened on Saturday, seemed to give complete satisfaction to the record-breaking crowd that filled it, its completion, we are sure, will be a source of unabated delight. The ease with which the immense crowd was taken into the stadium and later made its exit demonstrated that the congestion which was for so many years the source of so much annoyance has been definitely solved. The Turner Construction Company, which is putting up the stadium, did slightly better than it promised when it furnished more than 60 per cent. of the entire seating capacity for the Franklin and Marshall game. For tomorrow’s game there will be nearly 10,000 additional seats in the east stand. Each week thereafter until the Swarthmore game additional sections will be opened. The maximum number of seats available has been promised for the Swarthmore game on October 21, which will permit the formal dedication of the stadium on October 28, at which time we hope to have President Harding here as the guest of the University.

Visitors to Franklin Field will see some new beauty unfolded each week. Such view as is now permitted of the magnificent series of arches which surround the field on three sides has amazed visitors. Of course, obtaining the full seating capacity has been the first effort of all concerned. With that done, the rapid completion of the exterior of the walls will proceed rapidly. The completion of the vast interior beneath the stands will be the last consideration, though work is now being rushed on the two principal training rooms beneath the north and south stands. When these absolute essentials are finished the contractors will take up the other training rooms. When completed every foot of available space beneath the stands will be utilized either in the development of intercollegiate athletics or as an adjunct to the department of Physical Education.

Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison

Mrs. CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, whose death last week the University and the community mourned, was one of those rare individuals who let not the right hand know what the left hand doeth. There is hardly a department in the University which has not at some time been helped by her benefactions and sustained interest. She was one of the earliest and most generous supporters of the Graduate School and her gifts have done much to make ours one of the best equipped graduate schools in America. The University Museum, too, of whose Board of Managers her husband is president, was very much on her heart. She was interested in and a contributor to every good work connected with the University.

Philadelphia Orchestra Concerts for Students.

Students of the University are to have an unusual opportunity to hear four symphony concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra during the coming season. The University arrangements are made by the Franklin Society, which announces that this series, which will be given at the Academy of Music under the personal direction of Leopold Stokowski, will be a substitute for the concerts which have heretofore been given by the Orchestra in Weightman Hall. The change was made in order that Mr. Stokowski might direct each concert and because of the greatly superior acoustic properties of the Academy of Music.

For these four concerts the Orchestra management has reserved the entire amphitheatre of 575 seats for University students. It should be remembered, however, that this opportunity is limited to October 15. All seats are reserved. Tickets for the entire series will be sold to University students for $3.00. Following are the dates: October 25, November 27, March 15, April 23. Tickets are now on sale in Houston Club and at the offices of the Franklin Society, 9497 Woodland Avenue.

Scholarship in Fine Arts

Edward T. Stotesbury has given a graduate scholarship in Architecture at the University for the year 1922-23. The conditions under which the scholarship will be awarded are to be fixed by Dr. Paul Cret, Professor of Design, and under whose influence, together with that of Dean Warren P. Laird, Pennsylvania has won so many architectural honors in national and international competition.

Because of Pennsylvania’s leadership in architectural education there has been an increasingly heavy demand for graduate courses. Men who have completed their work in other institutions are continually applying for postgraduate work here. In announcing Mr. Stotesbury’s gift Dr. Penniman, in announcing the scholarship, said that the School of Fine Arts, of which the Architectural Department is the most important, is in need of more financial support to enable it to maintain its leadership. During
The Pennsylvania Gazette.

173d Year Opens With Big Enrollment

The University of Pennsylvania opened its one hundred and seventy-third year last Friday morning under circumstances that thrilled an immense audience in Weightman Hall. First of all, while the matriculation figures are not yet complete, indications were that the total enrollment for the year would exceed 14,000. This does not mean that the limitation upon the freshman classes in the various departments had been ignored, but rather is due to the fact that all the vacancies in the upper classes have been filled, and an increased enrollment in the summer school, the graduate schools and the extension courses.

What featured the opening day was the address of Acting Provost Dr. Josiah H. Penniman. He took for his text the educational democracy of the University, the equal opportunity it offers to young men without regard to social position, religion or race. Dr. Penniman began his address with a reference to the historic events in the life of the institution and then began the discussion of some modern problems in education. His words were received with enthusiasm by the undergraduates, and, judging from the tone of the newspaper editorials in its printed form, it was received with approval in educational circles.

While the students were assembling in the big gymnasium a group of cheer leaders led them in various University cheers and songs. When the academic procession, headed by the various deans and directors, arrived at the north door, the entire student body arose and remained standing until Acting Provost Penniman took his place. After the Scripture reading and a short prayer, Dr. Penniman began his address. It will be found in another column.

One of the special features of the University's opening was the cordial reception extended by the upper classmen to the freshmen and all new students, as well as the almost total absence of "horseplay" so frequently indulged in in recent years. Acting under the initiative of the Undergraduate Council, the upper classmen met all incoming trains for a week in advance of the opening. Reception committees had booths placed in all railroad stations and decorated them with red and blue bunting, while members of the committee were identified by red and blue arm bands. Committees of undergraduates then either directed or took the freshmen personally to the University, where every assistance was given in locating their dormitory rooms or other homes, taking them about the University on sightseeing tours and in general making them feel at home.

Of course the sophomores could not be expected to overlook their prerogative of teaching the freshman his place. So on Thursday night they did their duty as they saw it by clipping patches of hair from the heads of as many first-year students as they could find. They corralled a great many others and made them run the gauntlet, but they used their belts in place of paddles. In all other respects they treated the freshmen with great cordiality, giving them a reception on Friday evening, while the Christian Association entertained them at luncheon Saturday noon in advance of the football game.

Not very many changes were made in the various faculties which have not been already announced. In the college Dr. Arthur Holmes becomes Professor of Psychology and assumes charge of the new welfare department for male students.

In the Medical School the most important change is the appointment of Dr. Charles H. Frazier, '89C, '92M, as John Rhea Barton Professor of Surgery. Dr. Frazier succeeds Dr. John B. Deaver, who retired with the last academic year. In the Law School Dr. David Amram, who has been on leave of absence on account of illness for the last two years, resumes active teaching. In the same department Foster B. Reeve, 3d, becomes an Assistant Professor on full time.

Dr. Penniman's Address

FELLOW-MEMBERS of the University of Pennsylvania, and friends of the University. It is my privilege to address you this morning a few words which will, I hope, suggest some subjects for serious consideration. It has been customary to tell the incoming class something of the age and greatness of the University, to which, through choice or fate, they have come for the purpose of pursuing courses of study by means of which they will acquire knowledge and discipline, and make of life something more significant, more interesting, and more useful in the work of the world. I shall not at this time dwell upon the age of the University more than to remind you that the entire population of the earth has been renewed six times since the days of the little Academy at Fourth and Arch streets; that the University now occupies its fourth, or possibly its fifth, home since those days of small beginnings, in the 1740's. The American Revolution, the French Revolution, the War of 1812, the entire career of Napoleon and other great world figures, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the greatest of all, the World War, to mention only the most important of such things, are portions of the history of this University in the sense that some of Pennsylvania played nobly their parts in each of them.

To attempt to tell you of the eminent men of this Uni-
versity from 1740 to the present would take more time than I have at my disposal. Suffice it to say that you will meet and hear in your classrooms, and see about the campus, though you may not always recognize them outside the lecture-hall, men whose names are known wherever scholarship is recognized. Of them you will learn more as you proceed on your course and, if you give them the opportunity to know you, will find them friends indeed.

I might tell you something of your opportunities and of your consequent obligations. I simply call your attention to your obligations to yourselves to make the most of these precious fleeting days and years of University life; to your obligations to your fellows, who have a right to expect much of you from friendship, and from the close sympathy of youth of similar age, ambitions, desires and ideals. You can help each other incalculably, but remember that if you would have friends you must be a friend to others. May I commend to you the example and words of one of the world's great souls, Robert Louis Stevenson. His cheerfulness and freedom from bitterness made others cheerful. He offered each day this prayer which I suggest to you as worthy of your daily utterance:

"The day returns, and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man; help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bringing us to our resting-beds weary and content and undishonored."

I might refer to your obligations to the University, to your duty to walk worthy of the University, whose name you now pronounce with the consciousness that you are a part of it, and that, in a sense, it belongs to you. Obligations to the city, the State, the nation are all part of what you assumed when you gained admittance to this University family. Your studies and your sports are ends in themselves, but they are also the means to the end that you may be happier and stronger men and women with larger knowledge and with sound bodies. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a maxim which needs to be quoted but seldom in these days, and then only concerning rather unusual individuals, but I must remind you that an ordered plan of life should include not only the hours each day necessary for doing honestly and earnestly the work of the course of study and hours for sleep, but also regular periods for recreation involving physical exercise sufficient to keep the muscles in good order, the blood freely circulating, the nerves under control and steady. The ancient Greek recognized in all-around education the

μουσική, γράμματα, γυμναστική

all coupled with

ἀρετή

The Roman spoke of the mens sana in corpore sano. If any persons tells you that there is nothing important to be gained from the study of Greek and Latin, this conception of education is almost a sufficient reply in itself. The literature, art and law of the proud Western world cannot be really understood by one who possesses no knowledge or appreciation of the vast contributions to modern thought made by the supermen who wrote in those languages the liveliest of all things ever miscalled "dead." Let me repeat to you concerning your work words of Thomas Arnold, that great influence on the manhood of England:

... if you enter upon it heartily as your life's business, as a man enters upon any other profession, you are not then in danger of grudging every hour you give to it, and thinking of how much privacy and how much society it is robbing you; but you take to it as a matter of course, making it your material occupation, and devote your time to it, and then you find that it is in itself full of interest, and keeps life's current fresh and wholesome by bringing you into such perpetual contact with all that is inspiring and ennobling.

A degree is worth intrinsically only the hard work done to earn it. Occasionally some person unworthy to be in a University is caught cheating in an examination, handing in as his own work that which is not his and desiring to get credit for it towards a degree. That person does not differ essentially in character from the pickpocket or thief, for he attempts to acquire dishonestly what he might by industry have been able lawfully to possess.

Be absolutely honest with yourselves. Do not place on others the blame for failures. Do not fail. Make up your minds that failure to do your work faithfully weakens your moral fibre. Do not seek plausible excuses to make to yourselves or to your teachers for poor work. Do not try to hide your fault behind a technicality, as did the pickle-vendor in New York a week or two ago, and imagine that a Dean or an Executive Committee, to whom you may become a nuisance will be impressed by your "alibi." The pickle-vendor was arrested for driving a horse with a sore back. He protested vigorously against the imposing of a fine because he said that he owned only half of the horse and there was "no proof that his half was sore."

Maintain a proper self-respect, but try to keep yourselves free at all times from ideas of your own importance. Recognize that you are human and, therefore, fallible. Do not pride yourselves on having become hardened against sentiment and right emotion. I know of an instance in which on a hot evening group of people in a sleeping-car were whiling away the twilight hours. Some were talking boastfully of their travels, others were wrangling about something, all were uncomfortable and irritable and showed it. The porter made up one section, and a very little girl, who was being put to bed at her usual hour, was heard to say, in a voice shrill because of the apparent opposition of her uncle and aunt, with whom she was traveling, "I must, mama told me I must always do it," and then down on her little knees she went by the side of the berth and said:

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

The boastful talking, the wrangling, the irritable complaining ceased and the whole car became still. The universal human in the hardened traveling-men and the wranglers was touched by the purity, simplicity and faith of the child. You will all be subjected to fiery temptations, and I fear that some of you may yield with dire results to yourselves and to others. Never forget the things you learned as a child at your mother's knee, if you were so fortunate as to have a mother to teach you, and never yield a particle of the faith in God and in the goodness of life which has sustained the world's greatest men and women. Do not be deceived by sophistries however subtle. What you know in the bottom of your heart is right, do. Let no one persuade you, as some will try to do, that black is white, or at least that it is only gray. You will be tested in every way. It is often easy to be submissively and courageously against the crowd when others are open for the soldier in battle and the door of deeds of heroism do that. It is usually true, however, that the highest form of self-abasement, in the face of danger or temptation, is self-restraint.

The work that is most valuable is not always that which is pleasant to do. It is the work accomplished in the line of stern, moral duty, involving hardship, toil and often danger, in the doing. That sort of work shows what stuff we are made of. The man who flinches in the face of his duty, of whatever kind, is respected by none. In immortal lines Milton describes Abdiel:

...
“So spake the Seraph Abedel, faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only be;
Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseed’d, unterrify’d,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
To awaken truth, or change his constant mind
Though single. From amidst them forth he pass’d
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain’d
Superior, nor of violence feared or sought;
And with retorted scorn his back he turn’d
On those proud towers to swift destruction doom’d.”

May I say to each of you Freshmen just one thing more that will, I hope, impress you, for it is profoundly true. Place no reliance in this world for success on anybody but yourself. Friends can help you only if you are worthy of help, and really through your own honest efforts fitted for the career you seek. Luck, Fate, call it by what name you will, does place men in extraordinary positions, but unless they have the necessary knowledge, ability or training in themselves the apparent triumphs over others will be short-lived.

And now from suggestions addressed to young men and young women who are beginning their courses in the University, I pass to one or two of the important questions that seem to be confronting American institutions of higher education today.

Throughout the land colleges and universities are finding it difficult, owing to lack of physical accommodations, to admit all candidates who satisfy the entrance requirements. This is unfortunate, and should be remedied, by adding the equipment of existing institutions, and also by providing additional institutions to take a share of the work. It took a long while to discover that it was not necessary or even desirable that institutions of presumably the same grade have each its own entrance requirements, differing, as used to be the case, in some unimportant items thus forcing the schools to do additional work at great cost. Much progress has been made in the matter of determining a candidate’s fitness to pursue college or university courses after having completed the prescribed preliminary work. In response to demand we have multiplied high schools. Now we are confronted by the problem of how to provide adequately for the greatly increased number of candidates who present themselves at college and university doors, eager to go on with their studies, the value of which they have learned in high schools where they have had their introduction to the physical sciences, higher mathematics, history, literature and language. In great centres of population like Philadelphia and New York a city college is part of the answer.

Formerly colleges and universities did what was called “missionary work” to get students. Now the students seek the institution and few institutions are disturbed by lack of attendance. So much besides the acquisition of book-learning or laboratory experience is involved in what we call a college education, that our problem is complicated. Were it not for other factors which cannot be ignored, it would be a comparatively easy thing to ascertain from all the institutions, which offer similar or comparable courses of study, how many students each could receive and teach thoroughly, and at what cost, and then as in the organization and training of troops, divide the number of candidates among the several institutions, paying for them out of a central fund, consisting of the amount represented by endowment, tuition or gifts. Some features of the modern Welfare Education will be recognized in what I have said. Of course, I do not believe that any such plan is feasible in connection with higher education, because there are other factors than the desire for instruction that enter into a student’s choice of an institution. Suggestions affecting established ideas and customs in education when made without taking all factors into consideration result in somewhat the same manner as the efforts of the man of the house who tried to repair the cuckoo clock. He fixed it so that it would go, but would not keep time, and when the hour came around it invariably “ooed” before it “cucked.”

True, I do believe, that there is throughout the country much needless duplication of educational opportunity which, if co-ordination and co-operation could be effected between institutions, would result in meeting the needs of a greater number of students than are now provided for.

Of great interest to Americans today is the report of the commission appointed in England to investigate the conditions of Oxford and Cambridge, which, for the first time in their centuries of existence, are financially unable to meet the demands made upon them. Reference has been made during the past few months in the public prints to the fact that Oxford and Cambridge have, with modern social conditions and needs, reverted “from places where wealthy persons sent their sons, to their original character as democratic seats of learning.” In the words of the report Oxford and Cambridge have become “student democracies.” The report urges the necessity of more aid from the State, cheaper living costs, with better pay and better prospects for professors. May I quote from a recent comment on this report. “Every nation needs college-educated men if it would hold its place in the progress of civilization. Oxford and Cambridge have honored names. Never have they deserved them better than they did when they were the schools of the people. They have well held aloft the torch of learning. Now that the common people are returning to their cloisters they will enjoy again the opportunity of spreading their light farther and more widely than they have spread it in the more recent past, and to confer greater benefits upon the country that shelters them.”

An earnest effort is being made in Great Britain to meet the needs by increased facilities. The newer British universities were established because Oxford and Cambridge were inadequate to meet modern demands, not merely as to number of students, but also as to kinds and varieties of courses of instruction.

When it is, or is thought to be, necessary for whatever reason for an American institution to limit the number of its students, several important questions must be asked, the first of which is: What is a college or university? The answer may be, that a college or university is not only a seat of learning, but is also a social organization.

If a college or university, and more especially a university, is really worthy the name, it exists to preserve, to disseminate and to increase human knowledge. All else is incidental, though important, and its student body must consist of those through whom, and by whom, it can best perform those three functions.

When we are obliged to turn away applicants because we cannot provide for them, it is necessary to adopt some method of selecting the entering class. Various methods have been proposed for accomplishing this difficult task. To the right to “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” is now being added apparently the “right to a college education,” unless we regard that as included in “the pursuit of happiness.” No American institution, unless private and restricted, has the right to adopt a method of selecting candidates that in any way violates the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, or the rights of American citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. To do this is to be un-American in policy, and there is imperative need at this time to preserve the American character of our institutions, and to send forth the graduates better and more loyal Americans, if possible, than when they entered.
Universities exist for their students, not students for universities. And it is not so much a matter of whom we admit, provided, of course, the requirements are met, as of whom we retain. Our admission requirements must not be such as to withdraw the undergraduate courses from the reach of high school graduates, and the high school curriculum must provide proper preliminary training. All Eastern institutions formerly set entrance requirements without regard to the public school curriculum. There should be rigid, though perfectly fair and reasonable, tests, not only before, but also after a candidate has been admitted, and he should be eliminated in order to make room for others, if after trial of sufficient length he has not shown either the ability, or what is perhaps more commonly the case, the inclination or willingness, to do his work satisfactorily. The University is a place of opportunity, but is no place for the intellectually inferior, no matter how charming his personality may be.

To shut the door in the face of the eager, aspiring, earnest youth, who has set his heart on coming to college, and who is of good character and who has qualified academically, by telling him that “we are very sorry that we have no room for you” is a serious thing. He may or may not be able to go to some other institution. This year and this institution may be for various reasons the only chance of his life. What is to become of the boys and girls who are prepared for college, who wish to enter, and who are refused admission? And what is to happen to the country if we fail to educate adequately young men and women who may become embittered by their failure to be received, and who may, with a little help from others, who are dissatisfied, come to regard colleges and universities, which ought to be, and originally were, the most democratic places imaginable, as places of aristocratic privilege?

You who are now here as students may be occupying the places such youths would eagerly have taken, but from which they are kept because you were admitted. Think that over. Do not forget it. Yours is the place that others sought, but failed to obtain. Your responsibility is far greater than if there were no waiting list.

The teaching of every American college or university should appear clearly in the characters and lives of its graduates. Universities and colleges deal with truths and facts, and with opinions, only when they are the opinions of men of learning and maturity sufficient to entitle them to a respectful hearing. The youth on the benches, because of their immaturity, have usually no knowledge or experience with which to test the accuracy of opinions which they may hear expressed, hence the necessity, in justice to students, of presenting impartially, if at all, both sides of questions about which equally intelligent men may differ.

The well-balanced mind, the sane, dispassionate expressions of the University man or woman are the safeguard of the nation against the utterances of all kinds of fanatics who, even though sincere, may be self-deceived and who do not realize that a half-truth is often more dangerous than a lie, or of the insinuous propagandist, who seeks to poison the stream by polluting the spring. The University graduate should be able as a result of his training to distinguish between the true, the half-truth and the false, in matters of opinion, no matter how eminent the name may be with which the opinion is connected—if it is an opinion on fundamental matters of right-thinking and right-living. And the graduate should furthermore shoulder his burden of greater responsibility. He should make himself heard in no uncertain tones. There is much thoroughly un-American talk in these days, and there are powerful influences at work which set at naught law, and which tend towards the disintegration of even the Government itself. We can have no government without respect for laws properly enacted. If there are laws which are imperfect, or are imperfectly administered, there are also legal methods of procedure to repeal them.

Let me say to you, men and women, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, that the right to vote carries with it the solemn obligation to vote. If you do not cast your vote, when able to do so, you have no right whatever to complain that things are not as you would like to have them. The people who howl loudest and longest about conditions of which they do not approve, are frequently people who do nothing else. They do not lift a finger to help others to carry the burden.

Universities and colleges should be places in which every individual connected with them is setting an example of good citizenship to the world outside their walls, and it is the part of a good citizen to do his or her full duty to the community, whether it be the smaller community of our University, or the larger one of the city, State or nation. Universities not only expect good citizenship, but they should exemplify and teach it. I am reminded here and in this connection of a story from which you can draw your own moral. A little girl was told that Yarmouth is celebrated for the “curing” of herring. “Oh, how funny it must be to see the little ill-herrings sitting round ‘getting better’.”

The University of Pennsylvania is American in spirit and is governed by fundamental ideas found in the Declaration of Independence. It is thoroughly loyal to the basic laws as expressed in the Constitution. Its governing board, its faculty, and its student-body are loyal to the land which, whatever their ancestry, has given them their opportunity. They are unalterably opposed to the foreigner and to the recently made citizen of foreign origin, and, alas, that it should be necessary to say it, but it is necessary, to the citizen of American ancestry who endeavors through audacious utterances, or more subtly by word of mouth, or in print to weaken the power of the Government, and to destroy the faith of the people in American institutions. This University has, as the purpose of its existence, the preservation and dissemination of truth, and the search for truth. It devotes itself also to endeavoring to build high and noble character in its students—to develop not only their minds, but also their souls by inculcating sound ideas. It endeavors to teach them to base their conduct upon the principles laid down in the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, laws which will never be repealed. At the appointed time if they do their parts faithfully it will send them forth as graduates to do intelligently, and as public-spirited citizens, the work for which they may be, by training or by natural ability, or both, specially qualified.

The matter of University training is a very serious one, for it concerns vitally the right use of from one to eight or nine of the most important and plastic years in the lives of those who will soon hold the responsible places now occupied by the older generation.

No other conception of the University of Pennsylvania in its loyalty to America in which it exists, to the purposes for which it exists to the great and inspiring body of studies without whom it could not exist could enter the minds of the high-minded gentlemen who constitute its Board of Trustees and its Faculty, one of the thirty thousand men and women throughout the world whose cherished material possession is a Little piece of parchment testifying to their graduation from Pennsylvania, and among whose most precious spiritual possessions are the memories of days and years spent under the care of this dear old fostering mother.
CHANGES IN FACULTY

Several important changes and additions to the University faculty were announced at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday, September 18. The most important was the election of Dr. Arthur Holmes to be Professor of Psychology and to have charge of a new department soon to be created, the welfare of the male students.

Dr. Holmes, who was born in Cincinnati in 1872, graduated from Hiram College in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year he became an ordained minister in the Church of Christ, with a charge in Philadelphia. He entered the Semitic Department of the University in 1899 and continued as a graduate student in psychology and ethics during 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the University in 1902. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was obtained here in 1908. He then became first an instructor and then an assistant professor in psychology, remaining at the University until 1912, when he was made Director of the Psychological Clinic and Dean of the Faculty of Pennsylvania State College. He left State College in 1918 to accept the presidency of Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa. He held the latter position for four years.

Dr. Holmes has a national reputation as a lecturer and as an author. He has lectured extensively to teachers, businessmen and Chautauqua audiences. His books include Decay of Rationalism, Conservation of the Child, Principles of Character Making, When to Send for the Doctor, Backward Children, etc.

Official announcement was made of the resignation of Professor Milo S. Ketchum as Professor of Civil Engineering. Professor H. C. Berry was elected to take charge of this department.

William Ira Book and Ralph W. Duncan were reappointed Assistant Professors of Physics, both for a term of five years. Miss Helen Goodspeed was named Assistant Professor of Home Economics in the School of Education.

Dr. Herman J. Weigand was made an Assistant Professor of German, and Dr. William D. Cadwallader Assistant Professor of Neurology. In the Wharton School Paul F. Gemmill was appointed to be Assistant Professor of Economics. In the Department of Military Science and Tactics Captain Herbert T. Gibson and Captain William S. Eley were approved as Assistant Professors.

Upon the recommendation of Acting Provost Penniman the appointment of deans of faculties and directors for the coming year were approved as follows:

Dean R. B. Burke, The College.
Dean C. E. Clewell, pro tempore, Towne Scientific School.
Dean Emory R. Johnson, Wharton School.
Dean J. H. Minnich, School of Education.
Dean Warren F. Laird, School of Fine Arts.
Dean Herman V. Ames, Graduate School.
Dean William Pepper, School of Medicine.
Dean William E. Mikell, Law School.
Dean Charles R. Turner, School of Dentistry.
Dean Louis A. Klein, School of Veterinary Medicine.
Dean George H. Meeker, Graduate School of Medicine.
Miss L. H. Snowden, Adviser of Women.
Dr. A. C. Abbott, Director of School of Hygiene and Public Health.
Dr. Arthur G. Howland, Director of College Courses for Teachers.
Dr. H. L. Crosby, Director of Summer School.
Mr. Theodore J. Grayson, Director of Evening School.
Dr. George W. McClelland, Director of Admissions.
Mr. William C. Ash, Director of Vocational Teacher Training Courses.
Dr. Lightner Witmer, Director of the Psychological Laboratory.
Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Director of Department of Physical Education.
Professor H. C. Berry, Acting Director of Courses in Civil Engineering.

DEAN JOHNSON ON SPECIAL MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

Dr. Emory R. Johnson, Dean of the Wharton School, sailed on Wednesday for South America on four important missions. Two are for the Government of the United States, one for the United States Chamber of Commerce and the fourth for the University. The State Department has named him as one of five delegates to represent this country at the second American Congress of Economic Expansion and Commercial Instruction. This conference meets at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from October 12 to 20. It will be followed by the Cotton Congress, also held at Rio de Janeiro from October 18 to 21.

Dr. Johnson's third mission will be to represent the United States Chamber of Commerce and to confer with the various American Chambers in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and Lima. On this mission a special subject to consider with the American Chambers is the arbitration of international trade disputes. As Dr. Johnson has done much important work in the past for the United States Chamber of Commerce and is one of the world's leading authorities on transportation and trade subjects, this particular mission is expected to accomplish a great deal of good.

Acting Provost Penniman has also asked Dean Johnson to undertake a special mission to the alumni of the University in all the South American countries. The alumni in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru, as well as the other South American countries, have been informed of Dean Johnson's coming visit. It is Dr. Johnson's intention to address the various alumni groups, to inform them concerning the progress of the University and what cooperation they can give.
Record Throng at Opening of New Stadium

September 20, 1922, now takes its place as one of the big days in the University's history. The new stadium was opened, a new record was set for football attendance, not only for a first game, but for any game ever played before on Franklin Field, while the football team defeated a worthy, fighting opponent with a display of football that inspires both hope and confidence for the future.

While the new field is still incomplete, it was possible to accommodate approximately 29,000 persons. The contractors, the Turner Construction Company, gave the University 60 per cent. of the total seating capacity, as they agreed to do for the first game. A few of the top rows in the north and south stands could not be used because the parapet walls were not quite finished, but otherwise two sides were entirely ready. The full seating capacity of 31,000 is now promised for the Swarthmore game on October 21. An increasing number will be ready for the intermediate games on October 7 and 14.

Just how delighted the huge throng was with the new stadium was shown both by the unqualified praise heard everywhere throughout the stands and by the good humor with which everybody took certain delays in obtaining their tickets, and other difficulties inseparably connected with the operation of such a big enterprise on an opening day. It will be a few weeks before the exterior will be completed, so spectators will see some newly added beauty at every game.

Outside of the architecture, which makes this one of the most beautiful stadia in America, there were two features which seemed to give the most pleasure and satisfaction. One was the fact that all the entrances for three sides of the field are from the sidewalks, making both entrance and exit infinitely easier than heretofore. The other was the concourse, only partially complete at present, by means of which spectators can get quickly and easily from one section to another.

The vast interior beneath the big stadium is, of course, not yet complete. The contractors are now working on the two big training rooms, that under the south stand for the home team, that under the north stand for the visitors. These rooms, with the most modern equipment, will be ready for the Navy game on October 28. All the other training rooms will follow in order. These will include a rowing room, a track room, a swimming room, with smaller rooms for most of the minor sports. In the north stand there will also be a rifle range, while beneath the south stand will be space for a series of squash courts.

The stadium divided attention with the football team. After satisfying themselves that the immense concrete stands lived up to the magnificence announced for them, the spectators turned their attention to the young men who are wearing the Red and Blue this fall. First-day crowds always expect the home team to run up a score mountain high against the small opponent, particularly in the opening game. Probably most of those who think of a football season in terms of only one game at a time were disappointed at the showing of the various combinations which Coach Heisman sent into battle. Undoubtedly Franklin and Marshall held Pennsylvania even during the first period and had the better of the second quarter. With the exception of a few moments in the third and fourth periods, when Pennsylvania was trying out substitutes for defensive purposes and the Red and Blue scored three touchdowns, although one was disallowed, the game was always well in hand.

An analysis of the play from a Pennsylvania standpoint disclosed two features which were highly gratifying. The first was that in both the first and secondary lines Pennsylvania promises to have a good defensive team; the second was that the men are mastering the fundamental principles of their individual positions. With the exception of the forward pass and a few end runs, Franklin and Marshall had no consistent means of advancing the ball. In other words, the Pennsylvania forwards and backs appear to have the strength and resourcefulness to play the Pennsylvania system of defense as it should be played. At any rate it was of such a character as to inspire the belief that when a big game arrives the team will be equipped with a defense that will be hard to penetrate or pass. Individually the line men played their positions aggressively and with alertness. The backs, too, displayed commendable skill in backing up the line.

There was virtually no fumbling by Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the Red and Blue players were so persistently on the ball that they recovered a goodly number of the visitors' fumbles. The tackling was clean and hard. Neither the backs nor ends missed their men, except in those instances when the fleet-footed Craigin and Yoak were so fast that they had to be run out of bounds.

Assuming, then, that the fundamentals of the game are being mastered, there is plenty of time for the development and perfection of the offense. In this game Pennsylvania relied almost solely upon plays through centre and outside of tackle. Only very occasionally was the forward pass called upon. Whatever particular style of attack Coach Heisman intends to employ this fall is yet to be made public. However, enough was seen in this game to give encouragement.

Concerning individual play, there were several men who did exceptionally well. Of these George Sullivan, playing his first game at half-back, might properly be singled out. This three-quarter man—he is captain of the baseball team, as well as a member of the basket-ball team—had heretofore played end. In spite of lack of weight, he proved last year that he was the team's most reliable man at critical moments when he scored the only touchdowns against Swarthmore and Lafayette. He has put on weight since last season. Partly because the squad contained so much experience and weight in the end material and also because Sullivan had demonstrated that he seems to possess a mental and physical composition that makes him most dependable in crises, Coach Heisman decided to try him out in the backfield. While he has much to learn in his position, he certainly made good in his first trial. He seemed to be the best man on the team in the selection of holes and keeping his feet. His quick thinking and good judgment were demonstrated in the making of the second touch-
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down. For this play Sullivan went back to throw a forward pass. When he saw that all the receivers were covered and that he was about to be run down himself, he decided on a
darnig run. Dodging cleverly and shifting the ball as became necessary, he sprinted through the entire Franklin and Marshall team for a touch-
down. The amazing thing was that not a tackler got his hands on him, although he ran directly through them.

Ernest Hamer, at fullback, also played well. He bore the brunt of most of the line-plunging and did practically all the punting. He also kicked both of the goals after touchdowns, each time with a place kick. Captain J. K. Miller was an inspiring leader, the best man on the squad at end runs and the most alert of all the backs in the secondary defense. Voegelin, who also played in the backfield, acquitted himself most creditably. So did Floyd Woodard and Craig during the few moments they were in the game.

Pennsylvania’s first touchdown came about midway in the third period. The Red and Blue was 36-yard line, which Sullivan recovered for Pennsylvania, that led to the initial score. Sullivan took the ball on the first lineup and shot through for an advance of fourteen yards. Hamer and Miller followed with a series of terrific line plungs, going three and fourth yards at a time until the ball rested on the 1-yard line. From here Hamer drove over for the first touchdown in the new stadium. The touchdown was made almost under the goal line. With Captain Miller holding the ball, Hamer went back for a placement kick, this being the surest way to score the additional point in the opinion of the Pennsylvania coaches. Hamer’s kick was straight as an arrow and the score read, Pennsylvania, 7; Franklin and Marshall, 0. It was a joyous moment for the thousands of students and alumni who had begun to fear worst.

The second touchdown followed almost immediately. Franklin and Marshall kicked off to Captain Miller. The latter darted up the field behind a wall of interferers. It looked like a long run, but the speedy Craigin came in from behind and brought down his man on the 35-yard line. Twice in succession Sullivan was called upon, and in two plays he advanced twenty yards. He fumbled on the last play, but Kelly recovered for Pennsylvania. Once more Sullivan took the ball and sprinted around end for fifteen yards when the period ended.

The fourth quarter started with the ball on the 30-yard line. A poor pass to Sullivan lost fifteen yards. But this same man made it all up and a good deal more on the next play. He went back for a forward pass, but because no one was free to take the ball and he himself was being overrun with tacklers he started forth on a daring run. Once past the line of scrimmage he dodged in and out, finally cutting across and running through the entire F. and M. and team and went over the line for a touchdown after a run of forty yards during which not a tackler had laid hand upon him. Hamer place kicked this goal, making the score, Pennsylvania, 14; Franklin and Marshall, 0.

After this score Pennsylvania sent in a flock of substitutes, and for a time it looked as though the visitors might at least score. Several times they had the ball inside the 25-yard line, but they could not cross the goal. On one occasion F. and M. had the ball on Pennsylvania’s 4-yard line due to a fine run by Craigin and a penalty against Pennsylvania because Thur-
man had tackled his man out of bounds. However, they could not run the ball over in four plays and Hamer quickly kicked out of danger.

In the last few minutes of the game the Pennsylvania backfield, reinforced by the addition of three new men, all of whom give great promise, took the ball forty yards for a score, but it was disallowed. The three new backs referred to were McGraw and Woodard of last year’s freshman team, and Craig, a new man. McGraw and Woodard, in particular, did some of the best running seen all afternoon, although the Franklin and Marshall men were obviously tired out. McGraw did most of the ground gaining, making two fine runs of fifteen yards each. His last run was made in the closing seconds of the game. Although tackled by three men, he kept plunging ahead. From the stands his progress did not seem to have been stopped when the referee blew his whistle and he kept on until he had crossed the line. However, the ball was taken back to the 4-yard mark, but before another play could be gotten off time was called and the game ended. The lineup:

Pennsylvania
F. & M.
F. Drewbirt, left end........Bassett
Kaufman, left tackle.........Franke
Kelly, left guard............Geezy
Adams, centre..............Payne
Papworth, right guard........Barr
Thurman, right tackle........Williams

CAPTAIN JONATHAN K. MILLER
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ALUMNI

Secretaries and other officers of class and alumni club organizations are urged to contribute verse to the Alumni News Column. The Gazette desires advance notices of all meetings, full accounts of the meetings after they are held, with full names, class and department of all present. It also desires news notes concerning individual alumni, with particular reference to such items as change of address, business changes, engagements, marriages, births, deaths, etc. This department is intended to be a clearing house for all alumni and class news. To insure its appearance in any particular issue it should reach this office not later than the Monday prior to the date of issue.

'79 C.—William B. Boulton, famed as a sportsman, president of the Morristown Trust Company and treasurer of the State Fish and Game Commission, died recently at his home in Morristown, N. J., as a result of a stroke of apoplexy suffered while he was presenting cups to the winning baseball teams during a community sing in Burnham Park. While addressing one of the teams he suddenly plunged from the platform to the ground. Mr. Boulton was born in Philadelphia in 1869. For years he was head of the steamship firm of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, which owned and operated the Red D Line to Porto Rico and Venezuela. When he retired from business he first made his home on Fifth Avenue, New York City, later moving to Orange, coming to Morristown, N. J., from that place.

'79 C.—Coleman Sellers, Jr., president of William Sellers & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, died on Tuesday, August 15, in his 70th year, after an illness of several months. His connection with the Sellers house, then a firm, began in 1873 on his graduation from the University. After serving a practical
course in the shops for several years he took a position in the drafting room, of which he soon became the head. He was appointed assistant manager in 1887, becoming at the same time director of the company. He was elected engineer in 1909 and president in May, 1905.

'88 M.—The death of Dr. J. Lawson Cameron, of Philadelphia, took place on July 26, 1922, at Ocean Grove, N. J.

'89 M.—Dr. Oreon Staples Rhodes, of East Stroudsburg, Pa., died on July 5, 1922, at the age of 69.

'90 M.—Dr. Edward C. Wagner, of Wilkes-Barre, died on July 9, of heart disease. He was 66 years old.

'91 M.—Dr. Edwin R. Rasely, of Uniontown, Pa., was found dead in his photographic dark room, accidentally electrocuted, on July 12.

'93 C.—The marriage of Miss Esther Lloyd, of 329 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, and Llanwadyn, Devon, and Arthur Villiers Morton, of 1,42 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, took place Saturday, June 24, in St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, Radnor.

'93 M.—Dr. Alexander R. Craig, Secretary of the American Medical Association, died on September 3 at Fort Deposit, Md., where he had been spending his vacation with his family. His death was due to a complication of diseases. Dr. Craig was born at Columbia, Pa., July 31, 1868, the son of Dr. Alexander Craig and Eleanor M. (Richter) Craig. He was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1890 and took his Master of Arts degree in 1893. The same year he graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, being President of his Class. Dr. Craig began his medical career in Philadelphia, where he practiced until 1895, removing then to Columbia, Pa. In 1896 he returned to Philadelphia and in June, 1911, was elected Secretary of the American Medical Association, which necessitated his removal to Chicago. He is survived by his wife.

'95 C.—Dr. A. M. Greene, formerly of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has been elected Dean of the Engineering School of Princeton University.


'94 C.—F. Wilson Prickett is President of the Business Capital Corpora-
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tion, with offices in the North American Building, Philadelphia. He is living in Overbrook, Pa., at the Green Hill Farms Hotel.

'05 C.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Parker, Jr., of Waynes, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on Monday, September 11.

'05 D.—Word has just come to the University of the death of Adolfo Careses on November 23. His home was in Meridan, Yucatan, Mexico, where he had retired from the practice of dentistry and was engaged in hemp farming.

'06 C.—'10 M.—Dr. and Mrs. William Hewson, of Overbrook, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on September 5, at Pocono Manor, Pa., and two daughters.

'06 D.—Henry B. Anderson has offices for the practice of dentistry at 1211 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'07 C.—Mrs. Charlotte J. Crownover, of Oak Lane, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Louise Crownover, to Frederick E. MacMillan, of this city.

'07 Wh.—Joseph Zook Todd, of 545 Poplar Street, Oakland, Calif., is a partner in the firm of the Western Door and Sash Company, jobbers of door, sash, glass and panels.

'08 C.—The wedding of Miss Helen Willits Pait, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pait, Jr., of 1711 De Kalb street, Philadelphia, and John Roth Roberts took place Saturday, September 30, in St. John's Episcopal Church.

'09 M.—Dr. Henry C. Munro, Superintendent of the Atlantic County Insane Asylum and Almshouse, died on September 19 from pulmonary tuberculosis, which he contracted eleven months ago, while at work in the institution. Dr. Munro, who was 42 years old, was a mental disease specialist and one of the most widely-known county officials of New Jersey. Dr. Munro was the son of a retired Baptist minister. He was educated at Bucknell University and the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1909. He had practiced in Pleasantville, N. J. Before becoming superintendent of the asylum, nine years ago, he was coroner and consulting physician of the Atlantic City Hospital. Dr. Munro was a member of many medical and social organizations, among which were the American Medical Society, Atlantic County Medical Society and the Philadelphia Medical Society. His widow, Mrs. Martha Munro, survives him.

'10 C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Nalle, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on September 14.

'11 C.—Morrison N. Stiles is now Sales Manager for the Philadelphia district of the Jersey Cereal Company.

'11 C.—The marriage of Miss Clara Ester Guggenheim and Isidor Binswanger took place on June 12.

'12 T. S. S.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Quinn announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Grace E. Quinn, to Ehret Bower Page, which was celebrated on Saturday, September 18, in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Page will be at home after November 1, at 358 South Highland avenue, Merion, Pa.

'12 T. S. S.—The wedding of Miss Helen E. Bounds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bounds, of New Haven, Conn., and William Montague Moody, son of Mrs. Carlton M. Moody, took place on Saturday, September 16, in New Haven. During the war Mr. Moody was a captain of coast artillery and was a member of the Military Staff of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Moody will make their home in San Francisco.

'12 Wh.—Mr. David N. Bell announces the engagement of his niece, Miss Dorothy Bell Gibb, of 1008 South Forty-sixth street, to Frederick W. Morton, of Pittsfield, Mass.

'13 Wh.—Ackley R. Sloc, of 143 Elm Street, Marblehead, Mass., is with the William Feneffe Sons Company in the position of Assistant to the Superintendent.

'14 Wh.—Frank C. Van Hoesen is branch manager of the E. P. Van Hoesen Company, wholesale wallpaper and paint, etc. His address in Buffalo, N. Y., is 301 Elliott Street.

'14 Wh.—Julius H. Meyn, of 60 Glendale Park, Hammond, Ind., is manager of the Insurance Department of the First Trust and Savings Bank, cor. State and Hohman Streets, Hammond.

'14 Wh.—Alexander D. Chiquoine, Jr., of 6 North Twenty-first Street, East Orange, N. J., is with the firm of Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc., Advertising. He holds the position of Accountant.
'14 T. S. S.—Raymond J. Richardson has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Agriculture at Carnegie Tech., beginning with the fall semester. Mr. Richardson was associated for two years with Edward Z. Scholl, architect, of Reading, Pa. He was then awarded the Henry Gillette Woodman Traveling Fellowship at the University. From May, 1921, until July, 1922, he was abroad studying as holder of the fellowship.

'15 Wh.—Francis J. Carr, of 11 Brooks Street, Atlantic, Mass., is office manager of the firm of Jones, McDuffee and Stratton, wholesale and retail china and glassware, of Boston, Mass.

'15 C.—Rollin C. Bortle has been elected president of the Bond Club of New York. Mr. Bortle is vice president of the National City Company.

'15 C.—The marriage of Miss Marion Carmichael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Ragland Carmichael, of Richmond, Va., and Captain George Bower, of Vancouver, Torrdsale, took place Saturday, June 24, in the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Captain Bower is on duty at Atlanta, Ga.

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'16 Wh.—Harold C. Stoker is with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His address in Montclair, N. J., is 87 N. Mountain Avenue.

'17 Wh.—Henry S. Hagert is in the Traffic Department and holds the position of Port Steward of the Earl Line Steamship Company, Ship Brokers, Charterers and Agents, with offices in the Bullitt Building, Philadelphia. He may be addressed at 520 South Eleventh Street.

'17 Wh.—Seward F. Schoenfeld, of 521 Oak Street, Irwin, Pa., is with the Philadelphia Company, Public Service, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

'17 Wh.—Harold L. Zellerbach is President and Assistant Manager of the Zellerbach Paper Company, manufacturers and distributors of paper products and its products. He may be addressed at 534 Battery Street, San Francisco, California.

'17 Wh.—Charles Lovett is with the Cook Pottery Company, Electrical Porcelain Specialties, of Trenton, N. J. While in college Mr. Lovett was manager of the football team in 1916.

'18 Wh.—F. Alan Rhodes, of 515 Haws Avenue, Norristown, Pa., is a clerk in the Norristown Trust Company.

'18 Wh.—Horace John Warner is Manager of the firm of Warner-Jones and Company, manufacturers of the Warner-Jones Safety Razor Blade Sharpener. He is living at the Angus Hotel, in St. Paul, Minn.

'19 T. S. S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Magee, of 5007 Greene Street, Germantown, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Bishop Magee, to J. Cecil Rhodes, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rhodes.

'16 T. S. S.—The marriage of Miss Margaret L. Dywer, daughter of Mrs. Mary Dywer, of Trenton, to William A. Clark, of Germantown, Pa., took place recently in St. Mary's Cathedral at Trenton. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the Bellevue-Stratford. After their return from their honeymoon in California Mr. and Mrs. Clark will live in Trenton.

'19 Wh.—Miss Elizabeth H. Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Feeke Cox, of Moylan Park, Rose Valley, became the bride of J. Edward Needles Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wright, on Wednesday, June 21. Their address is The Little Chestnut Burr, Moylan, Rose Valley.

'19 Wh.—Edward A. Weil, of 3819 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, is office salesman for the Hokaday Company, manufacturers of paint, with offices in the Victory Building. He also holds the position of Manager of their Philadelphia district.

'19 Wh.—Max G. Lahr is an auditor in the Income Tax Division of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. His mailing address is 133 N. Second Street, Newport, Pa.

'20 Wh.—Eugene B. Schrum is Assistant Manager of the Schram Drug Company, retail drugs. His address is 21 S. Jared Street, Du Bois, Pa.

'20 Wh.—Joseph F. Tolman is an auditor in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department. His address is 212 East Centre Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.

'20 Wh.—Franklin L. Ford, Jr., is with the Federal Reserve Bank in the position of Financial Interviewer, interviewing business houses on financial, business and economic conditions and writing results for the monthly "Review of Business and Financial Conditions," published by the Bank.

'20 Wh.—The engagement of Miss Marion C. Ludden, of 618 East Woodlawn avenue, Germantown, to Sherman Landers, former captain of the University track team and a member of the 1920 American Olympic athletic team, has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. William Ludden. The date for the wedding has not been set. Landers was captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team in 1918 and was the American collegiate hop, step and jump champion. He is also one of the best pole vaulters ever developed at the University, finishing fifth in the pole vaulting contests at the Antwerp Olympic games.

'20 C.—J. Louis Wenzel is with the firm of Oliver Brothers, Inc., buyers. He is living in Pittsburgh, Pa., at 5508 Jackson street.

'20 M.—Dr. Leonard Freda has opened an office for the practice of medicine at his home, 586 East Drinker street, Dunmore, Pa. Dr. Freda completed his internship at the State Hospital at Scranton last June and has since been in research work at the post-graduate medical school attached to the University.

'21 Wh.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice E. Holm, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Gladstone Holm, of 1221 Potter street, Chester, Pa., to Earl W. Eby, of Chicago. No date has been set for the wedding. Eby, who was
captain of the track team of the University in 1920 and 1921, is a joint holder of a world's relay record made in the American Legion games in Philadelphia in 1920. He served with distinction in the world war with an overseas unit.

'20 Wh.—Walter M. Ames is assistant divisional merchandise manager of the Bke-Krumer Company, Department Store, of Dayton, Ohio. He may be addressed at 345 Fountain Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

'21 Wh.—Robert E. Olmstead is a clerk in the Credit Department of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York City. His address there is 191 Edgecombe Avenue.

'21 D.—Herman S. Harvey is practicing dentistry in Minersville, Pa. He was captain of the 1919 football team.

'21 D.—Willard Pittinger is practicing dentistry at the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, N. J.

'21 D.—Fred S. Makin is practicing in Point Pleasant, N. J.

'21 Wh.—Charles D. Tuppen, of 207 Lexington Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., is with the W. J. Conners Car Company, 1300 William Street, Buffalo, in the position of Paymaster.

'21 Wh.—John D. Struckey is with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. He lives at 3601 Chestnut Street.

'21 Wh.—Stanley M. Schuback, at 1212 Twenty-first Avenue, Seattle, Washington, is in the insurance business for himself and also connected with the Forest Line and Forest King Companies, with offices in the Securities Building, Room 911, in Seattle.

'21 Wh.—James L. Stever, of 3702 Locust Street, Philadelphia, is with the Bradstreet Company, Credit Agency. He is a reporter, making credit investigations.

'22 Wh.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Adna Brown, of 5051 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Emma Brown, and Newell B. Dayton, of Salt Lake City. While in college Mr. Dayton was the business manager of The Punch Bowl.

'22 Wh.—The marriage of Miss Bertha Shore and Gerald Anson Jewett, of Des Moines, Iowa, was solemnized on Monday, September 18. While in college Jewett was active in class organization and was a member of the University Band. He is now connected with the George A. Jewett Lumber Company, of Des Moines.

Appraisements and Asperities
As to some Contemporary Writers
By FELIX E. SCHELLING, LL.D.
Professor of English Literature, University of Penna.

A book about books which people are now reading, a book of contemporary comment on what is going on in poetry, drama, the essay and criticism. The author holds that the first qualification of the critic is an open ear, the second an open spirit. He is of no clique and the supporter of no movement, either radical or reactionary. He knows that the root of all that we are is in the past; but he is ever ready to welcome the good in the newest of the new. He believes that the Eternal Verities are to be treated with becoming gravity; but he also remembers that the gods laughed together upon Olympus and that the ridiculousness of people was not created in this world to go its way in silence and unobserved by the critics.

As to the title, an “Appraisal” is an estimate, a valuation, the thing judged by its weight as weighed in the hand, the thing judged as to its quality between thumb and forefinger. “Asperities” are the conditions of life without which there little seasoning. The asperities of this book are less in the nature of reactions of prejudices than those of temper in the better sense of that word, elasticity and a readiness to apprehend.

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An unusual letter from a successful man to a younger man

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What causes the difference? What extra training do the few add to their college work which carries them so much farther and faster?

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Stephen B. Mambert, Vice-President of the widespread enterprises established by Thomas A. Edison, is still in his early thirties. To his desk there came a letter from a young man in Texas. “I am conducting a little business here,” the young man wrote. “What can I do to grow and to make it grow? Would the Alexander Hamilton Institute be a paying investment for me?”

To which Mr. Mambert replied: “In answer to your inquiry I cannot do more than outline

My own experience

“The chief thing I learned in college was how to study. Notwithstanding the fact that my schooling provided me with an opportunity to study many of the things which are regarded as valuable, I very keenly felt, upon leaving college and entering business, that I was like a wheel with spokes of different lengths, and that I needed something to round out and to bring together into a complete whole the different spoke lengths. In fact, I entirely lacked several spokes. In my individual case, the Alexander Hamilton Institute Course served this very useful purpose.”

The little added training that makes success

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