CLASS DAY

On Saturday, June 15, the class day exercises were held on the campus. As the ten men who composed the Trinity senior class took their places before the speaker's platform, erected as usual in front of old Northam, a feeling of sadness and yet of grim joy filled the hearts of all the spectators, seated around that little number. The reason for this was the fact that there were forty empty chairs, draped by American flags. These chairs completed the semi-circle and were effective witnesses for those who should have occupied them. These men are "somewhere over there." They are upholding the un-sullied reputation of the college by sacrificing their all for their country. Speakers and audience were conscious of this fact throughout the impressive ceremony.

Walter G. Smyth, president of the class, enlisted some time ago and was unable to be present. The address of welcome was delivered by William Grime, vice-president, who also read the class history.

Vice-president Grime, in welcoming the alumni to the exercises, briefly referred to the necessity of their help this year as never before. He expressed regret at the enforced absence of the president of the class, and especially thanked the speakers.

Commencing the class history with the advent of the seventy-eight men who entered the college as freshmen four years ago, Grime told of the victorious clashes with the class of 1917, the social successes which brought a reputation to the class, and the time when, at the end of the junior year, the outbreak of the war called several to the colors. Voluntary induction into the country's service became the general order of things, and a record in this respect was soon attained.

The men now in the service of the nation as named by the historian are as follows:

Reserve officers—Hahn, Burnap, Mitchell, Withington, Harris (recently severely wounded), and Nelson.

In 101st Machine Gun Battalion (formerly Troops B and L, Fifth Militia Cavalry)—Pinney, Poto, Ruck- er, Carlson, and Hampson.

Medical corps—Astlott, Buffington, Jackson, Ives and Mullen.

Field artillery—Toll and Parsons.

Aviation—Phillips, Murray, Wright and Harding.

Coast artillery—Smyth.

Infantry—Stuart, Joyce, Aldrich, Cohen, Bleece and Reiner.

Plattsburgh—Robertson.

Signal corps—Griffith.

Balloon school—Hine.

Quartermaster corps—Shulties.

Navy—Taft, Beers, Holden, Beach, Hayes, Hyland and L'Heurieux. (Continued on page 4)

OPEN AIR PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Theodore Roosevelt addressed the largest crowd of people ever assembled, at one time, on the campus of Trinity College. Standing before old Northam beneath the flag of his own land and the emblems of little Belgium, the banner of Britain, the tricolor of France, and the standard of Italy, he, the true figure of American manhood, made one of the most stirring speeches ever heard in Hartford.

It was an ideal day for the occasion. Not a fleck of floating cloud appeared in all the sky, but a gentle breeze playfully sped over the campus, making the short grass bend back and forth at its will. Hundreds of women in bright summer dress were there; alumni, gathered together for the first time in years, stood around; and little children, wondering what it all meant, darted here and there.

Everything gave an impression of peace and then the Colonel. He (Continued on page 4).

TRINITY A WAR COLLEGE.

Officers to be Made at the College on the Hill.

Although the officers of the college are far from any intention to depart from the ancient ideals of a liberal education, and realize that the present military state of affairs in all probability is destined to endure only for the period of the war, yet the trustees and faculty realize that the highest function an educational institution can perform in the present world and national crisis is the training of men for the army and navy, and for the greatest usefulness in technical pursuits essential to carrying on the war.

The possibility of turning our colleges into military training schools would not differing essentially from West Point or Annapolis, probably would not have occurred to anyone were it not for the great need of a supply of liberally and technically trained men to officer the vast army being created to insure the winning of the war and (Continued on page 11.)

92d CENTENNIAL

Two things, the paucity of seniors present and the presence of an unusually distinguished body of guests, recipients of honorary degrees, featured the Ninetieth-second Commencement exercises held last Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock in Alumni hall. The degree of bachelor of arts in course, was conferred upon ten men. Eight received the degree of bachelor of science in course. Of these eighteen, five were absent in the national service. Forty other members of the class of 1918 went into the army or navy either last year, or so early this year, that they could not complete work enough for their degrees. Eight of these were announced as eligible to receive the degree of bachelor of arts had they continued their studies, and ten more would, under similar conditions, have been made bachelors of science.


The Commencement procession formed on the campus in front of Northam Towers at 10 o'clock. It was headed by undergraduates now in college, in reverse order of classes. Then came Governor Comolb and members of his staff, officers of the Alumni association, the corporation, the board of fellows, the president, invited guests, the faculty, the class of 1918 and alumni.

As the procession passed across the campus to Alumni hall, it moved through a crowd of people eager to see the noted men present.

The exercises opened with the salutatory, delivered in Latin by Henry S. Beers. He welcomed the exercises President Luther, the trustees and fellows, the first group of alumni, the class of 1918, and people of Hartford. The salutatory follows in translation: "Honored and honored president, you have labored for the college so zealously in order that its foundations might be more firmly placed, extending most gracious thanks to you—I salute you.

Greetings to you also most honored trustees and fellows, most worthy men in whose hands the care and safety of this college are placed.

Now to you professors in the arts and sciences, I turn. You have directed us to this goal out of your patience and care. You generously gave advice and rejoiced in the giving, most worthy men; but our minds alwaysander to pleasurable
sports. However, you have done much for us and we extend to you our thanks—greetings.

Alumni of this college in whose name we are glad that you have returned to make jolly with us and we extend to you our thanks—greetings. You, also, companions in college, who are following the Professor to become seniors—I greet you.

Chosen friends, companions in our studies and games, at last we have come to the end of the course toward which we have striven for four years and now we are about to take up new duties. Let us advance into life before us and accept with us those things which we have learned here under this tutelage that we may be useful citizens at home and in military life. Dear friends and fellow students, I greet you.

Citizens of Hartford to whom we owe our tender thanks because of many kindnesses toward us, most worthy fathers, most dear mothers, sisters, brothers, friends, and last, beautiful girls, we are glad and rejoicing greatly that we have come here. I now greet all of you who are present.

President Luther then announced the winners of the prizes and the holders of the Fellowships and Scholarships.

The following were the prizes and honors for the year 1918:

Salutatorian—Henry Samuel Beers of Guilford.

Valedictorian—Abraham Meyer Silverman of Hartford.

Tuttle Prize Essay—First Prize, Walter G. Smyth of New York; subject, "International Ideals"; committee of award, Charles B. Cook and Clarence E. Whitney, both of Hartford.

Prizes in History and Political Science—First, Albert Ericson Haas of St. Louis, Mo.; subject, "Abraham Lincoln, Commander-In-Chief"; committee of award, Albert C. Bates, secretary of the Connecticut Historical Society. Second prize not awarded.

Alumni Prizes in English Composition—First, George W. underwater, of St. Louis, Mo.; second, Joseph W. Stansfield of Plainfield, N. J.; third, Benjamin Silverberg, of Hartford; honorable mention, Martin Brown Robertson of Hartford; committee of award, Professor Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota.


The Mary A. Terry Fellow—Charles Julian Muller, B. S.

Lemuel J. Curtis Scholar—Charles Julian Muller, B. S.

Daniel Godwin and Hoodly Scholars—Frederick George Vogel, ’19; Benjamin Levin, ’20; Samuel Nirenstein, ’20.


Holland Scholars—Abraham Meyer Silverman, ’18; Evald Laurids Skau, ’19; Caleb Alfred Harding, ’20.
course war conditions—like peace conditions—give occasion for much that is ignoble. But the war will be won in spite of these excessences and not because of them. The process of making an American soldier is the process of training an American citizen.

In order that a Commencement address should be characteristically dull it must contain some words of advice to the graduating class. It is quite unnecessary to advise you in general terms to take seriously the great struggle for the preservation of democracy; but it may not be out of place to suggest a few random thoughts respecting the democracy for which we are fighting.

In the first place, we must see to it that our democracy is refined and purified in the course of the struggle to preserve it. We must enormously improve the product which we are commending to the world. The thing we hold sacred is not the debased and spurious democracy which ours before the war, but that spirit which will be characteristic of this free people when we shall have passed victorious through the first tribulation and washed our robes in blood and make them white.

Young men, even in small ways, can make their contribution to this great result. Every young officer who wins a commission is known by his conduct of his division and make them white.

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OPEN AIR PATRIOTIC SERVICE, (Continued from page 1)

brought the struggle from war- 
weary France and England to his 
audience. For he told his hearers 
that the conflict was no longer 9,000 miles away, but just "within our 
four lines" had brought it almost in 
the three-mile limit.

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt 
to a New York audience, President Luther said that a close relative of the honored 
guest of the college had been one of 
our graduates" and had died in the 
War. Colonel Roosevelt, he added, 
clarified that "all out-of-doors" was the 
only room Traylon had large enough 
for the hearers of Colonel Roosevelt.

He said :

"I present the first citizen, states- 
man, soldier, philosopher, and friend 
of America: for seven years its presi- 
dent, always its staunch lover."

Perhaps the most remarkable 
facet in Colonel Roosevelt's speech 
was its comprehensiveness of his hear- 
ers' interests, its anodyne, its appeal 
which was well over an hour, 
but seemed scarcely a third of that 
time. The applause came with a 
frequency and a force almost rhythmic. 

In his first citation, he caught the 
fancy of the mass of his audience, 
saying:

"Friends and fellow Americans—and no man living in the country 
whom I can't call a fellow American is a friend of mine." (Great applause.)

"No man could fail to be moved and to be moved by the way he 
dressed such an audience, and above 
all I am glad to be introduced by my 
special friend, President Luther, in 
words that should be listened to. I'd be glad to have my children and 
grandchildren believe to be deserv- ed.

Several times in his talk the colo- 
nel referred with whimsical affection 
to his grandchildren and every re- 
ference caught response among the 
students for their wives and in fact 
all in the seats.

The speaker said that President 
Luther had absolute democracy of 
the soul. He found the culture of 
mind and spirit, that his college was one of cultural 
achievement, and that a true 
concept of democracy had created 
its liveliness, not levelling down, but 
levelling upward. The achievements 
of culture were not with regard to 
market return, but with regard to the 
development of a service, and of 
the best in men. The word culture had 
been discredited, but it would outlast 
Germany. (Long applause.) Presi- 
dent Luther had absolute democracy 
of the soul. With this he had 
joined lofty achievements of the in- 
tellect; his culture and his words he 
should have been heard by every 
student and every graduate."

"I have been accused of a certain 
semblance of liking to preach," said 
the Colonel. Then he added: I do; 
and if the next shall be from I Kings 
20: 11- —" 

Here he stepped to the Bible 
which Bishop Acheson had read the 
"Lesser Vespers." But the President 
"I* ' ' —let not he that girdeth 
on his armor or boast himself as he 
puttheth it off." 

One more incident of the same kind, 
and I am giving, you will notice 
(Continued on page 6.)
If such a time came, it came when achievement had come and when the ripe and right day arrived for putting off the armor. The king alone was fit for the color of The Persian nation. He, Ben-Hadad, his opinion. Colonel Roosevelt argued for the translation of the day of Ben-Hadad to our own day. Let's quit boasting until we have \\
achieved in the past and a res­\\nstate that has kept its place has . so \\
did it.

Luther said a thing he meant it and \\
that in the fail we at \\
kept it only because it represents \\
time. He declared that when Dr.

Hampering away at the boasting spirit and contrasting that with achievement, Colonel Roosevelt show­\ed ed. Let's quit \\
pi.s •toJ.s \\
some­
thing to boast about. We \\
rish that the censorship could \\
dicted the crowd and, rather than asking information. "Let Uncle Sam defend himself by his own strength, but he pointed out strenuously. "As for the pacifist his shrill voice will be \\
raised the instant peace comes and it is reasonably safe for him to men. Men here have sons in France who will pay for the folly of the paci­\\nirst in the future."

Next the speaker was in the midst of conscientious objectioners. He said that a year ago some of these were writing asking him to respect their conscience. Then they should re­\\nspect his.
\\n"What were they conscientious about? Was it firing guns? Then put your bow and arrow and the dig. If they were at sea, put them on mine sweepers. The sweepers were unarmed. They were hunters for the British and they were not scientifically it was liable to go up.

If the consciences of some men for­\\nbade them to fight, they might be sent to \\
the gulag. Roosevelt forbade believing that they should have the right to vote. If they would not fight for their coun­\\nt, they would have the right to determine its policy.

Colonel Roosevelt said that he be­\\lieved in universal compulsory mili­\\ary service. "Mts \\
this is \\
the Swiss system. "And let no man vote who has not taken an oath to defend his country." 

There was a room for a fifty-fifty America. Either a man was an American, or he was not. The col­\\nel had little love for gentlemen of the expansive type who love Amer­\\ica, but love another country as much. The expansive gentlemen were like a husband who loves his wife and another woman as much. Of course one said that intern­\\nationalism was out of place, es­\\pecially if it be of the parlor or pink tea type, a make which was allo­\\

gorically a code of honor which divid­\\es \\
his loyalty should get out of this country and take his choice among the other nations.

The ex-president said that the flag to cover men who claim all the privi­\\leges of citizenship and refuse the main obligations. I go to the limit to put down Bob-Bavlikheim and the I. W. W. But that is not enough.

We must deal with the Romanoffs and reactionary industries in America.

The ex-president said that the Golden Rule must be applied on week­\\days. "I ask each of you to remem­\\ber that. If we do not, our grand­\\children will be the beneficiaries of the con­\\truction which is sure to come. If we wish the world to be a safe place for our grandchildren to live in, we must make it a safe place for the grandchildren of all to live in. (Ap­\\plause. Help your brother. Help him, but don't carry him, if he al­\\lows you to carry him, you can't help him."

(Continued on page 11.)
CLASS DAY (Continued from page 4)

right and left at the common prop-
erty. And when associated with
this, there was also an attack upon
the Flag, indignation was unbound-
ed-and it was through the land like a
fiery and consuming flame. People
would not endure it, that a little boat
displaying the Stars and Stripes, on
a plain flag that was only to give
supplies to a garrison, should be fired
upon.

And even more they were
angry when the Flag was fired upon
by the enemy, who, instead of taking
what property called Fort Sumter. And
they were aggravated by the light
way in which this was done—as if it
were the merest pleasantry of a hol-
iday.

We are a matter-of-fact people.
But even a very common-place, mat-
ter-of-fact man grows red and pale
and to common fairness. That was
the abrupt and violent snatching

"PRO PATRIA"

To date three Trinity men have
given their lives for their country in
this titanic struggle—Robert; Glen-
ney, '04, Paul H. Bailey, '20, and James
Palache, '17.

Sergeant Robert Glenney was the
first Trinity man who was killed.
Word was received that he died Sep-
tember 12, 1917, after being severely
wounded two days before.

Glenney was a member of the Phi
Gamma Delta fraternity and a stu-
dent of the Class of 1919.

After the close of the Boer War,
the possibilities that were offered in Af-
rica attracted him and he went there.
He engaged in railroad construction
and later became a member of the
city police department in South Africa.
When war was declared in 1914, he
enlisted in the English service and
served through the South African cam-
paign. He was then assigned to mis-
ter the unit, to remain in South Af-
rica after the Boer War, the possi-
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later became a member of the police
department in South Africa.
CLASS DAY.  
(Continued from page 6.)

feeling, although as I look back, fat less for one side than the other.

The side that was following the leadership of Abraham Lincoln had the advantage in that regard. First, he was a broad-gauge man. And each member of the staff of General Al- bert Sidney Johnson described the leader on the other side, his own, in a conversation with me, as a man whose brain reminded him of a locomotive lamp, which throws a brilliant light, but over an extremely narrow track. Again, Mr. Lincoln was a kindly man of a meditative and philosophical temper, possessing also the invaluable endowment of humor. I can still see him as he appeared at the end of the train that was carrying him to Washington for his first inauguration. A tall, gaunt figure in a black broadcloth suit. I had been too "hostile" to him—to only think of it!—to care to crowd close, so only a word here and there reached me at the edge of the throng. But there was something very disarming and appealing in his quiet, serious pose, as, waving his long arm, a preposterous old tile hat in his hand, in the direction of the Virginia shore, he uttered the words, which were all that I could catch: "Our friends over there." Yes, they had a friend in him always on that side of the line and they came to know it when his brave, patient heart was still. 

There were excesses during the War—though fewer I have always believed, than common. And I take pains here to call attention to a statement in the German Official General Staff War-Book: "The killing of prisoners is justified only when the safety of captors or security of one's country requires it. Precedent for such treatment is found in the uniform conduct of the combatants in the American Civil War, from memory but I think with sub- stantial accuracy. It is a libel of course, and the only thing that surprises me is its complete gratuitous- ness. For why should Germany have felt it necessary to find precedent in support of any measure of cruelty decrying as we do?"

But long and hard and wasteful of life and of property, of men's blood and women's tears as the war was, it had to be. Not that it had to be begun: for it is plain that in so far at least as slavery was its occasion, what Great Britain did and Brazil without shedding one drop of blood, by the obvious method of graduated and compensated emancipation, might surely have been done by us. But, once begun, the war had to be settled by the definite and final success of one side and defeat of the other. When General, formerly Governor, War Department, Arthur B. Moore, addressed the quarterly meetings of the last of the retreat from Petersburg, and Lee, pointing to a spot on the map, said, "General, the army is to make me stand there", and Wise replied, "General Lee there is no army", the end was at hands and was not long in arriv- ing. Mr. Lincoln would have put it in other words, characteristic of his beautiful and devout nature, which had grown up to see God in all things, but the plain fact, the brutal fact, was as Wise had said. One army was gone and the other army held the field. That was all there was to it. And when General Grant, in his simple, straightforward way, told the Confederate horsemen to keep their animals because they would need them for the spring plow- ing, he did a very astute thing in a prosaic way which recorded the absolute breakdown of the military power of the Confederacy in a manner that could only excite gratitude, without provoking resentment.

So the old flag came back again, which some of the Confederates admitted they had never seen approach- ing in battle without sinking of the heart. And in two wars since, the men of the South and the men of the North have followed it together, el- bow and elbow, and died under its shadow. A while ago in one casualty list 38 of our states were represented —North, South, East, West, without break or discrimination; the states that had seceded and the states that had stood firm—all commingled. Oh that Abraham Lincoln could have seen it—and the other fathers that are asleep!

In its mistakes, which were not in- frequent, the Civil War has been of inestimable value to us in the more formidable task now confronting us. As for its virtues, devotion, patriotic fervor, sacrifice without stint, steadfastness, will-power—we are the same race and we shall not fail to produce them all adequately in their due season. The women in particu- lar of that day and this exhibit the same splendid qualities. People speak of the record made by certain families of boys. But I remember their mothers. One in particular from whom the war took toll of one each year in killed—husband and three sons, not to speak of three more sons wounded. She stepped quietly into the place of a daughter-in-law who had died and acted as mother to the orphan children, through everything and to the end maintaining an air of placid cheerfulness that nothing could disturb.

And there is one thing in that war, the way it ended, which will serve no doubt as an example to us. There will be no patched-up peace. This war will end when it shall be the duty of some member of the great and general staff to approach his Royal and Imperial Majesty and say to him: "Majesty, there is no army." And to accomplish this result we must maintain our efforts at least com- mensurate with those of the Civil War. And to do that require an army of twelve million men with all and goes with it. Are you equal to that? I know you are."

At the close of Dr. McCook's ad- dress, President Lincoln awarded T's to the following men: track, Gold- stein, captain, Harry W. Nordstrom, ridge, manager; football, Harry W. Nordstrom (captain), John Rottensey- er, Arlan on one seat, S. N. Jack- son, Philip Raymond, Edward Hyland and McGuffey (manager).

The Rev. Edward S. Travers, '98, Rectory and Chapel, Pittsburg, Pa., then spoke very forcibly, taking as his subject, "The Spanish American War." He spoke in part as follows:

"My presence on this platform is not of my own free will and, accord, but is simply due to the response any man would make to a request. S. O. S. sent out from the College on the Hill. I am here with a sense of humility, for whatever might be said, much or little on this theme. "Trinity in the Spanish-American War," I am con- scious of the fact that there are others who occupied a more conspicuous position in the events of twenty years ago than I, and men who suf- fered and sacrificed and who out of their suffering and sacrifice could portray the subject more vividly and eloquently than I. For I was just one of those 250,000 volunteers who were 1,000 miles more or less behind the guns and escaped without a scratch. Our delegation, small as far numbers go, was comparable to any representation from other schools.

My part in that war was simply that of a buck private in the rear rank. However important and neces- sary such individuals are this hard- ly qualifies me to speak on the theme.

I stand in the presence of an older generation of which Dr. McCook has just spoken so eloquently, with a sense of genuine humility. For that older generation struggled long and valiantly for a unity which today we use to meet and beat the Hun. And as my eyes look on these flag-decked chairs, that humility grows deeper and more profound, for they speak of a struggle to defend to the last, that freedom of the free peoples of the world.

Certainly we of '98 are surrounded with a great cloud of heroes of an older age, to whom we have lost to view. What is more, we vet- erans of the Spanish War, would have it so. Not that we are ashamed of our efforts of twenty years ago, God forbid, but we would have it so because we are too young to have had the privileges and honor of the fate and sacrifices and responsibilities of today. We men of forty more or less, principally more, are at an awkward period in life, somewhat like that period when we know not what to do with our hands and feet.

It seems bold and audacious, then, for me to come before you in a period of our lives. Yet the American-Spanish War is a part in our history, a fact to our eternal credit. If the cause is righteous and just today, it was just as righteous and just twenty years ago. The freeing of millions of people from bondage and the yoke of a tyrannical oppressor characterizes to the glorious knights of freedom irrespective of the age in (Continued on page 9.)
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1918.
To "The Tri'pod":
The enclosed clipping from the "Boston Herald" of June 6, would, I think, be of interest to the older Trinity men, because in my day Daniel Pratt was a great character—well known in every corner of the New England colleges. In addition to this my contribution gives a quotation of Judge Joseph Bingham's (1864) poetic appeal to President Pychon. While I have signed only my R. L. W. to the "Herald" letter, I have no objections to your using the words or quoting the rest. Furthermore, I merely stand by it.
Sincerely yours,
ROBERT L. WINKLEY, '79.

PRACTIUMS.

As the World Wars:
The other day, when the temperature dropped to the shivering point and the dull heavens spread gloom indoors and out, I dug into my archives and located that package containing several of the earliest examples of the philosophical teachings of Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler. It is dangerous to make such holiday excursions; because we mortals are so fond of feasting on our little successes that we forget most of life's defeats until some such investigation rudely wakes us from the reverie.

It seems that the temerity and inexperience of youth once tempted me into an argument with Daniel. That I was worsted is apparent from these words in his summing up: "Young man, you cannot differentiate between the really dull moon, a parabolic curve, and a parallellopeidon."

"Retreat, retract and take off your hat."

"Make room, I say, for the great Daniel Pratt."

As I contemplated the record I should have placed in the recollection of this very incisive inquiritive and skilful debating and was about to seek joy elsewhere when my weather eye rested on a slip of paper brought me back to the soul and flashed a smile o'er my troubled face. Daniel could be led by poetic influence when his mental back shed cold facts as a duck's back sheds water.

His next visit to the campus gave me an opportunity to feed him molasses instead of vinegar. The old fellow was very much interested in our newly-equipped lavery, called "Fifty," in student parlance, because it occupied a room bearing that number. In the same conversation Daniel one day, "How did Dr. Pychon, your learned president and professor of chemistry, happen to approve of such a lavish expenditure of money? He is simple in his tastes and economical in his administration."

"Well, Daniel," I replied, "it came about the other day.

"It was when I asked him that Thoreau's fashion was so remarkable an illustration of your own doctrine about the influence of poetry. The boys had become so disgusted with the usual hardships of the old equipment, that the poet of the senior class composed and posted on the bulletin board the following eloquent appeal:

"At all times, Tom Pynchon, plaze do me more th'ty, Kum stir up yr acvs and fix the old fifty."

This so penetrated the cavity where Daniel kept his mind that he smirkingly locked arms with me, led me to the gymnasium and insisted on my mounting a soap box while he introduced me to the assembled mob as the logical successor to the G. A. T. Thereafter Daniel and I were great friends.

R. L. W.

The following communication has been received from G. P. Ingersoll, '83, United States Minister to Siam:

"American Legation, Bangkok, April 21, 1918.

"It seems hard to realize that there is such a season as winter, we have had so much heat here. During December, January and a portion of February, the nights were almost cold—days, with wonderful nights. This is now the hot season. Thermometer over 90 every day. The heat is inescapable. The thermometer blazes and fever comes easily. We are all affected by the climate. The English, who have been in India, and a few from China, are the only humans who experience shows that Americans cannot remain long, except in few instances. The natives thrive on the climate."

They are friendly, courteous and happy, well satisfied with their condition, and will not seek for changes. No beggars. I have often offered a coin to children and they have not taken it. They don't want anything. One is struck with the absence of care and worry on the faces. They are all happy. The nobility and the peasant classes speak different languages. The dialect is entirely different.

Prices are rather high. Labor is cheap. The natives are the cheapest and most contented in the world—well-trained, loyal, honest; wages $8 to $15 per month, and servants board themselves. A chauffeur gets $30 per month. Everyone is well satisfied with the climate. All are respectful. All would die for a master in loyalty.

Bangkok is a city of 700,000, with miles of well-paved streets, clean, shaded, and lighted by electricity. The palace, and all that concerns high life, is on a magnificent scale.

A guard always (night and day) watches theLegation. The city is well policed. The ministers are saluted at every turn—a novel experience for me. Everyone dresses in white. Even servants wear white ducks with appropriate bronze buttons. The food is very popular on account of the fine roads. Policemen and postmen all wear khaki and look very trim.

Among the Europeans, the Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians predominate. The latter do the most missionary work. They have a large college and girls' school here. The Siamese are, for the most part, devoted Buddhists. They do not pray to the Buddha, but go to the temples, put on a receptive attitude, and listen to the priests recite the teachings of Buddha. The Siamese never kill any creature—not even a snake. Courtesy is a part of their religion."

GEORGE PRATT INGERSOLL.
THE TRIPOD

President Luther and Guests of the College, photographed at Main Entrance to Williams Memorial.

Top, left to right—President Flavel S. Luther, Trinity College; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; Dr. Russell Jordan Coles, Danville, Va.; Rt. Rev. Paul Matthews, Trenton, N. J.; Hon. George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; John Pierpont Morgan, New York.


Third Row, in order—Charles A. Johnson, alumni secretary, Hartford; Dr. W. S. Hubbard, trustee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathaniel Horton Batchelder, Watchor; William Butler Davis, Middletown; Charles G. Woodward, Hartford; Major Frank L. Wilcox, trustee, Berlin, Conn.; Edgar F. Waterman, treasurer of college corporation, Hartford; Dr. George H. Well, trustee, Pittsburgh; Hon. W. G. Mathes, trustee, Cleveland, Ohio; Meigs H. Whaples, Hartford; Admiral William S. Cowles, Farmington; Colonel William S. Cogswell, trustee, New York; Hon. William E. Curtis, trustee, New York; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., trustee, New York; Shira Morris, trustee, Hartford; Major John P. Elton, trustee, Waterbury; Judge Joseph Buffaloington, Pittsburgh.

MEN WHOM TRINITY HONORED.

Theodore Roosevelt, Harvard, '80, the twenty-sixth President of the United States* was born in New York, October 27, 1858, son of Theodore and Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt. He has received degrees from many of the principal colleges of the country and from some overseas. He has been much in the public eye, both prior to and since his elevation to the presidency.

He was president of the New York police board and assistant secretary of the navy, resigning to organize the famous Roosevelt Rough Riders. He served as governor of New York, as vice-president with President McKinley, and, when the latter was killed at Buffalo, became President of the United States. It is interesting to note that two college fraternities claim Mr. Roosevelt as a member—Alpha Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

John Pierpont Morgan, Harvard, '88, banker, was born in New York in 1837, son of John Pierpont and Frances (Tracy) Morgan. He is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London, and is officer and director in many corporations. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity.

Meigs Haywood Whaples was born in New Britain, July 16, 1845. He is the son of Curtis and Elizabeth Meigs (Lusk) Whaples. He is president of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company, and holds office in six of Connecticut's most important corporations. He is a member of numerous bankers' and business men's clubs.

Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National Conservation Congress, was born among the pine woods of Michigan, May 7, 1857, lived there as a boy and when a young man went to Cleveland, O., where he became an important factor in business and public affairs. He was a lumberman, a large owner of standing pine, but did not confine himself to that particular line of business. He was president of the board of the Cleveland Trust Company, and, as a trustee of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, played an important part in educational development. He was one of the organizers and members of the board of the Cleveland Trust Company and a director of the Seaboard National Bank of New York. He became an authority on economic forestry matters and was closely connected with Dr. H. A. Garfield, now federal fuel administrator. When the Interstate Commerce laws in all the states were held at the White House during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Pack was invited by the President as an expert on the subject of conservation, and was later appointed by the President a member of the National Conservation Commission. With Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Eliot of Harvard University, and a few others, Mr. Pack organized the National Conservation Association. Dr. Pack is a member of the Beta Theta Phi Society.

William Butler Davis, Wesleyan, '94, musician and composer, was born in Middletown, September 27, 1873, son of David Newland and Harriet (Butler) Davis. He installed the first vested boys' choir in Meriden.

CLASS DAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

which we happen to live. It was in response to the call to deliver an op pressed people that men did what men have done, today—left home, oc cupation, every thing; and persons they loved to bear arms in their country's hour of need, not knowing what was before them, not knowing whether or not they would return. To tell the story of the Spanish War, is to tell the story of the army, navy and marines. It is to record the movements of the Jason, Connecticut. Yosemite, Oregon, and other ships. It is to follow the Tenth Pennsylvania, Third Illinois, Fifth Maryland, Twelfth United States Regulars, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First New Hampshire, Sixth Massachusetts, Seventy-first New York, Eighth United States Regulars, Fourth Infantry, City Troop "A" of Philadelphia, the Rough Riders, and the First Connecticut, and the story of first to land and fight, United States marines. There is not time to tell it all.

We were blessed by having with us Assistant Surgeon McCook, whose magnanimity and whose unyielding efforts toward the sick and the suffering, almost hallowed him in our eyes. Our mothers could not be more gentle or sympathetic than he. It mattered not to him whether the patient be some officer or a prisoner in the guardhouse, he did his best at all times with such tenderness that many of us could and will rise up and call him blessed.

Mr. Travers, referring to the honor roll of the Spanish-American War, said there were thirty-six Trinity men in the service, nine of whom are in service in the present war. A copy of "The Ivy" brought forth the information that from the ranks of the Trinity College Battalion organized at that time, several are now taking an active part in the World War.

The last speaker, Honorable Lawson Purdy, L.L.D., '84, of New York, spoke on "The Present War," treating of the war in general and Trinity's part in it. Mr. Purdy said Trin ity should be proud of her part in the war, as she has over 400 men in the service. When the war started Trinity had 315 students; since then 220 Trinity undergraduates have entered the service of Uncle Sam.

"The reason Trinity boys were ready to be efficient fighters, the reason that they were so ready to serve their country," said Mr. Purdy, "is that, even though Trinity is an institution which does not train fighters, the ideals of Trinity, of all Americans, and of all the Allies are right." Mr. Purdy spoke on the ideals of the Allies, those of humanity, in contrast to those of Germany.

Mr. Purdy was in England in 1914, and gave a brief but clear picture of Great Britain at the time of the war's beginning.

The exercises closed with the singing of "Neath the Elms." The class day committee was composed of William Grime of Chenille, George C. Griffith of Hartford, Martin B. Robertson of Hartford, and Walter G. Smyth of New York.

From left to right—Dr. Luther, Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Coles, and Dr. Shiras.
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TO JAMES PALACHE.

Above his grave, the Flanders sod
Must be forever green.
To death he trod, to fight for God
And make a foul world clean.
He was our own, that gentle
Kind and noble soul;
But for all men he died.
And where he rests there shines
The Light
Of Jesus crucified.

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TRINITY A WAR COLLEGE. (Continued from page 1.)

the preservation of political and economic freedom for the world. However, the problem of a supply of adequately educated and trained officers led to a realization of the relation of our colleges to education of the kind and quality needed. Much to the surprise of many, it was found that 85 per cent. of the young men who had been included in the curricula of West Point and Annapolis were also adequately taught in all the first-class colleges and universities of the United States. It was then realized that the modification to some extent of existing courses and the addition of technical military courses, if perfectly feasible, would enable an adequate supply of admirably trained and liberally educated officers.

An appreciation of this fact led to the organization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in many of the important colleges and universities throughout the country. At Trinity College, one of the first to be organized, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been organized, and Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, U. S. A., has been detailed as Commandant. Practically a part of the military strictly in nature, is under his direction, though he will be assisted by various members of the faculty, some of whom have had for this work. The courses in military science, as well as military drill, are by vote of the trustees and faculty accepted. Required courses—none to be excepted, except those physically unfit.

For the last year, the college campus has presented a martial appearance, but now that the supreme need for trained men has been met for this war, and our boys are in the fighting line, the more technical military subjects will be even more prominent, increased time and attention being given to drill and military exercises of all kinds.

In order to give the advantage of this intensive training for national service to as large a number as possible who were in satisfactory standing, the requirements for admission, subjects not heretofore in the list of admission subjects. This action is made under the direction of the faculty of those who have had a good high school training, but who have not confined their studies to the line generally considered as a preparation for college. The faculty has no notion of lowering the standard of admitting persons not qualified to do work of college grade. It therefore recommends that the subjects be chosen from the list in which examinations are offered by the College Entrance Examination Board, and accepts the definitions of that body, though not limiting itself absolutely to this list.

Further, in order to facilitate intensive training for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the faculty has voted to relax, so far as may be necessary, the rules governing the choice of studies and so to permit greater specialization and concentration than is possible under a liberal curriculum. The development of political and liberal culture and to guard against undue specialization. Under the new conditions, a student desiring to engage in technical studies in the government service, may devote practically his entire time to chemistry and to such allied subjects as may be necessary for adequate preparation for his work.

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A student desiring to fit himself for a career in the ordnance or artillery branches of the service, may secure the necessary training in mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing, etc., and at the same time, receive the training in drill and the more technical military subjects.

Since this condition prevails, no present young man need hesitate to enter college or to continue his studies until called into active service, for he is practically in government service—practically a part of the military service, but detailed for special studies to make him the highest possible use to the nation when in the hour of need he is called to enter on active duty. All the officers of the government from President Wilson down urge students to go to college and stay there until called. Not naturally a boy with red blood and a loyal heart burns to get into the fight, but the highest patriotism demands that the individual subordinate his personal desires and impulses to considerations of national welfare. It is clear, then, that duty requires young men to remain at their studies, and not under the new order of things at Trinity, one can feel that he is doing his country true and laudable service. Trinity College is proud of the record of her sons in this war and in other wars. Over one-quarter of her alumni body are in the military or related to the military line. Fifty per cent. of her soldiers are commissioned officers. Over seventy per cent. of the students enrolled in the college are in the service. Truly a wonderful and gratifying record! What a satisfaction and source of gratification it is to know that through the wise and patriotic course of the college authorities this proud record will be maintained throughout the course of the war, and that a constant stream of well-trained men will be annually offered to the country for officering the growing army and—alas that it must be so—to take the places of those who have paid the last full measure of devotion.

Trinity College is not a military institution—nor is this a militaristic people,—but now that the supreme need is for a trained and disciplined soldier, she is devoting herself to the problem with all the devotion that she has been accustomed to lavish on her appointed task of educating men for the manifold activities of a peaceful college, as to individuals, there has come a deepening of purpose, a new seriousness, a new resolve to do the appointed task—unaccompanied though it be by the whole-hearted loyalty and devotion. The first chapter of the history of the college in the Great War is a glorious one. We may rest assured that subsequent ones will not be less so.

OPEN AIR PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

(Continued from page 5.)

him and he impairs your usefulness. Help him to help himself.

The speaker said that the Liberty Loan drives, the Red Cross work, the Y. M. C. A. tasks, and the thrift savings, were a splendid aid, but they were not a substitute for the great work at the front. The only thing that would win the war was the fighting strength of the men at the front. Anything else was not a substitute, but a supplemen to it. Posters reading "food will win the war" and "they will win the war" were misleading.

"Translate hope and words into action. Do this from now on. No man here should feel contented unless he does everything to put his strength back of the men at the front. Our business is to win the war. Begin now," Colonel Roosevelt concluded.

PHI BETA KAPPA

Saturday morning at 9:30 the Phi Beta Kappa Society held its annual meeting. The following men were elected as members: Henry S. Beers, '18, Evald L. Skau, '19, Frederick G. Vogel, '19, Harry W. Valentine, '19, Thos. K. James, '18, Abraham M. Silverman, '18, Meyer Gurian, '18. Before the election took place the constitution of the chapter had to be changed. It was necessary to allow the members of the faculty to vote. It is extremely interesting to note that no undergraduate members of Phi Beta Kappa were present to do so. All had enlisted.

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ALUMNI PRESENT DURING

COMMENCEMENT.

The following names are those of alumni who were known to be present some time during Commencement. This does not include all, but as many as registered, or who were seen by "The Tripod."

1861—William S. Cogswell.
1882—Rev. J. McCook, B.D., LL.D.
1876—Rev. S. Bryant, Geo. L. Cooke.
1878—Rev. Frederick W. Herriman, D.D.
1876—Rev. Oliver H. Rafferty, D.D.
1876—Hon. Joseph Buffington, LL.D., Hon. William E. Curtis, LL.D.
1877—William C. Skinner.
1877—William G. Mathe.
1880—Rev. Loren Webster, L. H. D., Frank L. Wilcox.
1882—Geoge D. Howell.
1884—Frank E. Johnson, Hon. Lawson Purdy, L.L.D.
1885—Robert Thorpe.
1886—George E. Beers.
1890—Col. William E. A. Bulkeley.
1894—Edwin S. Allen.
1895—Samuel Ferguson, John F. Forward, DeForest Hicks, Shiras Morris.
1899—Frederick S. Bacon.
1901—James A. Wales, Francis E. Burt, Peck, Augustus S. Wynkoop.
1902—Karl P. Morbs.
1903—Jarvis McA. Johnson, Henry L. G. Meyer.
1905—Benedict D. Flynn, Rev. Carlos E. Jones, Burdette C. Maercklein.
1906—Henry G. Barbouir, M.D., Owen Morgan.
1908—Horace B. Olmsted, Ralph R. Wolfe.
1910—John R. Cook, Jr., Arch N. Knowlton.
1912—William A. Bird, IV, Alfred E. Pulford, Raymond H. Segur.
1913—Chester D. Ward, Ulric Thompson, Jr.
1916—Frank J. Achats, Donald C. McCarthy.

ALUMNI HEADQUARTERS.

During Commencement rooms were furnished and placed at the disposal of the alumni at J. Jarvis. The rooms were tastefully fitted up, and everything was done by Mr. Johnson to make any of the "grads", who dropped in, feel at home. "The Tripod," "The Ivy", all sorts of literature pertaining to college activities, and periodicals, were placed at the disposal of the alumni. Many of the rooms were used a great deal and many of the alumni took advantage of this excellent opportunity to gather together and chat over times gone by.

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