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, erect 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 unsullied 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, Kueck, Carlison, and Hampson.

Medical corps—Astall, Buffington, Jackson, Ives and Mulden.

Field artillery—Toll and Parsons.

Aviation—Phillips, Murray, Wright and Harding.

Coast artillery—Smyth.

Infantry—Stuart, Joyce, Aldrich.

Cohen, Blease and Reiner.

Plattsburgh—Robertson.

Signal corps—Griffith.

Balloon school—Hine.

Quartermaster corps—Shulties.


(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, dabbled 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 realizes 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 without 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.)
sports. However, you have done much for us and we extend to you our thanks—greetings.

Alumni of this college in whose names we are glad that you have returned to make jolly with us—greetings.

You, also, in companions in college, who are following us in Stein, come seniors—greet you.

jolly with us—greetings.

the winners of the prizes and the holder &

here. I now greet all of you who worthy fathers, most dear mothers,

bearing with of Guilford.

Julian Muller.

tee of award,

'19;

ars-Frederick George Vogel, '19;


Martin Brown Robertson, Connecticut.

Bachelors of Science.

Walter Bjorn, Connecticut, with honors in mathematics.

Thomas Kelley James, Connecticut, with honors in history.

Mary Cook, New York.

Cho-Chun Huang, Hong Kong, China.

Judson William Markham, Connecticut.


The degree of bachelor of arts "ad­ eundum" was conferred upon Lieu­ tenant Frank Joseph Achats, of East Hartford, formerly of the class of 1916, and who last week was gradu­ ated from West Point.

Masters' degrees were conferred in course as follows:

• Masters of Art.


James Madison Love Cokeley, Ohio, of the class of 1917.

Earle Winthrop Darrow, Connecticut, B.D. 1908, Newton Theological Seminary.

Master of Science.

Charles Byron Spofford, Jr., New Hampshire, of the class of 1917.

Abraham M. Silverman delivered the valedictory. This was followed by the chief event of the day—the address of George Wharton Pepper, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia. His address follows:

"It is great to be graduating at this time. There have been times when it was hard for the college student to realize that he could count for much. There were so many young lawyers clamoring for clients—so many young doctors impotent for patients—so many engineers, archi­ tects, and chemists—so many young men who were financiers from ten to three—and golfers after that. It seemed as if one man more or less could hardly have a particular place in which he was really needed. Things are different now. Every man, every capacity finds many avenues of usefulness opening before him. Without conceit he may feel that he is needed in a dozen differ­ ence capacities far beyond his count. There was a time when the work to which the graduate is called must be well done or he will quickly be written down a fail­ ure. To-day we know there are such sub-standard performances will be accepted. So the graduate has the double incentive of not buck­ enownking opportunities and the rigid requirement that the work must be well done, if he is to avail himself of any.

This is a healthy condition of things. Each man is made to under­ stand his value. Nobody is left to lie idle because of any of his defects.

The value of the individual is seen to depend upon his readiness to tackle the work that needs him most; rather than that he should do much. All this is in sharp contrast with the condition of things to which we had grown accustomed. Not long since the best students were perfectly vague respecting the life-work they were to choose and extremely indefinite about the principles which were to govern their choice. The suggestion that a young man should look for the hardest job most useful to his country was a sur­ prising one, for the author and publisher would have hesitated to make. Today such a suggestion is scarcely worth making. Certainly Trinity men do not need it. Your roll of honor shows that you have long ago accepted it as a matter of course. Doubtless each man in the graduating class is asking himself what is the work he must do and is safe to set about it; and I suppose that in every instance it is a man-sized task and one which promises little pecuniary reward. This rather sudden change in our attitude toward life should make thoughtful people very happy. The young man's assumed right to do as he pleased with his life was rapidly becoming a national menace. The substitution of a sense of accounta­ bility to his country will stand as a lasting credit to the war. Scarcely anything is more satisfying than to note on every hand the way in which the old captivity is lost and the new spirit is characteristic of American youths.

We recognize now that in time past we carried the optional system in education until beyond alarm ex­ tent. One wonders now why it was not clear to everybody that youthful caprice was an unsound foundation for the establish­ ment of any intellectual or personal character. Higher education tended to degene­ rate into a kind of intellectual joy­ ride which was likely to land all of us on the street sooner or later even before the war we began to come to our senses. The same and wholesome influence of smaller institutions like ours has had its effect and is to be continued from now on. And the reform and now it is certain to be a long time before we err again by en­ couraging youthful development along lines of least resistance.

The evils of our former attitude toward life manifested themselves in many ways. In time past young men regarded public service from the optional standpoint and a reality to be prospect of rapid advancement with a minimum of effort and a max­ imum of pull, they were willing to accept it if they liked their titles. Otherwise they stood aloof from politics as a dirty business at best and felt no sense of responsibil­ ity to their fellow citizens. One felt with confidence that from this time on the youth of America will regard public service as making upon them a claim heretofore mini­ mized. Young men are having an im­ pressive lesson in the terrible conse­quences of public indifference to great national responsibilities. The are themselves part of our creditable, though belated effort, to make up for decades of neglect of the army and navy and for our previous refu­ sal to believe that we might some day share the common fate. It is of course true that our present condi­ tion is due in no small measure to our national failure to heed the warnings of General Wood as England refused to listen to Lord Roberts. But it was not our intention to criticize our public men for what they then omitted to do, we may at least hold them strictly accountable for the experiences through which they and we are passing. It is, for example, no longer necessary to treat as debatable the value in education of a reason­ able amount of universal military training, conducted under democratic conditions. It is the one sure an­ ti- to the poison of individualism—that greatest menace to the permanence of a democratic state.

For every youth of our acquaintance who is harnessed by the process we each of us know ninety-nine whose transformation is little short of miraculous. Under our very eyes the boy who had been converted into a kind of mongrel pup. This is a healthy condition of things to which we must adjust. We will have shown himself incapable of estimat­ ing the value of the process which under his very eyes is converting into a litter of mongrel pups.

I am not overlooking the potent fact that military equipment at the disposal of an autocrat may be a terrible instrument of tyranny. The same thing may happen with the equipment of education, or religion. Self-war­ shipping autocracy defiles whatever it touches. But it is a sad fail­ ing in us to think that this is really the conclusion that military preparedness is dangerous to a democratic state. We must not be daunted by the babbage of the armament makers; we must use them at the things themselves. The qualities which will enable our young men to win this war are not a sepa­ rate thing; they are the qualities which when the Kaiser runs amuck. They are the same qualities needed for good citizenship and the effective prosecution of peaceful callings. Or
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 was 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 should adopt toward the enlisted man the attitude which military etiquette demands. But he should never think of himself as belonging to a superior caste or regard the men under him otherwise than as brothers. It is an easy thing for a young officer to bring discredit upon the service and arouse bitter resentment among civilians by interpreting his rank in terms of uniform and swagger. Mercury made the caduceus an honorable symbol. Her­cules is known by his club. I seri­ously doubt whether the swagger stick will live in history as the sym­bol of anything worth preserving.

In what I have just said it is im­plied that democracy is not merely a form of government but a state of mind; and it is idle to prattle about fighting for democracy if we are not ourselves the embodiment of its first principles.

Government officials of the party in power are under tremendous tempta­tion in this respect. It is easy to think of oneself as an apostle of dem­ocracy and yet make an arbitrary use of the more than autocratic pow­er which war conditions confer. Two illustrations will make the meaning clear.

There has probably never been a time when the press of the country has been so completely under gov­ernment control. Just talk privately with newspaper men if you want to understand the situation. Under such circumstances it must be a great temptation to a department head to feed out to the public half-truths in regard to the progress of our war preparations and thus to create an impression more favorable than the facts warrant. Any official who yields to this temptation is writing himself down as an enemy of true democracy, and, as the witty French­man said of Napoleon’s murder of the Duke d’Enghien—this sort of thing is worse than a crime: it is a blunder. For if the American people were to find that they had been fed up with silly optimism the most terrifying situation in all his­tory, they would be apt to rise in their wrath and crush the man guilty of such a lack of intellectual serious­ness. If we are to fight valiantly for democracy, treat us in accordance with the principles of democracy. Give us the facts and trust to us to act upon them like wise men. Or else, treat us like children—and stop vilifying the Kaiser.

Another fundamental principle of democracy is that ability must be utilized wherever it is found. The justification for the rule of the peo­ple is that each man among the people is sure to have his special genius used in the service of his fellows.

The principle is of general appli­cation. It requires that a citizen of conspicuous ability, of commanding personality, and of extraordinary ex­perience should, in a great national emergency, be used in the service of the state. It is not for a handful of government officials to sit in judg­ment on his qualifications. The peo­ple are the judges. If they know him and trust him, then he must be used—or else this is but an imperfect democracy.

If, when a democratic state is at war, there is a man possessing in marked degree the qualities that make the soldier and the experience and training that fit for command, if the people trust him, and he has justified their trust, if the Congress has honored him, and allies are calling for him, then he must be given responsible command or Washington ceases to be distinguishable from Ber­lin. If it were to turn out that the command of his division had been denied to such a man because another general (Pershing) doesn’t want him around or because a cabinet officer (Mr. Baker) is unable to estimate him at his true worth, then one of two things will be true—either that the bottom is dropping out of Amer­i­can democracy or else that sooner or later the American people will insist upon having the services of Leonard Wood.

My friends, I have listened to a good many Commencement addresses in the course of my pilgrimage—or, rather, I have been present at the delivery of a good many of them. Almost always the principal impres­sion made upon me of the speaker was his failure to realize that the audience would be lenient with him if he stopped talking. In spite of the no doubt insatiable desire of Trinity men to be harangued at great length, you will perhaps permit me here to bring my remarks to a close.

I have pointed out to you too great­ness of the opportunity which each of you enjoys. I have expressed my confidence that each of you is ready to tackle the hardest job of which your country stands in need. I have exhorted you not merely to talk de­mocracy—not merely to fight for it as so many of your own classmates and other Trinity men are doing—but yourselves to become the em­bodiment of its principles and to in­sist that our public men shall do the like. For—

‘No man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself; for whether we live, we live unto the Lord, or whether we die, we die unto the Lord—whether we live therefore or die, we are the Lord’s!’

When Dr. Pepper had concluded his splendid speech, the conferring of honorary degrees followed.

Bachelor of Music, William Butler Davis of Middletown; Masters of Arts, Nathaniel Horton Batchelder of Windsor, Meigs Wharton Whaples of Hartford; Doctors of Science, Rus­sell Jordan Coles, Danville, Va., George Shiras, 3d, of Washington, D. C., Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Doctor of Canonical Law, George Wharton Pepper of Philadel­phia; Doctors of Laws, John Pierpont Morgan of New York, Charles Lath-
CLASS DAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

Grime referred to the history as a war in which Confederates were fought to an end by the singing of the Doxology and the saying of the Benediction.

1823 HOLDS DINNER.

More than 200 alumni, representing a period covering more than fifty years, gathered at the Hartford Club Saturday night to attend the annual banquet of the "class of 1823." This "class," named for the year in which Trinity was founded, is composed of all alumni present for Commencement Week and whose classes are not holding individual banquets. There were none of the latter this year, on account of the inroads of war, and the 1823 banquet was therefore of unusual importance. William S. Cogswell of Jamaica, N. Y., presided and Vice President Babbitt of New York City was toastmaster. All speeches were informal, and the chief business of everyone was enjoyment.

Trinity classes were present from 1915. At graduation each of these classes numbered nearly fifty.

ALUMNI MEETING.

At a meeting of the alumni in Alumni Hall at 12 o'clock, Dr. Luther spoke to his old "boys," telling them that their hardships through which they had been and, what concerned them more, the outlook on the next year. Secretary Johnson of the alumni gave an informal report of the college activities.

A luncheon for the trustees, alumni and friends of the college was held in the afternoon. The so-called 'Greek IV' luncheon was the formal assembly of those vitally interested in the college. The speakers were Dr. Luther, for the faculty, Major Wilcox, for the alumni, and Henry S. Beers, for the undergraduates.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. Sabbath will probably give Greek IV next fall. The course consists of The Life of the Greeks, with a brief sketch of Greek Archaeology, Lectures, with required readings, and two short theses.

Dr. Perkins will give a course in Radio-Telegraphy lasting throughout the year. The requirements for the course are Physics 1 or Physics at admission. In the first term there will be lectures and laboratory work in order to become practically adapted to the need of a wireless operator. The second term work will consist of lectures and laboratory work in the theory and practice of radio-telegraphy, including buzzers, coils, and measurements.

OPEN AIR PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

(Continued from page 1.)

brought the struggle from war-torn France and England to his audience. For he told his hearers that the conflict was not longer 9,000 miles away, but only seven "little airs" had brought it almost in the three-mile limit.

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt to Colonel Roosevelt 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 had declared that "all out-of-doors" was the only room large enough for the hearers of Colonel Roosevelt. He continued:

"I present the first citizen, statesman, soldier, philosopher, and friend of America: for seven years its president, always its staunch lover.

Perhaps the most remarkable factor in Colonel Roosevelt's speech was its comprehension of his hearers' interests. Colonel Roosevelt's speech was so well over an hour, but seemed scarcely a third of that time. The applause came with a frequency and an unexpectedity.

In his first claim, President Luther said that he had found the mass of his audience, saying:

"My sympathies were with the so-called Dred Scott Decision. Northern Democrats had accustomed themselves to accepting and even apologizing for the action of Southern States, but when that decision came they began to cry out in numbers: 'You may keep your slave, and I will keep mine, but you can, I'll be blessed if I can't catch them for you, when they escape.'

Again, along this same line. A man of course made a physical attack upon Mr. Senator Sumner, utilizing in the very manner of it those laws of fair play which are as compelling as they are intangible, being a part of the unwritten law of the culture of mind and spirit, that his college was one of cultural achievement, and that a true conception of the created democracy, as delineating, not levelling down, but levelling upward. The achievements of culture were not without to the money return, but with regard to the development of the services of the best in men. The word culture had been discredited, but it would outlast Germany. (Long applause.) President Luther had absolute opportunity to the culture of the soul. With this had joined lofty achievements of the intellect; his culture and his words he had translated into this:

"I have been accused of a certain semblance of liking to preach," said the Colonel. Then he added: "I do; and you will find that shall from King's College: 11-".

Here he stepped to the Bible from which Bishop Acheson had read the Lesson Prepared in this manner: * * *--let he not girdle on his armor or boast himself as he that putteth it off."

The preacher expounded the text, proving that the time of arm-
THE TRIPOD

5

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 of the Pershing men, was Ben-Hadad, his opinion. Colonel Roosevelt argued for the translation of the day of Ben-Hadad to our own time. He said that when Dr. Luther said a thing he meant it and did it. "I ask that our people act on that principle. Let them do their own living rampart, as they have done their own in the past."

He went on to refer to his cousin, Colonel Ben-Hadad, his opinion. Colonel Roosevelt paid particular tribute to the heroes of that conflict and the survivors who were present. He said that in the fall we at the next. Let us not deceive ourselves or the valor of the Pershing men. Our boys on the other side are giving their blood and their blood en­nobles all of us. They have done a thing."

Next let us not deceive ourselves with an idea that our duty is done. We have only just begun. (Long applause.) He said that he had gone into the war, no self-respecting American official was foreigner in the face. (Applause.) Our allies have shielded our soft, unhardened bodies while we were hardening our muscles."

The expansive type who tried to "boast" the boasting lessened and the real men of the Civil War began to re­place the boasters. Colonel Roose­velt paid particular tribute to the heroes of that conflict and the survivors who were present. He said that before men had fought there under two flags, fight­ing for the right as each side saw it. He said that what was said was represented by what had been done.

"No one remembers with plea­sure," the orator said, "the talkers with an opinion, as the Rib­bord speech. That speech had been only possible because men had sac­rificed their lives for it."

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On Sunday evening at 7.45, Evening Prayer was read by the Chaplain in the Baccalaureate Sermon delivered by Dr. Karl Reiland, '97, rector of St. George's Church, New York City. The service was preceded by the cross and the national and state flags, entered the church, singing the processional hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy!"]

Dr. Reiland took, as the text, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" He said that, early in the war, the issues that brought it about seemed obscure. Many people did not know where they stood intellectually and sentimentally, but they soon discerned that the incident of the day was, in fact, the cause of the war. At first there was haziness and uncertainty even among trained diplomats.

"...the whole thing was smashed," said Dr. Reiland. The revelations of Lichnowsky and other disclosures, equally startling, were a great demand at a time like this. The man who can imagine a world that professes to follow Jesus can unite now to put their best efforts into the struggle.

"After reading a good deal of what Prussianism means, we have written and taught their people for the past forty years, we can sum it up as follows: 'Human nature being what it is, man is capable of living in peace and slavery together,' says, 'You all don't know how to make war. We make war, not against armies, but against whole peoples. We tear down the framework of the forces of our whole nation, moral, intellectual, spiritual. We lie when we know we are lying. We tear up treaties. We spread panic among the helpless to destroy the morale of those behind the lines. We make light of idealism and spiritualit-y.' Prussianism means a return to the brute in us, to the cruel nature of it at its worst. It dismisses love, compassion, pity as silly sentiment and ill-suited to the needs of the hour. And the Germans, as the Frenchman, were for testing against the enslavement of Belgium, you are guilty of silly sentiment and flabby emotionalism."

"Cease to be a fool and return to your German ideals of the past to show that these ideas have been taught to the German people for a long time before the war. Frederick the Great, said, "When we make treaties with other powers, if we remember that we are Christians we are undone." General Von Moltke said, "Peace is a dream, and peace will be with us, when Man's noblest virtues are brought out in war."

"Can't we afford to lose anything in the world rather than our souls? Are we ready to say, 'Human nature being what it is, man is a fighting animal'? Must we not stand ready 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. We were ready to fight through the land like a fiery and consuming flame. People would not endure it, that a little boat displaying the Stars and Stripes, on the deck of which there were only a few supplies to a garrison, should be fired upon. And even more - they were angry when the Flag was fired upon..." the old" men, then, put all their shirts and shoes to a garrison, should be fired upon. And even more - they were angry when the Flag was fired upon..."

"We are a matter-of-fact people. But even a very commonplace, matter-of-fact man grows red and pale in the face of that question, and young men to undo that mischief. It was a beautiful day designed to do away with the Great Divide. These virile young men, who would have considered voting for anything as it seemed to them to be for their country, were now lined up definitely against their staunchest allies. They had not been over-sensitive about the war; they had而非; we know that to be free men themselves and they believed that even abolitionists had a right to say that others were substantially like them, and to have their grievances redressed.

And how about Union? For this War is constantly referred to as the Union. Webster's elo-quent words, "Liberty and Union, now and forever," were in my impression that the man the least degree prepared for it, but everywhere the drums began to beat and the fifes to scamper, and men to march to the drumbeat.

Well I recall one alyne scene where the strong young men of a Presbyteri an flock had come together at the request of their pastor to listen to an address, and I was one of the listeners.

What kind of a war was it? I ex-pected it to be very long. As the first company from my town left, there were little boys skipping stones into the Ohio River and I re-called the words of the old" men, 'whenever you have a word about the Army, do it anywhere, and the war was on.' What kind of a war was it? I ex-pected it to be very long. As the first company from my town left, there were little boys skipping stones into the Ohio River and I re-call the words of the old men, 'whenever you have a word about the Army, do it anywhere, and the war was on.'

To date three Trippod men have given their lives for their country in this titanic struggle—Robert, Glenney, '04, Paul H. Baer, '20, and James Palache, '17.

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

Glenney was a member of the Phi- Gamma Delta fraternity and a stu­dent of German. After the close of the Boer War, the possibilities that were offered in Af­rica attracted him and he went there. He engaged in railroad construction and later became a member of the police department in South Africa. When war was declared in 1914, he enlisted in the English service and served through the South African campaign. He was transferred to England, and, after a short stay in that country, went to France where he saw active service. In the big drive that was made in September, he was killed and it was, while in action, that he received the wounds that resulted in his death.

On March 12, Paul Howell Baer, '20, left college and entered the Coast Artillery of the United States Army. He was sent to Fort Blumom, where he was trained for the field and after being a soldier of our country for seven days. Truly Dr. Luther has said of him, "He gave his life to his country, though it was not his happy fate to be killed in battle."

Lieutenant James Palache, '17, the third Trippod man to die, and the second Hartford officer to give up his life in the war, was engaged in fighting against the armies of Ger­many, was killed in "No Man's Land" about May 1. The Associated Press correspondent of the Hartford Courant, a neighbor town, for his bravery during the severe fighting in Picardy. The lieutenant was sent out with a work­ing party of Defenders of Germany, according to a dispatch. Although mortally wounded, he con­tinued to fight with his hands and strangled a German. In so doing he encouraged and inspired his men and so saved his command."

Palache was born in Berkeley, Cal., the son of one of his prepa­ratory education. Soon after the family moved to Connecticut. He entered Trinity in the fall of 1913. He remained at college a year. Dur­ing that time he made many friends and was known as one of the most popular man in his class. He was a member of the I. K. A. Chapter (Sailor Club) and the Skull and Bones. Palache entered Harvard and re­mained there until his junior year, when he left to attend the first Plattsburgh camp. He was at the second school also for special instruc­tion and then, because of efficiency, was assigned to the regular army. Last January he went to Fort Hamilton and it was with Company E of the Eight­eenth Teutons that he served at the time of his death."

(Continued on page 7)
feeling, although as I look back, far less for one side than for 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 a member of the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston 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—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 and in the tones of his voice, 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 substantial accuracy. It is a libel of course, and the only thing that surprises one is its complete gratuitousness. For why should Germany have felt it necessary to find precedent in support of any measure of cruelty decreed by barbarity?"

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, from memory but I think with substantial accuracy. It is a libel of course, and the only thing that surprises one is its complete gratuitousness. For why should Germany have felt it necessary to find precedent in support of any measure of cruelty decreed by barbarity?"

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 plowing, 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 approaching 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, elbow 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 infrequent, 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 particular 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 commensurate with those of the Civil War. And to do that would require an army of twelve million men with all that goes with it.

Are you equal to that? I know you are."

At the close of Dr. McCook's address, President Luther awarded T's to the following men: track, Goldstein, captain, Harry W. Nordstrom, ridge, manager; football, Harry W. Nordstrom (captain), John Rotteneyer, Arlan on one season, S. R. Jackson, Philip Ramsey, Edward Hyland and McGuffey (manager). The Rev. Edward S. Travers, '98, Rothens of Pittsburgh, Pa., then spoke very forcibly, taking as his subject, "The Spanish-American War."

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 conscious 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 suffered and sacrificed and who out of their suffering and sacrifice could portray it 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 each state.

My part in that war was simply that of a buck private in the rear rank. However important and necessary such individuals are this hardly qualifies me to speak on the theme. I stand in the presence of an older generation of which Dr. McCook has just spoken, frequently, 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-draped chairs, that humility grows deeper and more profound, for they speak of the sacrifices to which a younger generation which is struggling with a monster more hideous than man hitherto has been able to know, and the seriousness of the free peoples of the world.

Certainly we of '98 are surrounded with a great cloud of heroes of an older age, of a past that we have lost to view. What is more, we veterans 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 battlefield. We may not know the duties of today, we may be 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 us to look back on the period of our lives. Yet the American-Spanish War is a part in our history, a fact to our eternal credit. If our 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 oblivious knights of freedom irrespective of the age in (Continued on page 9.)
AN HONOR DESERVED.

When Trinity conferred on Theodore Roosevelt the degree of doctor of laws in 1890, Mr. C. C. Van Wert, in his address, said, "few other men have received from institutions in various countries in this country and elsewhere. Our college has never been more conscious of the great work it is doing. It is beloved by those who have received its benefits, by those who have served it as professors, and by those who have served it as students. We are proud of the work we have done, and we are proud of the work we are doing." Mr. C. C. Van Wert was one of the foremost leaders in the world of education, and he was a true gentleman, a scholar, and a man of letters.

It is with extreme sorrow that "The Tripod" announces the death of William Ridgely Leaken, a prominent member of the class of 1880. Mr. Leaken was closely identified with the degree of master of arts and was a member of the I. K. A. (Sigma) Chapter of Delta Phi.

Mr. Leaken completed his legal training in the offices of Chisholm & Erwin, and a year later was admitted to the bar. His practice was associated with this firm in the practice of law, but in 1890 continued his practice alone. Because of his political influence, Mr. Leaken was recognized at the bar, not only in the city of his adoption, but throughout the state. In 1897 he received the thanks of the city for his assistance in the reorganization of the southern district of Georgia, filling this post for a period of seven years. In 1904 he was made a charter member and one-time historian of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Leaken was an expert in the commercial world of Savannah, the shipping interests being particularly appreciative of his services.

Mr. Leaken is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and was a student of the University of Leipzig. He was a charter member and one-time member of the Phi Delta Phi Society, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Mr. Leaken was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1900, and seven years later was a Representative from Georgia.

As an all-round athlete he excelled in the game of football, and was an expert in the game of tennis. He was a charter member and one-time member of the Phi Delta Phi Society, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Mr. Leaken was a charter member and one-time member of the Phi Delta Phi Society, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Boston, Mass., June 5, 1918.

To "The Tripod": The enclosed clipping from the "Boston Herald" of June 6, would, I think, be of interest to the other Trinity men, because in my day Daniel Pratt was a great character—well known to every student of the New England colleges. In addition to this my contribution gives a quotation of Judge Joseph Bingham's (New York) speech to President Pynchon. While I have signed only my R. L. W. to the "Herald" letter, I have no objections to your using the part of the letter that I have quoted, and I hope you will print the remainder. I am, sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. WINKLEY, '79.

Praet Triumphans.

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 the scandalous and seamy side of the world, the philosophical teachings of Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler. It is dangerous to make such holiday excursions into the past, 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 wakens us from the reverie.

It seems that the temerity and experience of youth once tempted me into an argument with Daniel Pratt. That I was worsted is apparent from these words in his summing up: "Young man, you cannot differentiate between the real face of the moon, a parabolic curve, and a parabolopellon." "Retreat, retreat and take off your hat, make room, I say, for the great Daniel Pratt." As I contemplated the record I showed, I flinched in the realization that incisive inquiritive and stinging defeat was about to seek joy elsewhere when my weather eye rested on a slip of paper with a note from him that he had flinned young Daniel one day. "How did Dr. Pynchon, your learned president and professor of chemistry, happen to approve of such a lascivious mixture of money? He is simple in his tastes and economical in his administration." "Well, Daniel," I replied, "it came about like this. I sank a dollar in a most remarkable illustration of your own doctrine about the influence of poetry. The boys had become so disgusted with the drudgery of the old equipment, that the poet of the senior class composed and posted on the bulletin board the following eloquent appeal: 'Attainhim, Tom Pynchon, plaze do be more thrify, Kum, stir up your acids and fix the old fifty.'"

This so penetrated the cavity where Daniel kept his mind that he smilingly locked arms with me, led me to the gymnasium and insisted on my�ing—and without 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. F. Ingersoll, '83, United States Senator 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 we had an almost cold—days, with wonderful nights. This is now the hot season. Thermometer over 90 every day. The heat is closer, and the nights more sultry and fever comes easily. We are all affected by the climate. The English, who have been in India, stand it better than the Americans. My 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 all accept 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 Siamese are, in my mind, the best in the world—well-trained, loyal, honest; wages $8 to $15 per month, and servants board themselves. A chauffeur gets $15 a month. 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 the legation. 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 brass buttons. Bangkok 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 flowers in the windows, and expect the priests to recite the teachings of Buddha. The Siamese never kill any creature—not even a fly. Courtesy is a part of their religion."

GEORGE PRATT INGERSOLL.
Theodore Roosevelt, Harvard, '86, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born in New York, October 27, 1858, son of Theodora and Martha (Butler) 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 New York and New Jersey 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, Ohio, 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 Cleveland Board of Trade, 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 Board of Trustees of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, and was president of the National Conservation Congress. Mr. Pack was an authority on economic and political matters and was closely connected with Dr. H. A. Garfield, now federal fuel administrator. When the battle of the conservation of wood, 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.
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THE TRIPOD

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

(Continued from page 6)

to lose everything we have rather than to lose our souls in this manner.

In the future Christianity will not have to be bolstered up by any study of apologetics. It must come
to be recognized as an economic necessity for the preservation of the spiritual forces in the world.

"The Prussian power today is undone before the tribunal of Christ. We have our choice between
Germany and Jesus Christ. Until you think of it that way and damn the world, you won't lose. The Prussian
got the point of the war. We do not want a mere military victory. Unless we maintain a proper moral
and spiritual poise at the conclusion of the war and through the period of reconstruction, we may lose the
war, even if we get a military victory. We have got to deliver all the sacrifice of precious lives shall
not have been in vain.

"God make us meet for this occasion. Speed our feet to service.
Fire our hearts to seize the lowly tasks that make noble men. Mole
mote our mouths in sorrow, and make clean our lips in song. Make us in
purpose, steel in pity, dew. Now onward, countrymen. At last, at
last, under the prospering skies. To
the breach, to the break, for Freedom and Mankind!"

At the close of his sermon, Dr.
Reiland told the members of the graduating class that the coming
thing into great times. "You are go-
ing to live in a world that never was before," he said. "Any man who
gets an education is a privileged character, and the rest of the world has a
right to look to him. Let's show the Prussian that we believe in human nature, and that we aren't
ashamed of Jesus Christ."

BENT, '15, MARRIED.

The wedding of Miss Flora E.
Kendall of this city to Ralph Halm
Ville, Va., is the president at 9:30 a.
m., Saturday, in Trinity College
Chapel. The Rev. F. S. Luther,
president of the college, officiated.
Miss Kendall is the daughter of the
late E. A. V. Kendall. She was
attended by her cousin, Mrs. Thomas
Plummer; Harold Carey of East
Hartford was the best man.

Mr. Bent is a graduate of Trinity,
class of 1915, and a member of the Alpha Chi Fraternity. He
received his master of arts degree
in 1917. At present he is professor of
English at Mohoegian Military
Academy.

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 soul,
But for all men he died.
And where he rests there shines the
Light
Of Jesus crucified.
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 consideration of the relation of our colleges to the education of the kind and quality needed. Much to the surprise of many, it was found that 85 per cent. of war officers were 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 ensure 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, in 1917, the 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 education, as in that case, it is impossible to limit training to those officers who have had a good high school training, but who have not confined their studies to the line generally known as the professions.

For the last year, the college campus has presented a martial appearance, and the novelty of this branch of college life 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, the faculty is in satis- fying the requirements for admission, subjects not heretofore in the list of admission subjects. This action is taken in order to admit students who have had a good high school training, but who have not confined their studies to the line generally known as the professions. The college faculty has no notion of lowering the standard of admitting persons not qualified to do work of college grade. It therefore recom- mends 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 extensive enrollments, 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 fixed curriculum. The aim of the faculty is to create a liberal and cultural life and to guard against undue specialization under the new conditions, a student desiring practical training in the government service, may devote practically his entire time to chemistry and to such allied subjects as may be necessary for adequate prepara- tion for his work.

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The course of study leading to the degree of LL.B. extends over a period of three years. Students who have pursued one or two years in a law office are recommended for admission to the junior year, the college as to this point, required that a student pursue one or two years in a law office. The course of study leading to the degree of LL.B. extends over a period of three years. Students who have pursued one or two years in a law office are recommended for admission to the junior year, the college as to this point, required that a student pursue one or two years in a law office.

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

Since this condition prevails, no 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 of 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 ura1ly a boy with red blood and a loyal heart burned to get into the fight, but the highest patriotism demands that a nation subordinate his personal de- sires and impulses to considerations of national welfare. It is clear, then, that duty requires young men to re- main at their studies, and that society, in the 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 his sons in this war and in other wars. Over one-quarter of her alumni body are in the military or navy, and fifty per cent. of her soldiers are commissioned officers. Over seventy per cent. of the students enrolled in the service, and during the last two years, are in the service. Truly a wonder- ful 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 may be so— to take the place of those who have paid the last full measure of devotion.

Trinity College is not a military institution—nor is this a martial people,—but now that the supreme need is for a trained and disciplined soldierly, she is devoting herself to that end, she can do with this devotion than she has been accustomed to lavish on her appointed task of educating men for the manifold ac- tivities of a peaceful college life, as individuals, to those who have paid the last full measure of devotion.

Colleges sing.

At 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon the undergraduate and alumni gathered in the Union and sung several of the Trinity songs. With Robert G. S. Beers who directed the piano, many of the old college favorites were sung, including, "There's a College on the Hill," "Good-bye Wesleyan," "Lord Help the Man," "God Bless America," and "Nestled in the Elms." The alumni were greatly pleased with the new two songs, composed by Harry Nordinstrom, '10, especially the one entitled, "Play the Game."
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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
registered, or who were seen by
"The Tripod."

1861—William S. Cogswell.
1885—Rev. J. McCoek, D.D., LL.D.
1874—Rev. S. Bryant, Geo. L. Cooke.
1872—Rev. Frederick W. Harriman, D.D.
1872—Rev. Oliver H. Raftery, D.D.
1870—Hon. Joseph Buffington, LL.D., Hon. William E. Curtis, LL.D.
1872—William C. Skinner.
1877—William G. Mathe.
1880—Rev. Loren Webster, L. H. D., Frank L. Wilcox.
1882—George D. Howell.
1884—Frank E. Johnson, Hon. Lawson
Purdy, L.L.D.
1885—Robert Thorpe.
1886—George E. Beers.
1887—Louis W. Downes, John P.
Elton, William S. Hubbard, M.D.,
William F. Morgan.
1889—Rev. Prof. Frederick F. Kra­
mer, Ph.D., Robert H. Schutz,
Ruel C. Tuttle.
1890—Col. William E. A. Bulkeley.
1897—Irenus K. Hamilton, Jr., Fred­
ward C. Hazelton.
1892—T. Welles Goodridge, Charles
A. Johnson, Isaac D. Russell.
1893—Charles C. Barton, Jr., Robert
P. Findley, John C. Bulkeley, L.
Averyl Carter, William F. Col­
lins, William E. Conklin, Rev.
Ellis B. Dean, George D. Hartlcy,
Louis D. Hubbard, Rev. Samuel
H. Jobe, Charles A. Lewis, Luke
V. Lockwood, Benjamin W. Mor­
ris, Jr., Rev. William P. Miles,
Rev. Reginald Pearce, Rev. Rich­
ard H. Woffenden.
1894—Edwin S. Allen.
1895—Samuel Ferguson, John F. For­
ward, DeForest Hicks, Shissors
Morriss.
1897—Prof. Joseph D. Flynn, Rev.
Karl Rislund.
1898—Henry J. Blakeslee, Woolseh
McA. Johnson, Rev. James W.
Lord, Rev. Edward S. Travers,
Edward F. Waterman, Charles G.
Woodward.
1899—Frederick S. Bacon.
1900—Frank T. Baldwin, Luther H.
Bulkeley, Frederick W. Prince,
David L. Schwartz, Jr. Rev. Grenville H.
Sherwood.
1901—James A. Wales, Francis E.
Freeman, AugusP. T. Wynkoop.
1902—Karl P. Morha.
1903—Jarvis McA. Johnson, Henry L.
G. Meyer.
1905—Benedict D. Flynn, Rev. Carlos
E. Jones, Burdette C. Maeserklein.
1906—Henry G. Barbour, M.D., Owen
Morgan.
1908—Horace B. Olmsted, Ralph R.
Wolfe.
1909—Rev. Paul H. Barbour, Paul
McM. Butterworth, G. Edward El­
well, Jr., Frederick T. Gilbert, Will­
iam J. Hamersley.
1910—John R. Cook, Jr., Archer E.
Knowlton.
1911—James Fortens, Rev. John H.
Rosebroch.
1912—William A. Bird, IV, Alfred E.
Pulford, Raymond H. Segur.
1913—Chester D. Ward, Ulric
Thompson, Jr.
1914—Raymond H. Dexter, Theodore
C. Hudson, Edward J. Meyers.
1915—Ralph B. Bent, Ward E. Duff­
y, William T. Gray, Jr., Louis F.
Jefferson, Stanley A. Merrill, Dal­
as S. Squire.
1916—Frank J. Achats, Donald C.
McCarthy.
1917—Richard S. Barthelmes, John
E. Biercck, Courtney K. Page, Roger D. Ladd, Charles L. Schlier,
George D. Storrs, Ralph W. Storrs, Harry D. Williamson.

ALUMNI HEADQUARTERS.

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of this excellent opportunity to gather
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