PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES

What Is Going On Within Academic Walls

Alumnæ Reunion at College of St. Elizabeth—Interesting Exhibition at House in the Pines—Converse Memorial Library Dedicated at Amherst—Other News.

ON Monday a number of guests were given an opportunity to inspect a remarkable exhibition of handicraft, the work of Miss Melanie M. Muller, head of the art department at the House in the Pines, Norton, Mass.

Miss Muller's skill was displayed in a variety of materials, including leather and Parisian metal work, exquisite lace and some striking work in design.

The outstanding feature was, however, an embroidery done in a revival of a branch of art which was at its height during the period of the great masters, Artists like Titian and Raphael gladly lent their talent to designs for needlework during that time. The design of this remarkable piece of work is a branch of single peonies bending in a faint breeze, which wafts the petals softly toward approaching summer. The blossoms are almost past, yet they have not lost their iridescence. This glow, this lustre is the peculiar and very rare beauty of the medium chosen by Miss Muller for her picture, "The Passing of Spring." It has been possible by the use of 250 shades of silk to reproduce every tint of flower and foliage, not merely as the artist in water color may in flat tones but with all the glowing texture and satiny sheen of the living petals.

Those who marvelled at the modern presentation of mediæval skill were not altogether surprised to learn that 700 hours was consumed in this unique example of art needlework.

Miss Muller's embroidery is now on exhibition at the Art Alliance of America Exhibition Galleries, 10 East Forty-seventh street, New York city.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

The Radcliffe Guild of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., will give its annual open play November 24 and 25. It will present "As You Like It," with Shakespearian setting. The proceeds are to go as usual to the guild scholarship fund. The guild has collected $40 from members of the college to send candy to the Harvard units in France. The work is in charge of Frances Tripp, '20.

Students from all of the Greater Boston colleges attended the intercollegiate socialist meeting held at Radcliffe Wednesday afternoon. The speaker was Mr. Harrimronk and his subject was "The Position of Socialists During and After the War."

COLLEGE OF ST. ELIZABETH.

The twenty-second annual reunion of the alumnæ association was held at the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, N. J., on Saturday, November 3, and was marked by an unusually large attendance. The triennial elections engaged the business meeting and resulted in the choice of the following for the several offices:

Presidents, Mrs. Peter Hauck, Jr., '95A; Mrs. John J. Ryan, AB'05; first vice-presidents, Mrs. Maurice Brill, AB'05; Mrs. Henry O'Reilly, '04A; second vice-presidents, Miss Frederick Schoenberger, AB'05, and Miss Genevieve Murphy, '12A; assistant secretary-treasurer general, Miss Anna Duffy, AB'15; historian, Miss Anne Cecilia Fox, AB'09, AM'11; recording secretary, Miss Elsie Flanigan, AB'16; treasurer, Miss Julia Quinn, AB'13.

The day opened with a mass of requiem for all deceased pupils and their teachers, followed by benediction of the most blessed sacrament.

The banquet was held in Seton dining hall. Toasts were responded to by Mrs. Louise Horgan-Ryan, president of the college club, and co-president of the general alumnæ association. Mrs. Ryan spoke of her work as delegate at large to the convention of Federated Catholic Alumnæ held at Baltimore in November, 1916, giving a very interesting account of her visit among the associated alumnæ. She then turned to the theme proper of her toast, "The Classification of Colleges," and held the closest attention of all present as she discussed the subject in which all are so vitally interested. She received hearty applause at the conclusion of her splendid speech. Mrs. William S. McLaughlin, as toast mistress, next introduced Miss Agnes Genevieve Garrigan, State governor of the federation, and she explained in detail the local work of the association, together with its affiliation with the Home Defense body. Mrs. McLaughlin then read the "events" of the year, evoking much mirth as she revealed the alumnæ items of interest and read the long list of engagements, marriages, births and religious entrants. Since the last meeting November, 1916, four of the alumnæ have joined the cloister ranks, viz.: Miss Hester Sullivan, AB'07 (Sister Catherine Regina), Miss Anna A. Duffy, AB'15, Miss Mary O'Connor, AB'17, and Miss Dorothea Keenan, AB'17. The first three are enrolled among the Convent Station contingent of religious, the last to the sisters of St. Joseph, Rochester. The banquet closed with a plea for the campaign for the new college building and the presentation to the officers of the association of the new alumnæ members, the class of 1918, college and that of 1917, academy.

In the evening a basketball game between the class of 1917 team and the varsity of 1918 gave the visitors, many of whom remained for the week end, an interesting battle scene between the contestants. The result scored 22 to 10 in favor of the varsity, which was gracefully conceded by the '17s. November 5, feast of the college, was celebrated in royal style, a fitting sequel to the festivities which began on alumnæ day proper.

MARYMOUNT.

The Hallowe'en festivities at Marymount, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y., were this year characterized by "war time economy," as the students desire to give as much pecuniary help as is possible to the Red Cross fund.

An intercrass hockey game was played the other day between the juniors and collegians. The former were the victors, the score being 4 to 0.

Following the recommendation of his Eminence Cardinal Farley the students are fervent members of the League of Daily Mass for Peace.

Written tests in all subjects of the curriculum were taken by the students during the last three days of the month of October. Results were very gratifying and average percentages high.

Cinematograph pictures of Marymount commencement, 1917, were shown in the gymnasium recently and much enjoyed by the students. On the same evening some amusing adventures of Douglas Fairbanks added much to the general gayety.

On November 6, in the convent chapel, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Mary A. Butler, in whose memory Marymount School was founded. The celebrant was the Rev. E. Southwell, O. C. C., assisted by the Rev. H. Devlin, O. C. C., as deacon, and by the Rev. F. McCaffrey, O. C. C., as sub-deacon. The student choir sang the sacred music, Requiem, Libera and Pie Jesu by J. Wiegand, and the orchestra played Marche Funebre (op. 35) by Chopin.

The collegiate debating society discussed a very interesting subject on Wednesday last, namely, that the United States will enter upon a new and glorious period of religious and intellectual development after the war.

The rare autumnal beauties of Westchester county are appreciated by the students who make frequent sketching, walking and horseback riding expeditions in the neighborhood.

In order to teach the students to take an interest in every national and domestic problem, especially when such touch moral principle and has relation to the eternal Church of Christ, Marymount is giving a course of instruction in social study. The war is awakening the American girl to the realization of her self-indulgent views. She sees she must not grow up to devote her whole energies to her own concerns, to love only herself and her family; she realizes that she must do her share in making sacrifices for God and country so that the supreme sacrifice of those who have given their lives may be fruitful of result. The practical application of these generalizations is the aim of the social science class.

VERSE WORTH REMEMBERING

THE "OLD OLD SONG."

By Charles Kingsley.

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then, hey, for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down;
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among;
God grant you find one face there
You loved when all was young.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 10.—To save the enormous corn crop grown on the Pennsylvania State College farms more than 100 students to-day volunteered to hold a husking bee. They harvested about 3,500 bushels in eight hours' work. The students were paid five cents a bushel, which is the local rate for corn husking.

Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, the college president, was an enthusiastic participant in the corn saving campaign. He stripped off his coat and worked in the fields with his undergraduate charges. David R. Pheasant of Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon county, a member of the junior class in the school of agriculture, was the high scorer. He husked sixty bushels in eight hours. At midday the stud nts were served a dinner by the college in the stock judging pavilion.

PHILLIPS EXETER

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 10.—On November 17 the Phillips Andover and the Phillips Exeter battalions will meet for the first time in the history of the two oldest New England preparatory schools. When the Andover delegation marches from the station it will be in uniform; and on the football field before the classic game of the year the two companies will go through certain evolutions learned in the course of the spring and fall training. At Andover the drill is compulsory and about five hundred men will take part. At Exeter, however, the training is optional, so a smaller number will form the battalion. Most men at Exeter have chosen some one of the regular forms of athletics such as football, track, baseball, rowing, tennis or golf. But the school will be well represented at the competition.

Progress on the new Thompson Gymnasium has been rapid of late. The chimney for the heating plant is completed, the boilers are in place and much of the tiling about the swimming pool is completed. It is expected that the building will be ready for use at the first of the winter term.

During the last year the Rev. Frederick J. Libby of the faculty, with the aid of a number of students, has been constructing a path along the banks of the Fresh River for two and a half miles. Low spots have been filled and streams and the river bridged in various places, with the result that a delightful walk has been provided which is enjoyed by many students and townspeople.

War Service Is Not Equivalent to Education, Says President Lowell

PRESIDENT A. LAWRANCE LOWELL of Harvard does not favor the granting of college credit to men in the service. He believes that "a college degree is a certificate of a certain amount of education that has been tested and attained." It is a requirement for admission to higher graduate and professional schools. It is not a certificate of good conduct or in any way a correct "recognition of military service."

"If the A. B. degree is a certificate of good conduct," Dr. Lowell says in the Yale *Daily News*, "a sort of decoration given to students, then doubtless credit ought to be given toward it for service in the army. If, on the other hand, it is a certificate of a certain amount of education, then it ought not to be given unless that education has been attained and tested. Take the case of the other university degrees. Would it be proper to count a year in the trenches toward a medical education as an equivalent of or substitute for a knowledge of bacteriology, physiological chemistry and other subjects? Obviously not.

"At the present time the A. B. degree is an educational requirement for admission to many graduate and professional schools—the graduate schools of the universities, for example, and some law schools and medical schools. Can any of these schools consider that two years of study in college and two years of service in the trenches fits a man educationally for the advanced work of the school, or not? If so, then the educational requirement of those schools means little. If not, a degree granted in consequence of credit for work in the trenches cannot be accepted by those schools as equivalent to a degree of A. B. earned by study.

"Let me present another difficulty. Where shall the line be drawn? I know a young man who passed his entrance examinations to college this last spring, and immediately left on the ambulance service. Suppose the war continues four years, and he then comes back again, shall his four years of service in the ambulance—or, let us suppose, in the trenches—be counted as equivalent to four years in a college, and has he a claim to a degree from a college that he has never attended? And, if so, has he a claim on any of the colleges which his examination entitled him to enter?

"You will observe that the attempt to treat national service as equivalent to education leads to endless perplexities, because it is in itself illogical, and an attempt to reward patriotic service in an inappropriate way. Is there not some other way in which colleges can recognize the military service of their students? Could they not, for example, print in their catalogues of graduates, after the list of the members of each class who have obtained their degrees, a list of those members who did not graduate on account of military service in which they lost their lives? This could be done in the case of all university degrees."

Prof. Grandgent on "Dante"

"WHY am I here to-day, lecturing on a man who died some 600 years ago?" asked Prof. Charles Hall Grandgent of Harvard as he began his course of lectures on "The Power of Dante" at the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Monday afternoon. The presence of from 500 to 600 auditors, who followed all of his lecture with interest, was in some manner an answer to his question. The attraction of the subject had once more exhibited its unfailing appeal.

But Prof. Grandgent continued his inquiry, "Why, during the last century, have so many eminent men in various walks of life—not only the poet, the scholar, the critic, but the priest, the jurist, the king—been drawn irresistibly to devote their best energies to the increase or the diffusion of knowledge of this same ancient Florentine? What, in a word, is the source of Dante's enduring power?" To answer in some part these questions would be the purpose of this series of lectures.

"It is obvious," said the speaker, "that all the admirers of Dante have not been attracted by the same things. Our poet is a many sided genius, who has a message for nearly every one. In his own time I believe he was most admired—at least by the educated class—for qualities that are now in the general judgment of readers among the less attractive. Certainly in the fourteenth century he was revered as a great teacher, a muse of philosophical and theological lore as the wisest man of his epoch. We are utilitarian enough, goodness knows, for the greater part of Dante's erudition has lost its immediate utility, and most of his philosophy seems to the uninitiated to be out of key with present day modes of thought."

So with Dante's remarkable genius as an allegorist, so greatly admired in his own time. At present, generally speaking, we care little for allegory, which, when it does not bore us, puzzles and baffles us. Probably few modern readers of Dante are really interested in his symbolism, except in its broadest outlines.

"Two attributes then which fascinated Dante's contemporaries—utility and symbolic inventiveness—have lost a large portion of their appeal. But there are enough left, and some of them, no doubt, are more effective to-day than they were 600 years ago. His uncompromising faith and his rigid code of morals have now become so rare as to assume the interest of strangeness, whereas in the author's own era they were matters of course. His pronounced temperament is probably more appreciated in our epoch of aggressive individualism than in his own communal age. The course of his life, which furnished him with the experience that he transmuted into poetry, seems nowadays extraordinarily diversified, but it was normal enough then.

"The clearness and comprehensiveness of both his physical and intellectual sight are a wonder fit to appeal potently to the fourteenth century as to the twentieth. As to the deep symbolism of his primal conception and the unparalleled unity and symmetry with which he developed it, I am inclined to think that on the whole the fourteenth century readers were more competent judges than the twentieth century public. On the other hand, I believe that the really sympathetic Dante specialist of to-day comprehends the poet's conception more clearly. I believe that Longfellow, Charles Eliot Norton, Edward Moore, often though they were in race, time and faith, grasped Dante's fundamental idea more closely than did Boccaccio or Benvenuto da Imola. The modern interpreters possessed a broader experience in literature and had at their disposal the results of centuries of study of their author.

"Dante's technical skill—his use of harmony and contrast, suspense, surprise, climax, of metaphor and simile, his choice of words—was as astounding to his age as it is to ours."

In this way Prof. Grandgent had sketched in the essential lines of the structure of his whole course of eight lectures, continues the Boston *Transcript*, each of which is to be developed in order under one of the following elements of Dante's power, faith, morality, temperament, experience, vision, conception, workmanship, diction.

One more preliminary remark he made before addressing himself to the topic of the afternoon, Dante's faith, and that was a word of advice as to the way in which the poet must be read, if one hopes to gain comprehension. He must be read in the mediæval way. "Whosoever tries to speed through him, as one rushes through the season's best seller, gets nothing or next to nothing.

"I may be mistaken," Prof. Grandgent continued, "but I cannot help thinking that the same superficiality which vitiates our reading is apparent in our religion. I do not mean that most of those who profess religion—of course vast numbers nowadays make no such profession—are insincere. I mean that very generally their faith is not a constant, vital force in their lives, determining, or at least influencing, their every act and thought. More and more we take our articles of belief in a Pickwickian sense, if we think of them at all. And yet there is a very widespread craving for some absolute faith—a craving deep, but usually unspoken, often unconscious.

"This underlying need is, I think, accountable to some extent for the strong reaction produced by 'The Divine Comedy' on so many men who do not pass for religious. In Dante they see a great intelligence, admired for centuries, an absolutely authentic and undoubted genius, whose faith in the revealed word of God is unwavering, to whom the doctrines of his church are even more real than the events and the people of this mortal world which he knew so well. Such an example is encouraging to one who longs for faith yet has been checked by the suspicion that faith dwells with babes and simpletons alone."

Prof. Grandgent proceeded then to an exposition of the cardinal points of Dante's faith in a way so lucid and so well presented that it became in itself inspiring. He took for his chief source Dante's colloquy with St. Peter, in which the Saint plies him with several essential questions, whereto Dante replies one by one, beginning first with the definition: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen. This seemeth to me to be its essence."

Space does not serve for the proper reproduction of Prof. Grandgent's exposition of Dante's faith. Suffice it to say that it was in itself a masterpiece of condensed restatement, losing not at all in clarity by its gain in compactness. Let there be presented one passage only. It brings out a point not well kept to-day in man's memory.

St. Peter had asked, "Why dost thou accept these things as the Word of God?"

"The proof that reveals the truth to me," said I, Dante, "is in the works performed, the miracles, for which nature never heated iron or struck anvil."

"'Speak!' was the answer: 'What warrant has thou that these works really occurred? Thine only pledge is the very writ which is to be tested.'

"'If the world,' I said, 'turned to Christianity without miracles, this one marvel is so great that all the others are but the hundredth part. For thou didst come poor and hungry into the field to sow the plant of righteousness, which once was a vine but now is turned to a brier.'"

Latest News of Events in the Scholastic World

A HISTORIC characteristic of the undergraduate body at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, has always been cosmopolitanism. In this respect Oberlin stands as the most cosmopolitan college in America, and the second most cosmopolitan institution of higher learning, being outranked only by Yale University. One of the most important undergraduate organizations on the campus is the Oberlin Chapter of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Clubs of America, which holds fortnightly meetings throughout the year under the direction of Dr. H. A. Miller, head of the department of sociology and faculty adviser of foreign students.

At a recent meeting of the club nineteen nationalities were represented. The programme, semi-formal, included the rendering of ballads and ancient songs made by the sheep herders of Central Asia on the shepherd's pipe, a musical instrument dating back to the earliest civilization of Asia Minor; the recitation of the alphabet in the Jamaican dialect, a stump speech in Mahrati, jokes and proverbs in Albanian, Bulgarian ballads and folk songs, recitations from Mencius in Chinese, a speech in Lithuanian, passages from the Odyssey in both ancient and modern Greek, selections from the lyric poetry of Japan and selections from the Old Testament in the original Hebrew. The chief object of the cosmopolitan Club is to make a literal application of its motto, "Before all nations is humanity."

It is a strange and interesting sight to see these men and women representing all civilizations of the earth meeting for an evening spent in making of friendships leading toward a wiser and more perfect understanding of one another's problems. There is perhaps no greater force than the cosmopolitan clubs in operation to-day, which is working quietly in manifold ways toward promoting such a mutual understanding among all races as may bring about the social conditions which all men desire for the future in all parts of the globe.

The college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. campaign for raising the annual budget has resulted in oversubscription by $400. Two thousand dollars was the mark set, while figures to date show pledges slightly over $2,400. The women pledged $1,500, while the men raised $900. The entire campaign was completed in thirty-three hours. The Oberlin women's senate is inaugurating war relief work on a much larger scale than has heretofore been attempted. Plans are being completed for "adopting" a large number of French soldiers and orphans, benefit entertainments of all kinds will soon be in full swing.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—Brown University Greek letter fraternities, their ranks depleted by the enlistment since last spring in various branches of the military and naval service of nearly 200 of their undergraduate members, have drawn closely together this fall and the cordiality of relations has now taken tangible form by arrangements for a series of four interfraternity dances and for bi-weekly interfraternity smokers during the coming winter. It is no exaggeration to say that the feeling between the fraternities this fall is more friendly than it has been at any time for years and the college authorities are of the opinion that the new condition has come to stay. The dances proposed will be held in the Brown Union and will replace the specialized Union dances of past years. The smokers also will be held there, with a different fraternity acting as host each two weeks.

William M. Fay of Franklinville, N. Y., has been elected president of the senior class. The other officers chosen are: First vice-president, Franklin C. Brooks, Colorado Springs; second vice-president, Albert E. Dillingham, Saxtons River; third secretary, Walter A. Adler, Providence; treasurer, James E. Paige, Peabody, Mass.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University has been selected to deliver the Colver lectures at Brown University this year. They will be three in number, the first to be held January 8 in Sayles Hall. Prof. Giddings's subject for the course will be "The responsible state; a reexamination of the fundamental political doctrines in the light of the world war and the menace of anarchism."

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Major Charles T. Griffith, U. S. A., has been detailed by the Government as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Pennsylvania. The War Department has also detailed Lieut.-Col. Edward E. Hardin, U. S. A., from Governors Island, N. Y., to examine applicants for the third series of training camps for officers. Without waiting for the Government to appoint an instructor and notwithstanding the fact that the university contributed about 2,000 of her students to the war during this year the first student drill under Student Major Steiner brought more than 500 to the colors for military training. A bugle and drum corps of sixty-five men has been formed. Navigation, aviation, wireless and ordnance classes are also in process of formation.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Official announcement is made at the University of Chicago of the registrations for the autumn quarter, which began October 1 and will close December 21. Despite the present war conditions, which have naturally affected attendance at all educational institutions, the showing is considered good.

The total attendance for the university, exclusive of duplications, is 1,742 men and 1,535 women, making a grand total of 3,277, a loss of between 10 and 11 per cent. as compared with the corresponding quarter a year ago.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Because of conditions created by the European war a new set of rules, comprising a complete agreement between the Yale junior fraternities and the faculty, has been signed. The new rules provide that the number taken from the sophomore class shall be fifteen instead of twenty, the former figure prescribed, and that three instead of five shall be taken from the junior class. According to the regulations ten holdoffs shall be given the first night and five the next. The formal calling in the fraternity campaign has been carefully restricted by the new agreement, because of the absence in war camps or in France of members of the fraternities. Psi Upsilon has only seven members back in college, while Alpha Delta Phi has the largest number, sixteen. Rigid rules have been prescribed in the new agreement regarding violations of the holdoff pledge, and it has been decided that fraternity members from other chapters shall be affiliated with the Yale chapters at only the time of the annual initiations, and that until that time they shall be regarded as non-fraternity men. The following faculty committee has been chosen to punish infractions of the new rules: Prof. Mather A. Abbott, R. T. Hill and S. S. Mims.

Yale's plans for financing itself in these war times are outlined in detail in the annual report of President Hadley of the university.

"As soon as war appeared probable," says Dr. Hadley, "the treasurer, by direction of the corporation, created a war suspense account, to which are charged all extraordinary expenses for war purposes and to which will be charged next year all losses to the college, the scientific school or to any other department due to reduction of tuition fees and room rents.

"Many of these charges are in the nature of advances to particular undertakings, for which we expect to be repaid from time to time by gifts. For some of these we have already been reimbursed. The university authorized the treasurer to advance $50,000 to Dr. Flint's hospital unit and charge to war suspense account; but before the treasurer had had to spend a cent of that money the whole guarantee had been made good. There will, however, be other advances, particularly for current purposes of instruction, for which we cannot make a special appeal, and which cannot be dealt with in this way. The loss of a thousand students means a loss of $200,000 of revenue. The shifting of interest from theoretical science to applied science, from the records of the past to the deeds of the present, means readjustment of courses with the expense incident thereto. All this will cause impairment of departmental funds. We propose to make this impairment good by advancing money to the departments from university funds and charging to war suspense account.

"This we believe is better than to treat these current war losses as a charge against ordinary income and attempt to cut down expenses accordingly. The university must maintain its efficiency as a teaching body. If the reduction in the size of the classes enables us to lessen the expense for instruction without diminishing its quality, good. If the employment of our research men by the Government relieves us of part of the expense of supporting their research, good. But Yale ought not to adopt a penny wise and pound foolish policy which would lower the character of its teaching and the standards of its work in science and letters in the vain attempt to make accounts balance at a time when, in the nature of things, they cannot and should not balance."

President Hadley's report also deals with the establishment at Yale of the Reserve Officers Training Corps; Yale's remarkable response to the call to arms, and the scientific and medical services performed by Yale since war was declared.

"The relations between Yale and the city of New Haven," Dr. Hadley continues, "have been closer than ever. The funeral of the Mayor of New Haven, Frank J. Rice, held in Woolsey Hall at the request of the city authorities, offered striking evidences of the community of feeling which has come about in recent years. The war has furnished many opportunities for cooperation. Meetings for the Liberty Loan or the Red Cross have been held under joint auspices of city and college. Town and gown have joined in taking the military census and in making one another's parades successful. Perhaps the most marked instance of all occurred last summer and autumn, when the bi-centennial pageant enlisted to the utmost the forces of the college and the city in commemoration of the coming of one to the other. The advent of war has made all pageantry seem remote yet the memories of that october celebration remain as a thing of permanent value to Yale and to New Haven in binding them together and helping them to appreciate one another."

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 10.—While the enrolment in the arts and science courses of Lehigh University has been greatly reduced because of war conditions, there is a large attendance in the engineering department.

Students in the courses in metallurgy and electrometallurgy, who formerly have been affiliated with the Mining and Engineering Society, have organized a metallurgical society. There has been a large increase in the enrolment in these courses at Lehigh in recent years.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—According to figures dealing with the geographical distribution of members of the university, as compiled by the Harvard University Register, Massachusetts leads all other States by more than 500 per cent. Massachusetts is represented by 1,442 students, New York is second with a contingent of 268 men, Ohio is third and Pennsylvania fourth.

Every State in the Union with the exception of Mississippi and Wyoming is represented on the list, as well as Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The total registration in the university is now 2,395, as compared to 4,451 last year. Of course there is a decreased representation from all parts of the country, but the percentage of loss is greatest from the Western States. Of the States having a large number of students, California has suffered the greatest decline, having lost 64 per cent. of its last year's representation. Missouri follows with a decrease of 55 per cent., and next comes Illinois with 44 per cent. Massachusetts is reduced by 24 per cent.

The social service department of Phillips Brooks House has now 112 members of the university engaged in classes and boys' clubs at various institutions in Cambridge and Boston. A short while ago the Brooks House committee sent a circular letter to all the settlement houses and similar institutions in the vicinity, requesting that they present their needs to the committee. Replies to forty of these letters contain applications for 850 men, this does not include the 250 to 300 desired by the Greater Boston Boy Scout Council for scout work.

"*Resolved*, That the French Government should take by taxation at least 75 per cent. of the excess profits made by French manufacturers and tradesmen during the war" has been announced as the subject for the annual competition for the Pasteur medal at Harvard. Preliminary contests are scheduled for November 13, at which candidates may make a five minute speech upon either side of the question. Six men will then be selected for the finals, which will take place on November 27. In the final contest each man will be allowed twelve minutes. It is expected that Prof. Charles Cestre, exchange professor from the Faculte des Lettres at Bordeaux, will act as the presiding officer.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, Scotland, has instituted a chair of tuberculosis and appointed Sir Robert William Philip its first professor. The chair will be endowed by the Royal Victoria Tuberculosis Trust of Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the first university in the British Empire to establish a chair of this kind.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 10.—Dr. Amy Hewes, head of the department of economics, has been granted a leave of absence from Mount Holyoke college in order to serve as executive secretary of the committee on women in industry of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defence. From 1915 to 1917 Dr. Hewes was secretary of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission. She is the editor of a number of the bulletins issued by this commission as well as author of "Women as Munition Workers," a book published by the Russell Sage Foundation last September.

Dr. J. H. Hutchinson, manager of the Springfield Bureau of Municipal Research, will take charge of the class in American cities for the remainder of the semester. Miss Donna Thompson has been appointed instructor in the department. She received her master's degree from Indiana University and has done graduate work at Columbia University. Miss Alice Gerry, secretary of union relief in Springfield and also secretary of the Red Cross committee on civilian relief, is to conduct the war relief course, together with Miss Gertrude Bruyn, a Mount Holyoke graduate, who comes as an instructor to the department from her work as county agent of the State Charities Aid Association for Ulster county, New York.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 10.—The visit to Bowdoin College of its former athlete and first Rhodes scholar, David R. Porter, now international secretary of the college Y. M. C. A., resulted in the starting of a vigorous drive for the war prisoners' fund of the Y. M. C. A., and the returns, as yet far from complete, already indicate that over $4,000 has been pledged at Bowdoin.

The speakers from the senior class who have been chosen by the faculty to compete for the class of '68 prize are R. F. Albion, Portland; B. Norton, Newport; A. W. Houstree, Swainsboro, Ga.; P. C. Young, Cleburne, Tex.; J. S. Mott, Portland; J. B. Matthews, Troy, N. Y.

The men in college on leave from the Naval Reserve will form the nucleus of a Bowdoin naval unit and will be under training hereafter by a lieutenant from the Rockland station.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

Word has been received at the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., that William H. Kenney of the faculty, who has been serving as an ambulance driver in the front firing lines since last June, has been awarded the Cross of Honor for personal bravery at Hill 304, Verdun.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Vassar College's self-government board has laid down the rule that there is to be no more knitting done in chapel. Students are permitted to knit at any other time, except during classes.

The total amount of subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan at college, as announced by M. C. Glun, '20, of Boston, head of the Liberty Loan Committee, has reached $41,375.

Padraic Colum, the Irish author, lectured yesterday at the college on "The New Literature of Ireland." The lecture is presented to the college by the English department and several members of the faculty.

One of the several new and unique methods of raising money for the college Red Cross Fund was instituted by two members of the freshman class, who started a shoe polishing establishment, the proceeds from which are handed over to the fund. The undertaking has so far been most successful.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—Brown University Greek letter fraternities, their ranks depleted by the enlistment since last spring in various branches of the military and naval service of nearly 200 of their undergraduate members, have drawn closely together this fall and the cordiality of relations has now taken tangible form by arrangements for a series of four interfraternity dances and for bi-weekly interfraternity smokers during the coming winter. It is no exaggeration to say that the feeling between the fraternities this fall is more friendly than it has been at any time for years and the college authorities are of the opinion that the new condition has come to stay. The dances proposed will be held in the Brown Union and will replace the specialized Union dances of past years. The smokers also will be held there, with a different fraternity acting as host each two weeks.

William M. Fay of Franklinville, N. Y., has been elected president of the senior class. The other officers chosen are: First vice-president, Franklin C. Brooks, Colorado Springs; second vice-president, Albert E. Dillingham, Saxtons River; third secretary, Walter A. Adler, Providence; treasurer, James E. Paige, Peabody, Mass.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University has been selected to deliver the Colver lectures at Brown University this year. They will be three in number, the first to be held January 8 in Sayles Hall. Prof. Giddings's subject for the course will be "The responsible state; a reexamination of the fundamental political doctrines in the light of the world war and the menace of anarchism."

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Major Charles T. Griffith, U. S. A., has been detailed by the Government as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Pennsylvania. The War Department has also detailed Lieut.-Col. Edward E. Hardin, U. S. A., from Governors Island, N. Y., to examine applicants for the third series of training camps for officers. Without waiting for the Government to appoint an instructor and notwithstanding the fact that the university contributed about 2,000 of her students to the war during this year the first student drill under Student Major Steiner brought more than 500 to the colors for military training. A bugle and drum corps of sixty-five men has been formed. Navigation, aviation, wireless and ordnance classes are also in process of formation.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Official announcement is made at the University of Chicago of the registrations for the autumn quarter, which began October 1 and will close December 21. Despite the present war conditions, which have naturally affected attendance at all educational institutions, the showing is considered good.

The total attendance for the university, exclusive of duplications, is 1,742 men and 1,535 women, making a grand total of 3,277, a loss of between 10 and 11 per cent. as compared with the corresponding quarter a year ago.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Because of conditions created by the European war a new set of rules, comprising a complete agreement between the Yale junior fraternities and the faculty, has been signed. The new rules provide that the number taken from the sophomore class shall be fifteen instead of twenty, the former figure prescribed, and that three instead of five shall be taken from the junior class. According to the regulations ten holdoffs shall be given the first night and five the next. The formal calling in the fraternity campaign has been carefully restricted by the new agreement, because of the absence in war camps or in France of members of the fraternities. Psi Upsilon has only seven members back in college, while Alpha Delta Phi has the largest number, sixteen. Rigid rules have been prescribed in the new agreement regarding violations of the holdoff pledge, and it has been decided that fraternity members from other chapters shall be affiliated with the Yale chapters at only the time of the annual initiations, and that until that time they shall be regarded as non-fraternity men. The following faculty committee has been chosen to punish infractions of the new rules: Prof. Mather A. Abbott, R. T. Hill and S. S. Mims.

Yale's plans for financing itself in these war times are outlined in detail in the annual report of President Hadley of the university.

"As soon as war appeared probable," says Dr. Hadley, "the treasurer, by direction of the corporation, created a war suspense account, to which are charged all extraordinary expenses for war purposes and to which will be charged next year all losses to the college, the scientific school or to any other department due to reduction of tuition fees and room rents.

"Many of these charges are in the nature of advances to particular undertakings, for which we expect to be repaid from time to time by gifts. For some of these we have already been reimbursed. The university authorized the treasurer to advance $50,000 to Dr. Flint's hospital unit and charge to war suspense account; but before the treasurer had had to spend a cent of that money the whole guarantee had been made good. There will, however, be other advances, particularly for current purposes of instruction, for which we cannot make a special appeal, and which cannot be dealt with in this way. The loss of a thousand students means a loss of $200,000 of revenue. The shifting of interest from theoretical science to applied science, from the records of the past to the deeds of the present, means readjustment of courses with the expense incident thereto. All this will cause impairment of departmental funds. We propose to make this impairment good by advancing money to the departments from university funds and charging to war suspense account.

"This we believe is better than to treat these current war losses as a charge against ordinary income and attempt to cut down expenses accordingly. The university must maintain its efficiency as a teaching body. If the reduction in the size of the classes enables us to lessen the expense for instruction without diminishing its quality, good. If the employment of our research men by the Government relieves us of part of the expense of supporting their research, good. But Yale ought not to adopt a penny wise and pound foolish policy which would lower the character of its teaching and the standards of its work in science and letters in the vain attempt to make accounts balance at a time when, in the nature of things, they cannot and should not balance."

President Hadley's report also deals with the establishment at Yale of the Reserve Officers Training Corps; Yale's remarkable response to the call to arms, and the scientific and medical services performed by Yale since war was declared.

"The relations between Yale and the city of New Haven," Dr. Hadley continues, "have been closer than ever. The funeral of the Mayor of New Haven, Frank J. Rice, held in Woolsey Hall at the request of the city authorities, offered striking evidences of the community of feeling which has come about in recent years. The war has furnished many opportunities for cooperation. Meetings for the Liberty Loan or the Red Cross have been held under joint auspices of city and college. Town and gown have joined in taking the military census and in making one another's parades successful. Perhaps the most marked instance of all occurred last summer and autumn, when the bi-centennial pageant enlisted to the utmost the forces of the college and the city in commemoration of the coming of one to the other. The advent of war has made all pageantry seem remote yet the memories of that october celebration remain as a thing of permanent value to Yale and to New Haven in binding them together and helping them to appreciate one another."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—According to figures dealing with the geographical distribution of members of the university, as compiled by the Harvard University Register, Massachusetts leads all other States by more than 500 per cent. Massachusetts is represented by 1,442 students, New York is second with a contingent of 268 men, Ohio is third and Pennsylvania fourth.

Every State in the Union with the exception of Mississippi and Wyoming is represented on the list, as well as Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The total registration in the university is now 2,395, as compared to 4,451 last year. Of course there is a decreased representation from all parts of the country, but the percentage of loss is greatest from the Western States. Of the States having a large number of students, California has suffered the greatest decline, having lost 64 per cent. of its last year's representation. Missouri follows with a decrease of 55 per cent., and next comes Illinois with 44 per cent. Massachusetts is reduced by 24 per cent.

The social service department of Phillips Brooks House has now 112 members of the university engaged in classes and boys' clubs at various institutions in Cambridge and Boston. A short while ago the Brooks House committee sent a circular letter to all the settlement houses and similar institutions in the vicinity, requesting that they present their needs to the committee. Replies to forty of these letters contain applications for 850 men, this does not include the 250 to 300 desired by the Greater Boston Boy Scout Council for scout work.

"*Resolved*, That the French Government should take by taxation at least 75 per cent. of the excess profits made by French manufacturers and tradesmen during the war" has been announced as the subject for the annual competition for the Pasteur medal at Harvard. Preliminary contests are scheduled for November 13, at which candidates may make a five minute speech upon either side of the question. Six men will then be selected for the finals, which will take place on November 27. In the final contest each man will be allowed twelve minutes. It is expected that Prof. Charles Cestre, exchange professor from the Faculte des Lettres at Bordeaux, will act as the presiding officer.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, Scotland, has instituted a chair of tuberculosis and appointed Sir Robert William Philip its first professor. The chair will be endowed by the Royal Victoria Tuberculosis Trust of Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the first university in the British Empire to establish a chair of this kind.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER.

Major R. N. Davy has started an officers' school at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., which meets two nights a week. The following officers have been temporarily elected: A Company: