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BROADWAY, COR. LOCUST, ST. LOUIS

HARVARD'S HIGHEST HONORS AWARDED TO ST. LOUIS BOY

Eugene Arthur Hecker Also Receives Long List of Prizes and Scholarships in Languages.

OTHER WESTERN GRADUATES.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., June 28.—Many honors came to Eugene Arthur Hecker of St. Louis at Harvard's commencement today. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude, or with highest honors.

He received highest honors in classics, Latin and German and was second honor man in Greek.

He was the recipient of one Latin prize and also divided the Bowdoin Latin prize. Throughout his college course Mr. Hecker's facility in languages has been especially marked.

IS ST. LOUIS HIGH BOY.

Hecker has finished the college course in three years, winning scholarships and prizes valued at $430. He fitted for college at the St. Louis High School, which he has said he considers the best in the country, and entered Harvard as the winner of a Price Greenleaf scholarship, valued at $300.

Some of his other scholarships and prizes are: Second Bowdoin prize for English essay on Greek literature, value $90; Lowell prize for Greek competition, value $50; Cambrell scholarship, $450; Palfrey scholarship, $80.

DESIRES TO TEACH.

Mr. Hecker intends to return to Harvard for his doctor's degree, but first plans to spend some time in teaching, preferably in St. Louis or some Missouri city.

Other Missourians who received the Bachelor of Arts degree are: Wilkins Jones, St. Louis, and Fred C. Speyde, Kansas City, Mo. The Kansas men are Lloyd Choffelter of Kansas City and Robert E. Hartwork of Girard.

Missouri recipients of Master of Arts degrees are: Charles S. Berry of Pomona, Carl Ehlermann of St. Louis, Samuel H. Gromer of Stanberry and James S. Martin of St. Louis.

OTHER GRADUATES.

Others are: William W. Johnston of Erie, Kas., and William A. Hinton, Kansas City, Kas., received the degree of Bachelor of Science; Charles L. Overlander, Leona, Kas., received an M. M. cum laude; Lloyd L. Adams and William S. Bedal of St. Louis and Rufus M. Emery, Jr., of Seneca, Kas., received degrees of Bachelor of Laws.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association this noon Marshall S. Snow, '85, of St. Louis, was elected one of the vice presidents.

EUGENE A. HECKER.
Of No. 256 Russell avenue, who won high honors at Harvard University.

Eugene A. Hecker is 21 years old. He is a grandson of the Illinois statesman, Frederick Hecker, who, at the time of his death presided at Summerfield, Ill., and who was prominent as a Union soldier during the Civil War.

Young Hecker is also a nephew of Edward L. Ivesterns of No. 627 Westminster place.

The young man who graduated with such high honors at Harvard practically worked his way through that institution. He entered the university several years ago and each year captured several high class honors.

Last year he won three cash prizes, netting him $400. During the summer vacation he was clerk in a hotel in New York City, and the year previous held a position on the transit line in that city as a conductor.

Mr. Hecker is a son of the late Alexander Hecker of this city. His mother attended the graduation exercises at Harvard. Mr. Hecker will depart from Harvard with a professorship appointment, which he will assume at Tarrytown, N. Y., immediately.

YALE RECIPIENT OF $2,000,000; HARVARD'S GIFTS ARE $2,766,000

New Haven, June 28.—President Hadley of Yale announced at the alumni dinner this afternoon that a gift of $1,000,000 to Yale University had been recently made by John D. Rockefeller.

President Hadley also said that $2,000,000 in all have been given to the university within a comparatively recent time, the other million being subscribed by graduates in sums varying from $50,000 to $250,000. The names of the latter donors were not made public.

President Hadley said that "the only condition of any kind underlying Mr. Rockefeller's gift is that the money is to be invested in income-producing securities, and preserved inviolate as endowment for the institution, the annual income only to be used for current expenses."

He added that these two millions already subscribed were to be considered merely the beginning of an endowment fund which must, at least, be doubled in the next year, if Yale is to maintain her position in the educational world.

The announcement of the gifts was received with loud applause.

HARVARD ALUMNI PROVIDE LARGE SUMS

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—Gifts to Harvard University aggregating $2,766,000 were announced today in connection with commencement ceremonies.

Of this amount $250,000 was the gift of the alumni in aid of the Teachers' Endowment Fund, suggested last year by Bishop William Lawrence, president of the Harvard Alumni Association, and will result in an immediate increase in salaries in order that the best talent may be secured and retained at the university.

The gift of $2,500,000 from the alumni, President Eliot declared, was more money than had been contributed by the alumni and friends of Harvard for the same purpose between 1636 and the present time, and constituted the finest message which he had heard during the thirty-eight years which he has been president of the institution.

PHYSICAL CULTURE TO DEVELOP MINDS

Miss Compton Explains Manner of Training Pupils at Closing Exercises of the School for Retarded Mentality.

The closing exercises of Miss Compton's School for Children of Retarded Mentality were held at the school, No. 3809 Flad avenue, yesterday.

The exercises consisted of the work of the pupils during the year. They are taught the use of their hands, feet and body, and then the mental instructions begin. The method of teaching is similar to that employed in training a normal child, with the exception that the work is much slower and great patience must be exercised upon the part of the teacher.

If the physical development is good, said Miss Compton in explaining to the parents why she drilled the children in physical culture, "the mental development will be much quicker and more easily accomplished. Through teaching the children the proper use of their hands and feet their minds are stimulated, and they have the desire to think and to say something."

It may take months of patient work before a child utters a word. But the one word opens the door. The brain has experienced a sensation and they will endeavor to repeat it.

The children are taught the simple things to cut paper, wind cord, lace and unlace their shoes, sew and weave baskets. When speech comes to them, word by word they are taught to recite and to sing songs. Then they are taught to read and encourage to tell about things they see in their walks.

The children are taught to make change and to know the value of the various coins. In "playing store," Robert, William and Walter made change with a rapidity which would do credit to a cashier.

UNDER BOND TO KEEP PEACE.

Aged Man at Macon Says He Was Only Hunting Rats.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Macon, Mo., June 28.—John Jones, 68 years old, at the end of a long and exciting trial to-day, was put under a bond of $500 to keep the peace.

Moses Hutchinson rented a house and grounds from Jonesville, he said, had a way of prowling around the premises with a gun, frightening his wife and daughter. Jones said he was out hunting rats.

He is the oldest man ever convicted in a Macon County court. His attorney will appeal to the Circuit Court, because the old man says he does not want to die with a conviction against him.

POPE MAY LEAVE VATICAN DURING HOT WEATHER.

Holy Father Probably to Be Guest at Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino.

Rome, June 28.—The Messagero to-day says that if the Pope decides to leave the Vatican during the hot weather, he is most likely to go to the famous Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino, Province of Caserta, Italy, and thus will be the guest of the Reverend Father Boniface Krug, formerly of St. Vincent's Arch-Abbey, Beatty, Pa., who is Abbot of Monte Cassino.

When he was Patriarch of Venice the Pope promised to visit Monte Cassino the first time he came to Rome, and he intended to go there after the conclave, but as he was elected Pope he could not carry out his plan.

However, twice since then the Pontiff has renewed his promise to visit Monte Cassino.

Driver Crushed in Mine.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Shelbyville, Ill., June 28.—Thomas McVey, a driver in the Mowequa coal mine, was crushed to death between two cars to-day. He was 25 years old. He is survived by his wife and one child.

MISSION OF THE COLLEGE DISCUSSED BY ROOSEVELT

President Delivers Address to Harvard Alumni at Annual Dinner and Makes Two Impromptu Speeches—Plays a Leading Part in the Commencement Exercises—Sends Congratulatory Telegram to German Kaiser Because of His Gifts to the Germanic Museum—Nine Hundred and Ninety Nine Degrees Conferred.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTS TO SPEND SUMMER AT OYSTER BAY.

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—Although nominally celebrating with his classmates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class of '80 from Harvard University, President Roosevelt was to-day the honored guest of America's most ancient seat of learning.

No degrees of honor were conferred upon him, as he already holds the highest degree the university is empowered to bestow, but the welcome accorded him by Cambridge citizens, alumni and college officials was most cordial.

The President entered heartily into the spirit of commencement day and played a leading part in all the functions incident to the occasion. It was scarcely 9 o'clock this morning when the Lieutenant Governor, representing the Commonwealth, called at the home of Bishop William Lawrence, where the President spent the night, to escort him to the Harvard yard, where the academic procession was to form for the march to the Sanders Theater, the scene of the commencement exercises. The number receiving degrees from Harvard to-day aggregated 999 and included seven honorary degrees.

Following the commencement exercises the President made three public addresses, one at the Harvard reunion, the second and principal one of his tour at the annual alumni dinner in Memorial Hall, and a third from the steps of Memorial Hall to the members of the alumni who could not gain admittance to the Memorial Hall exercises.

The speech in Memorial Hall, which was a general discussion of the mission of the college, evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES MISSION OF COLLEGE.

President Roosevelt in this speech said as follows:

A great university like this has two especial functions. The first is to produce a small number of scholars of the highest rank, a small number of men, who in science and literature, or in other fields, produce work of the first class. The second is to send out into the world a very large number of men who never could achieve, such a position in the field of scholarship, who never struggle or wish to do work of other form of activity, and who should go out from our doors with the balanced development of body, of mind, and, above all, of character, which shall fit them to do work both honorable and efficient.

Much of the effort to accomplish the first function, that of developing men capable of productive scholarship, as distinguished from merely imitative, annotative, or pedagogic scholarship, is carried through by the graduate schools. The law school and medical school do admirable work in fitting men for special professions, but they in no shape or way supply any shortcomings in the graduate school, any more than does the college proper, the college of the undergraduates.

HOPE FOR THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The ideal for the graduate school and for those undergraduates who are to go into it must be the ideal of high scholarship production, which is to be distinguished in the sharpest fashion from the mere transmitting of what has made knowledge current, but which, if it advances is to contribute its full share to the progress not alone of knowledge, but of wisdom, then we must put extraordinary emphasis on disinterestedness. Much of wisdom, we know, has come along the lines of the practical.

We can best help the growth of American scholarship by seeing that as a career it is put more on a level with the other careers open to our young men. The general opinion of the community is bound to take a very great effect even upon its most vigorous and independent minds. If in the public mind the career of the scholar is regarded as of insignificant value when compared with that of a skilled pawnbroker, then it will with difficulty be made attractive to the most vigorous and gifted of our American young men.

Good teachers, excellent institutions and libraries are all demanded in a graduate school worthy of the name. But there is an even more urgent demand for the right sort of student. No first-class science, no first-class literature or art can ever be built up with second-class men. The scholarly career, the career of the man of letters, the man of art, the man of science must be made such as to attract men who are strong, and virile, and who now feel that they can only turn to business, law or politics.

There is no one thing which will bring about this desired change, but there is a thing which will materially help in bringing it about, and that is to secure to scholars the chance of getting one of a few brilliant positions as prizes if they rise to the first rank in their chosen career. Every such brilliant position should have as its accompaniment an added salary, which shall help indicate how high the position really is, and it must be the efforts of the alumni which can alone secure such salaries for such positions.

MUST BE BETTER PAY FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

As a people I think we are waking up to the fact that there must be better pay for the average man and average woman engaged in the work of education. But I am not speaking of this now. I am not speaking of the desirability of trying that is of giving better payment to the average educator. I am speaking of the desirability of giving to the exceptional man the chance of winning an exceptional prize just as he has the chance to win law and medicine.

In business at the present day nothing could be more healthy than an immense reduction in the money value of the exceptional prizes thus open to work in scholarship what is needed is the reverse.

In this country we rightly go upon the theory that it is more important to secure the welfare of the average man than to put a premium upon the exceptional man. But we must not forget that the establishment of such a premium for the exceptional, though of less importance, is nevertheless of very great importance. We should be glad to see the development of the average man for the average sake, but we should be glad to see the work of the great mastery.

It is almost unnecessary to say that I approve to the full the fact that the highest work of all will never be affected one way or the other by any question of compensation. And much of the work which we really need for the future must come from men whose nature of things is so extraordinary as compared with the mass of the ordinary citizens and workmen. Nor would it ever be possible or desirable that the rewards of commercial success in actual life should even approximate, from a monetary standpoint, the rewards in other callings. But it is also true that the effect upon ambitious minds cannot but be bad if as a people we show our very slight regard for scholarship by making no provision at all for the reward.

The other side of the increased money value of the scholar's prize would be the index thereby afforded of the respect in which it was regarded. Let the man who is in any degree capable feel that the American scholar shall have the chance at least of winning such prizes as are open to the successful lawyer in Germany, England or France, where the rewards paid for first-class scholarship are so much above those paid in this country as our rewards for first-class achievement in industry or law are above those paid abroad.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK COUNTS.

But, of course, what counts infinitely more than any possible outside reward to the spirit of the worker himself. The prime need is to instill into the minds of the scholars themselves a true appreciation of real as distinguished from sham success. In productive scholarship, in the scholarship which adds to its work to the sum of substantial achievement with which the country is to be credited, it is only distinctive work that counts. In this field the smallest amount of really distinctive work is worth all the mere commonplace work that can possibly be produced, and to have done such work is in itself the fullest and amplest reward to the man producing it.

We cannot do much according to our ability, and from us in every way is required much. Yet all that we can do is but little compared to what he himself can and must do. The spirit of the scholar is the vital factor in the productive scholarship of a country.

Much for the first function of the university, the sending forth of a small number of scholars of the highest rank, who will do productive work of the first class. Now, turn to the second and what may be called the normal function of the college, the function of turning out each year many hundreds of men who shall possess the trained intelligence and admirable character that will enable them to hold high the renown of this ancient seat of learning by doing useful service for the nation.

It is not my purpose to discuss at length what should be done in Harvard to produce the right spirit among the men who go out of Harvard, but rather to speak of what this spirit should be. Nor shall I speak of the exceptions, the men to whom college life is a disadvantage. Randolph of Roanoke, he of the biting tongue, once remarked of an opponent that he reminded him of certain tracts of land "which were almost worthless by nature, and became entirely so by cultivation."

Of course, if to any individual university training produces a taste for refined idleness, a distaste for sustained effort, a barren intellectual arrogance, or a sense of supercilious aloofness from the world of real men who do the world's real work, then it has harmed that individual, but in such case there remains the abiding comfort that he would not have amounted to much anyway.

Neither a college training nor anything else can do much good to the man of weak fiber or to the man with a twist in his moral or intellectual make-up. But the average undergraduate has enough robustness of nature, enough capacity for enthusiasm and aspiration, to make it worth while to turn to account the stuff that is in him.

GROWTH OF LUXURY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

There are, however, two points in the undergraduate life of Harvard about which I think we have a right to feel some little concern. One is the growth of luxury in the university. I do not know whether anything we can say will have much effect on this point, but just so far as the alumni have weight I hope to see that weight felt in serious and sustained effort against the growing tendency to luxury, and in favor of all that makes for democratic conditions.

One of our number, the one whom I think the rest of us most delight to honor, Colonel Higginson, has given to our alma mater the manly knowledge, strength, and courage which no better gift, no gift meeting a more vital need, could have been given to the university.

It is neither possible nor desirable to try to take away all social differences from the student life, but it is a good thing to show how unimportant these differences are compared to the differences of real achievement, and contrasted also to the bonds which should unite together all the men who are in any degree capable of such real achievement, bonds moreover, which should also knit these capable men to their brethren who need their help.

CONDEMNS BRUTALITY IN GAMES OF SPORT.

The second point upon which I wish to speak is the matter of sport. Now I shall not be suspected of a tendency unduly to minimize the importance of sport. I believe heartily in sport. I believe in outdoor games, and I do not mind in the least that they are rough games, or that those who take part in them are occasionally injured.

I have no sympathy whatever with the overwrought sentimentality which would keep the young man in cotton wool, and I have a hearty contempt for him if he counts a broken arm or collar bone as of serious consequence, when balanced against the chance of showing that he possesses hardihood, physical address and courage. But when these injuries are inflicted by others, either wantonly, or of set design, we are confronted by the question, not of damage to one manly body, but of damage to the other man's character.

Brutality in playing a game should awaken the heartiest and most plainly shown contempt for the player guilty of it, especially if the brutality is coupled with a low cunning in committing it so as to escape weight by the umpire. I hope to see both graduate and undergraduate opinion come to scorn such a man as one guilty of base and dishonorable action, who has no place in the regard of gallant and upright men.

MUST NOT REGARD SPORT AS SERIOUS BUSINESS OF LIFE.

It is a bad thing for any college man to grow to regard sport as the serious business of life. It is a bad thing to permit sensationalism and hysteria to shape the development of our sports.

And, finally, it is a much worse thing to permit college sport to become in any shape or way tainted by professionalism, or by so much as the slightest suspicion of money-making; and this is especially true if the professionalism is further, if the boy or man violates the spirit of the rule while striving to keep within the letter.

Professional sport is all right in its way. I am glad to say that among my friends I number professional boxers and wrestlers, oarsmen and baseball men, whose regard I value, and whom, in turn, I regard as thoroughly good citizens. But the college undergraduate who, in a fitting fashion, becomes a semi-professional is an unmitigated curse, and that not alone to university life and to the cause of amateur sport, but the college graduate ought in after years to take the lead in putting the business morality of this country on a proper plane, and he cannot do it if in his own college career his code of conduct has been warped and twisted.

Moreover, the spirit which puts an excessive value upon sport so as to produce this semi-professional is itself unhealthy. I wish to see Harvard win a reasonable proportion of the contests in which it enters, and I should be heartily ashamed of every Harvard athlete who did not do his utmost, if there was in him in the effort to win, provided only he does it in honorable and manly fashion. But I think our effort should be to minimize, rather than to increase, that kind of love of athletic sport which manifests itself in joining in the athletic sports, but in crowding by tens of thousands to see other people indulge in them. It is a far better thing for our colleges to have the average student interested in some form of athletic game that he can play himself than to have him come to see other people do their athletics for them.

COUNTRY NEEDS MEN OF LOFTY IDEALS.

So much for the undergraduates. Now for the alumni, the men who are at work out in the great world. Of course, the man's first duty is to himself and to those immediately dependent upon him. Unless he can pull his own weight he must be content to remain a passenger all his life. But we have a right to expect that the men who come out of Harvard will do something more than merely pull their own weight. We have a right to expect that they will count as positive forces for the betterment of their fellow-countrymen, and they can thus count only if they combine the power of devotion to a lofty ideal with practical common sense in striving to realize this ideal.

This nation never stood in greater need than now of having among its leaders men of lofty ideals which they try to live up to and not merely to talk of. We need men with those ideals in public life, and we need them just as much in business and in such a profession as that of the law. No statute can make a man's conduct in business or professional life what it should be. Laws can do much, but there are many things they can not touch, and there are many others in which they can only do harm if they go beyond a certain point in advance of the sentiment of the community. In the end the community must be the judge of the morality of its own conduct, and the laws can only embody the results of the decision of the community as to what is right and wrong in any given set of circumstances