

THIRTY SENIORS IN THE UNIVERSITY NOW IN WAR SERVICE

Had They Remained in College Graduating Class Would Have Numbered 101 Yesterday—Twenty-Two Medical Students to Receive Degrees on June 5—Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters Conferred on Professor Samuel F. Emerson—Address by Commissioner of Education Milo B. Hillegas on "The University and the State."

Upon Professor Samuel F. Emerson was conferred the degree of doctor of humane letters, while Benjamin Malcolm Harris, A. B., Brown University, 1913, received the degree of master of arts, and eleven different sorts of degrees were conferred upon 71 members of the class of 1918 at the 14th commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, held at the university gymnasium Monday morning.

The academic procession, headed by the faculty, then the class and last the undergraduates, formed at the Williams Science hall and marched across the campus around the statue of Lafayette and then to the gymnasium. The green and gold banner which goes to the class having the largest number of its members in the academic procession was carried by the class of 1920.

The stage, which was at the north end of the gymnasium, was decorated with flags and palms. Directly in back of it were the flags of the allied nations, grouped in the shape of a shield. Upon the platform were Acting President G. H. Perkins, Dean J. W. Votey, Dean J. L. Hills, Dean H. C. Fishburne, Dr. W. H. Hopkins, chaplain, Commissioner of Education M. B. Hillegas, Comptroller G. W. Bailey, Messrs. C. J. Wright, Elias Lyman, N. K. Chaffee and Robert Roberts of the board of trustees, Professor S. F. Emerson, the Rev. I. C. Smart, who acted as sponsor for the occasion, and Major H. A. Leonaheuser, who acted as marshal. At the right of the stage was seated Taplin's orchestra, which played the processional and furnished music during the exercises.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Hopkins, D. D., of the class of 1883. The commencement address was given by Milo Burdette Hillegas, Ph. D., LL. D., commissioner of education of the State of Vermont. Mr. Hillegas was introduced by Acting President G. H. Perkins, who paid a high tribute to the character of the education in the State.

Dr. Hillegas said: THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE. Institutions, like individuals, are to-day judged by their relationship to our country's needs. During the brief period of one year the line of distinction has been drawn between essential and non-essential industries and occupations. New and revived industries involving the investment of millions in capital have brought together thousands of workers, while countless other plants have been forced to make their choice between closing or changing the character of their production.

The tests that have come to our colleges and universities during this first year of war have demonstrated their importance to the welfare of this nation. It is indicative of the type of our leadership that in no instance has there been a charge of disloyalty or lack of co-operation with the government against any institution of higher learning. Unpartisan words or acts on the part of individual instructors or occupations, New and revived industries involving the investment of millions in capital have brought together thousands of workers, while countless other plants have been forced to make their choice between closing or changing the character of their production.

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Important as has been the contribution of our universities to the country, it is important that they should be given a determination to render greater and more important services. It was to be expected that our higher educational institutions would meet all of the requirements placed upon them by loyalty and patriotism because they were founded otherwise and remain true to the principles upon which they were founded. The confidence that these institutions command is indicated by the fact that gifts and benefactions for the past year will compare most favorably with those received in any previous year. The President and those who are most concerned for the welfare of our country are urging extreme efforts on the part of those who manage the public schools in order that we may be able to meet the conditions that will exist after the war. There are many reasons to believe that we are approaching a period when our higher education will occupy a position of much greater responsibility than has been the case in the past. No one may now hope to detail the changes that will come at the close of this war. Some of the needs, however, have even now taken definite form. It is certain of these that I beg to call your attention during the minutes at my disposal.

COUNTRY NEEDS MORE TRAINED MEN. This country is in need of more physicians and surgeons and more young men and young women who will prepare to take up these professions. Every important branch of our life is being advanced in medical science. We are with that the number of lives saved each year as a result of methods of treatment and prevention discovered during the Spanish-American war is greater than the number of lives lost in that conflict. One of the marvels of the present war is the progress in medicine and surgery. Soldiers now recover from wounds that only a few months ago would have been fatal. The army is protected from diseases that but recently would have threatened its very existence. After this war the same degree of professional skill

must be available for all of our people. The fact that more than one-third of the young men called by the selective draft were rejected as unfit physically forces upon our attention a most serious condition. In the period of worldwide re-education that will follow the war this handicap and the proper care of the health of babies, youth and adults will call for careful attention. The advantages of improved medical skill must be made available not alone in our cities but in our rural sections.

The problem of the supply of physicians and surgeons must be faced. The number of graduates from all of our medical colleges in 1918 was not as large as in 1917, although our population greatly increased during these years. The opportunities of the medical profession are a challenge to the young people of this country. The responsibility for the proper preparation and training of physicians is a task that rests with our universities and colleges.

The fields of engineering and scientific management are and will be increasingly important. Industrial organizations that have required many years for their development are now being called upon to workmen are now found in the trenches or in other occupations. The problems connected with reorganization will be numerous and difficult. More than certain elements and specifications are required to make an industry a success. The human element is important and this will require careful consideration, while changes in manufacturing methods, substitution of raw materials and modification of processes to meet the demands of new markets will call for the best talent available.

The development and conservation of our natural resources claims serious consideration. If we are to repair as far as possible the damage done by the war we shall be compelled to utilize to the fullest extent the forces of nature. The past months have brought us face to face with the waste occasioned by our extravagant methods. Water power transformed into electricity, the use of which has been substituted for coal to furnish energy, will supply us with heat, turn the wheels of our great manufacturing plants and transport our merchandise across the country. The conservation of our natural resources is a task that will be one of the most serious in the history of our country. New England farmers saw the value of their land deprecating until in many cases the savings of a century had disappeared. Farms were abandoned and the East began to depend upon the West for agricultural products. With a more complete settlement of the western States the conditions that permitted of cheap production of foodstuffs in the East is now in position to compete successfully. After the war, however, we shall face competition with South America and Australia. Our hope of successful competition in these markets for agricultural products depends upon our careful scientific management of the soils and our care of animals. The government has placed its stamp of approval upon the farmer. Henceforth agriculture will be regarded in claiming consideration in our colleges and universities.

IGNORANCE AND ILLITERACY BREED REVOLTS. The education of our youth must receive more careful attention if we are to insure the safety of democracy. Ignorance and illiteracy breed revolts that lead to social decay. Our public schools are in a very real sense the hope of democracy. The education of our youth is the blood and treasure in the conduct of this great war will be in vain. Speaking of the new educational measure then before Parliament, Mr. Fisher, head of the War, English educational system, said: "That nation which, after the war, employs the best teachers with the highest pay as a part of the best school system will be the best governed and therefore the greatest nation. Of that I am absolutely certain. No people which does not respect education, which does not support good government, and if there is not a vital impulse running through its education the people of no nation can be expected to respect it.

believe, and an increasing number of other people are beginning to believe, that education lies at the root of happiness for every people. Worthy education is impossible where inferior teaching forces are employed, and only inferior teaching forces can be secured where inferior pay is offered. Where teaching is inferior good government cannot be expected."

It is true that we cannot have good schools until we have good teachers. We must therefore rely more definitely upon colleges and universities for our supply of teachers who shall possess a comprehensive outlook upon life and its problems. Again I quote from Mr. Fisher: "If we are to achieve a population worthy of liberty, national and individual, it must be made up of individuals possessing free unprejudiced minds. We want citizens who will wish and win the best for us, but who will be willing and

even anxious to give every other nation its due."

Mr. Fisher's ideal of a citizen cannot be realized unless those entrusted with the training of our youth are themselves citizens of like character. The education that we give our youth must have rise to the veneration for the "little red schoolhouse" was the direct outcome of the presence of young men who came fresh from college halls and left with those who were taught some of the inspiration that they themselves received. These men as a profession for college and university graduates must be recognized as one of the most influential and honorable callings. More than a half million men were employed as teachers in our public schools in June 1918, the latest date at which information is available, less than 800 of the graduates of our colleges and universities received degrees in education.

We need a great national philosophy worthy of a democracy. This presents a problem more important than any that I have mentioned, for upon its solution depends the destiny of this nation. The young men are or will soon be at the front. The loyalty and patriotism leads them to be willing, even anxious, to give their lives if necessary for the preservation of democracy. In accepting their determination to win this war there is a determination to see to it that the conditions that shall be better than the one that now exists. Every loyal citizen shares this expectation. There are defects that need to be remedied. It is agreed that we must give more attention to the proper education of those who have enjoyed the benefits of our government but who have failed to appreciate or understand completely their obligations. This can be done only by a more democratic education as long as there are large groups as are typically foreign in language, habits and ideals as their brethren who dwell in foreign lands. It is unfortunately true that many of these students are being trained in a way that does not treat what they wrongly suppose to be democracy. The grave dangers that now face us are serving to develop a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect among all of our people. The most desirable condition shall be permanent. It will depend in large measure upon our success in solving the problems relating to labor.

REORGANIZATION NECESSARY AFTER THE WAR. History shows that it has always been difficult for a body of soldiers to resume their places in civil life. At the close of this war there will be millions of veterans who will need as their families will be occupations. The whole industrial life of the peoples now at war must undergo reorganization. Men have been drawn from their customary occupations into the great industries that are essential for the conduct of the war. Men who will be disorganized as soon as peace is declared. In some of the nations women have by force of necessity been compelled to take places in industrial and commercial life that men have always filled by men. Workers who before the war considered themselves fortunate if they earned \$2 to \$3 a week are now commanding \$15 to \$20 and their method of living has changed accordingly. They will not be able to return to former conditions. These and kindred problems in great numbers confront our nation. They will not be solved by any single group or individual. The thought of the individuals in the nation will be to find ways in which they are training the boys and girls in the public schools of America as well as the young men and women in our colleges and universities. It is fortunate indeed that the parent country to destroy a system that has been charged with the development and training of more than twenty million future citizens.

Those who have come to our country have brought with them the ideals that obtain in their native lands. In the past this transplanting of ideals has not been without its benefits. The group of noble men and women who colonized the shores included a large number of Oxford, Cambridge and other great universities. These men were trained in all that the mother country cherished as most valuable. The ideals that they brought developed and spread in this land until America reached the parent country to destroy a system that has been charged with the development and training of more than twenty million future citizens.

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of that which might well be presented in detail.

It was surely a happy thought which came to some one in authority in Washington that the manifold resources of the colleges of the country should be utilized in training the men for the varied activities necessary in the prosecution of the war. Last summer the call came to this institution to place its equipment at the service of the government. It was a duty and an honor to accept the call and in September 19 men were ordered to report here for training in whatever is needed in the work of signal corps men.

These men left after five months of drill and study to be replaced by 200 who are to stay another six months, and so on in successive details. The men are housed, fed, drilled and taught on the campus and for the time are a part of us. Later the university, after careful inspection by an officer of the U. S. army, Helen Gay Blanchard (in Education), Randolph, Vermont, and Carolyn Hendren Chamberlain (in Education), Burlington, Vermont, and Barbara Chase Davison (in Education), Craftsbury, Vermont, and Rachel Frank, Burlington, Vermont, and Margaret Josephine George (in Education), Burlington, Vermont, and Helen Mott Hall, cum laude, Burlington, Vermont, and Evangeline Eliza Hayward, Winoski, Vermont, and Marion Carolyn Jackson (in Education), Burlington, Vermont, and Marjorie Elizabeth Laushway (in Education), Vergennes, Vermont, and Corinne Marie O'Sullivan, cum laude, Burlington, Vermont, and Ruth Catherine Parker, Depot Harbor, Ont., and Norma Marie Perkins, cum laude, Waterbury, Vermont, and Lillian Martha Petty (in Education), Williston, Vermont, and Clarence Dexter Pierce, Jr., Craftsbury, Vermont, and Bessie Mae Reynolds, cum laude, Burlington, Vermont, and Myrtle Belle Rose, Enosburg Falls, Vermont, and Anna Caroline Smith (in Education), Ludlow, Vermont, and Mary Hubbard Sparks, cum laude, Rutland, Vermont, and Leon Clyde Spencer, North Benning, Vermont, and Ada Brasilia Waterman (in Education), Ludlow, Vermont, and Lloyd Abram Woodward, Richford, Vermont, and BACHELORS OF ARTS

Mary Loretta Barry (in Education), South Burlington, Vermont, and David Marshall Bosworth, cum laude, New York, N. Y., and Ellen Ida Brownell, Burlington, Vermont, and Philip Reynolds Johnson, St. Albans, Vermont, and Margarette Marguerite Jordan (in Education), Barre, Vermont, and Rose Levin, cum laude, Burlington, Vermont, and Samuel Brookings Tuttle, cum laude, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. The following men will receive the degree of doctor of medicine June 5: Louise Emorie Avery, East Barre, Vermont, and Philip Bert Becker, Orono, N. Y., and Alfred Forbes Blackhall, Hardwick, Vermont, and Charles Noble Church, Burlington, Vermont, and Phillips Norton Davis, Burlington, Vermont, and Franklin Pierce Dwinell, East Calais, Vermont, and Wilbur Merrill Ganger, Me. John Edward Fere, Burlington, Vermont, and John Paul Goodrich, South Royalton, Vermont, and Walter Lewis Hogan, A. B., Burlington, Vermont, and Gilbert Houston, Jr., Crompton, R. I., and Charles Arthur Kelsey, Burlington, Vermont, and Cleveland Austin Sargent, Richford, Vermont, and Hubert Raymond Stiles, West Chazy, N. Y., and Alan Boardman Taylor, Moores, N. Y., and Leslie Cooper Wheelock, Comer, Ga., and Leslie Hurd Wright, New Haven, Conn.

THE HONOR LIST. The senior honor list for general high standing includes the names of Mildred Bent, Charles Billings, David Marsh Bosworth, Raymond C. Brown, Helen Mott Hall, Philip Frank Jones, Rose Levin, Herman Machanic, Hiram Dunlap Moore, Corinne Marie O'Sullivan, Norma Marie Perkins, Bessie Mae Reynolds, Mary Hubbard Sparks, Samuel Brookings Tuttle, Dorothy Votey and Amos Bush Willmarth.

THIRTY IN THE SERVICE. When war was declared April 6, 1917, 29 of the men of the class of 1918 responded to the call. These men had succeeded in completing three years of their college course and if they had not gone to fight for their country would have received their degrees with the other members of the class yesterday. The names of these men, which were printed on the commencement program, follow: Harold Barnes, A. B., 1917, died at Camp Sherman, Ohio, 1918; Harold Adams, Roy Dan Adams, John Thomas Reed Anderson, Charles Whiting Barker, Louis Wheeler Barbour, George Colby Bartlett, Norman Don Bogue, Raymond Albert Bruya, Howard Everett Camp, Guy Rubeus Mosley, Howard Healy Denning, Harris Kenneth Drury, Bernard Andrew Flynn, Stephen Walter Keith, Ralph Evelyn King, Walter Roy Lebaron, Allen Beam MacMurphy, George Foster Manning, Dana Gray McBride, Earl Parker Mosley, Howard Dennis Newton, Charles Sherman Parker, Robert William Boyd Penne, Clarence Dexter Pierce, Jr., Hobart James Shanley, Bosterick Walker Smith, Harvey William Stedman, John Edwards Taggart, William Trafford, Teacoutch and Loren Oscar Watts.

ONE HONORARY DEGREE. The only honorary degree conferred this year was upon Prof. Samuel F. Emerson, professor of history in the University of Vermont. The degree was presented by the Rev. I. C. Smart, who said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters Samuel Franklin Emerson, Bachelor of Arts, Yale University 1872, graduate of the Theological Seminary 1878, student at Tubingen and Berlin 1878-1880, Doctor of Philosophy, Amherst College 1885, for 37 years professor in this university. "Loving, zealous interpreter of human moulding comprehensive truth in moral affairs, champion of sincerity and thoroughness, and spiritual values in education, quickener and inspirer of college and students, harvester of gratitude and friendship through abundant years, exchanging distinction with whatever additions may be made to his name."

Upon Benjamin Malcolm Harris was conferred the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Harris won his B. A. from Brown University in 1913, and D. B. from the Newton Theological Seminary in 1916. The subject of the thesis which he presented was "The History of the Words of Jesus in the Fourth Gospel."

MEDICS GRADUATE NEXT MONTH. Because the American Medical Association requires that every man who is to qualify for his degree in an accepted college of medicine spend a definite amount of time before he can receive that degree the men of the College of Medicine will not graduate until June 5. Acting President G. H. Perkins complimented the men upon the successful termination of four years of faithful study and said that upon June 5th, after they had completed the necessary number of hours, they would receive their degrees.

Some of the members of 1918 who received their degrees Monday were not present because they had left early to do some sort of war work. The four men who received degrees of bachelor of science in chemistry are all working for the Dupont Powder company. They are Hiram

Rupert Hamner of Bristol, Philip Sherburne Hayden of Montpelier, Herndon Machanic of Burlington and Walter Robert Miner of Rutland. Three men from the College of Agriculture were also absent and are doing war work. They are: Andrew George Arthur Houston of Enosburg Falls, Hiram Dunlap Moore of Burlington and Amos Bush Willmarth of Vergennes. Major H. A. Leonaheuser, U. S. A., was the chief marshal and Raymond Alonso Briggs and Sidney Leon Harris of the class of 1918 acted as marshals. Elias Lyman, '70, was marshal for the trustees and George Gorham Grant marshal for the faculties. Roy L. Patrick, '08, was marshal of the alumni. The senior class marshals were Wilbur Merrill Emerson of the Medical College and Myers Landon Booth, The ushers were: Edward Douglas Sweeney, '19, Homer Andrew Berry, '19, Otto Hakanson, '19, Arthur Rush Hogan, '19, Alfred Carl Krayer, '19, Karl Cornelius McMahon, '19, Leon Isham Patten, '19, Edward Alfred Spaulding, '19, Duane Osman West-president, '19, Willard Bayard Buckle, '20, James Randolph Burke, '20, DeWitt Harry Doane, '20, and John Henry MacLeod, '20.

The exercises closed with the singing of "Champlain," and the benediction was pronounced by the chaplain.

MEETING OF ALUMNI. Military Service Fund to Be Increased—Reports and Officers. The annual meeting of the Associate Alumni association of the University of Vermont was held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce, M. Taylor of Chicago presiding. The meeting moved in routine fashion and occupied about an hour.

The following officers were elected: President, Judge Seneca Haseltin of this city; Vice-president, Dr. F. E. Clapp of North Ferris, Mass.; Secretary, Dr. Patrick of Burlington; Treasurer, Forrest W. Kehoe of Burlington. Judge Joseph T. Stearns of this city and Frank D. Forbush of Detroit were elected to the alumni committee to nominate a trustee.

The following committees were elected: Executive committee, H. E. Gray, A. H. Grout, J. O. Baxendale, E. A. Brodie and E. S. Abbott; obituary, Walter B. Gates, the Rev. G. Y. Bliss, Robert E. Leonard and E. S. Abbott; advisory athletic committee, Dr. Lynn Allen, Ray W. Collins and Dr. E. S. Towne; breakfast committee, Max L. Powell, Dr. H. R. Watkins, Fred B. Wright and Mrs. H. E. Gray.

REPORT OF OBITUARY COMMITTEE. The obituary committee reported having learned of the death since the last commencement of fifteen graduates or former students. One of these, a former student is supposed to have lost his life in the service of his country, and the names of seven others, who were reported for the first time. The list follows: 1852—Joseph Torrey, born Burlington, Vt., 25 December 1832, died Burlington 10 July 1917. 1854—Rev. Simeon Gilbert, born Pittsford, Vt., 19 June 1834, died Chicago, Ill., 1 August 1917. 1855—Rev. Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1861—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1862—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1863—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1864—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1865—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1866—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1867—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1868—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1869—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1870—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1871—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1872—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1873—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1874—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1875—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1876—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1877—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1878—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1879—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1880—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1881—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1882—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1883—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1884—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1885—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1886—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1887—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1888—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1889—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1890—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1891—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1892—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1893—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1894—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1895—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1896—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1897—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1898—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1899—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1900—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1901—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1902—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1903—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1904—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1905—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1906—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1907—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1908—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1909—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1910—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1911—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1912—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1913—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1914—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1915—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1916—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1917—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1918—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1919—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1920—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1921—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1922—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1923—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1924—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1925—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1926—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1927—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1928—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1929—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1930—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1931—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1932—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1933—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1934—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1935—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1936—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1937—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1938—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1939—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1940—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1941—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1942—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1943—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1944—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1945—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1946—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1947—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1948—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1949—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1950—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1951—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1952—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1953—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1954—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1955—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1956—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1957—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1958—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1959—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1960—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1961—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1962—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1963—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1964—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1965—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1966—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1967—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1968—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1969—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1970—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1971—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1972—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1973—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1974—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1975—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1976—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1977—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1978—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1979—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1980—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1981—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1982—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917. 1983—Hannibal Whitney Wood, born Dunham, P. Q., 10 July 1840, died St. Johns, P. Q., 27 September 1917. 1984—Charles Wallace Clark, born Georgia, Vt., 25 October 1831, died Georgia 1 October 1917.