

69

THE STORY OF THE COLLEGE DURING THE WAR

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THE COLLEGE DURING THE WAR

At the time of the Declaration of War with Germany, April 1917, the enrollment of the college numbered . The undergraduate life was following its normal course; studies were going well, student activities were in full swing, and the athletic teams were uniformly successful. Four former students and two undergraduates had gone to France to serve with the French army, but the others had waited, with a good deal of uncertainty and impatience, for ~~the~~ actual declaration on the part of the United States.

With the proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson, however, the entire aspect of things was changed. A number of students rushed impulsively to the nearest recruiting station for immediate enlistment; others marked time, uncertain as to wise procedure. A spirit of unrest pervaded the campus; there was a general weakening of scholastic interests, the military took precedence over the academic. But underneath the ruffled surface of incertitude and suspense, the current of patriotism ran strong, the desire for service ruled predominant.

In the meantime, on April 10, 1917, the college formally pledged its loyalty through its assembled faculty in the following resolution:

~~Declaration of War-- date~~

~~At that time the enrollment of Rutgers College was as follows: Seniors , Juniors , Sophomores , Freshmen , total , The undergraduate life was very much as usual, studies going well, etc., student activities in full swing, athletic teams successful. Four former students and two graduates had gone to France to serve with the French army, but the others had waited, a trifle impatiently, for actual declaration on the part of the United States.~~

~~After formal declaration that a state of war existed with the German Empire, there was a change, etc. On April 10, 1917, the college pledged its loyalty through its assembled faculty in the following resolutions:~~

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has resolved, and the President has proclaimed that a State of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and

WHEREAS the Faculty of Rutgers College recognizes in this resolution and this proclamation an emergency which will demand the loyal service of all citizens and of all institutions of the Nation, so far as they can aid in the attainment of the common purpose and in hastening the coming of a righteous peace, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the Faculty of Rutgers College, pledge our unqualified loyalty, and our fullest cooperation with the Government in all matters in which our time or our powers may be of use, or in which the educational agencies of our college may be able to cooperate:

RESOLVED, that appropriate action will be taken for granting leave of absence without loss of academic standing to all undergraduates who may enlist or be draughted for active employment by the Government, and

RESOLVED FURTHER, to this end, that any members of the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, or Freshmen classes whose services may be required by the Nation before the end of the present academic year, will be permitted to qualify for graduation or for promotion to the next higher class as soon as the call comes, and will not be required to be present at the regular final examinations.

At the same meeting, an extra two-hour period, from 3.30 to 5.30, one afternoon a week, was granted for Military Training. The Military Department at that time was in charge of Captain Shelby C. Leasure (later Colonel Leasure) who was detailed to Rutgers in July 1915 as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. During the year and a half preceding hostilities, Captain Leasure had completely reorganized our Military Department, with its unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, raising it to a standard second to no college organization in the country. Captain Leasure was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on October 30, 1877. He was Sergeant in Company B, 159th Indiana Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War, 1898; First Sergeant, Company G, 28th U. S. Volunteer, during the Philippine Insurrection, 1899 to 1901; Second Lieutenant, 14th U. S. Infantry, 1901 to 1905; First Lieutenant, 1905 to 1916; an Honor Graduate of School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1907; was detailed in the Signal Corps 1907 to 1911; was a member of the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and appointed Professor of Military Science, and Tactics at Rutgers in January 1915. In June 1916, he was made Captain in the U. S. Army. Upon being relieved from duty at Rutgers in June 1917, he was detailed to Syracuse, N. Y. in the Air Service. He was later given the rank of Colonel and assigned to the General Staff of the U. S. Army in France.

With his three assistants--- Sergeants William P. White, Charles F. Siebert, and Algot Erlander--- he set to work immediately to do everything possible to

strengthen the already efficient military organization of the college. Military drill was held two afternoons a week for a total of six hours, instead of one afternoon for a period of three hours, as had formerly been the case, and a volunteer company of seventy-five students who were not required to take drill was organized. The Cadet Battalion of three hundred and five men entered with renewed spirit into the military work, and the annual Exhibition Drill on May 2 was probably the best ever given by a Rutgers Cadet Corps. The annual inspection by an officer of the War Department was also eminently satisfactory.

The Cadet Corps, with full equipment, took a prominent part in the celebration of Wake Up, America" Day, in New York, on Thursday afternoon, April 19. The Rutgers battalion led the college section of the monstrous parade, and was the only college representation in uniform. The students left New Brunswick on a special train at 12.30, and after the assembly at the stadium of the City College of New York, were placed at the head of the line, leading the way from the stadium to Riverside Drive, and then across to Broadway. From there they marched down Broadway, around Columbus Circle to Times Square, and then down Seventh avenue to the Pennsylvania Station. Besides the regular battalion colors, a large scarlet flag, with the name of the college in white letters emblazoned upon it, was carried. The experience was a most pleasant one and of inestimable advantage to the college.

In the meantime, President Demarest, with the sanction of the Board of Trustees, had offered the resources of the college to the State in the following telegram to Governor Walter E. Edge:

"The trustees of Rutgers College assure Governor Walter E. Edge of the loyal readiness of the institution to cooperate with him in the service of the state and the nation at this time of emergency and special responsibilities. They wish to make the resources of the college, its land, buildings, equipment, and educational forces serve the national cause in every possible way. They especially suggest that the facilities of the agricultural, engineering and military departments may be useful in the immediate movements under-

taken by the State and Federal Governments."

During the weeks following the declaration of war, the undergraduate life of the college underwent a remarkable change. Things scholastic were discarded for things military. In accordance with the faculty resolutions, two hundred and nine students were released from classes before the end of the term in order to enter some form of government service. Analysis of the releases show the following causes for the discontinuance of studies:

Agricultural Work (including farm directors, supervisors, tractor engineers, laborers, etc.).....	126
Naval Reserve.....	23
Officers' Reserve.....	18
Industrial Work (including munitions, chemistry, etc.).....	14
Medical Corps (including ambulance work and sanitation)....	14
Government Work (including translation and civil service)..	4
Navy (including Marines).....	6

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The twenty men (???) released to enter Officers' Training Camps were all later commissioned in the Regular Army or Reserve Corps, a splendid record for college undergraduates.

The added interest in military work during the final weeks of the term tended to draw the attention of the student body away from athletics, but it was believed for a time that there would be no necessity for cancelling schedules of intercollegiate games. As the season advanced, however, and increasing numbers of men were released from college, the futility of attempting to continue athletic competition was recognized. The track and tennis schedules were cancelled on May 12, and a week later the baseball team finished its curtailed season.

The college faculty meanwhile had organized a Rutgers League of National Defence, with President Demarest as general chairman, and Dean Louis Beiver, Professor Edmund W. Billetsoux, and Dr. Charles H. Whitman as an organization committee. In order to perfect the organization, nine divisions were named, with the following chairman: Military Training, Captain S. C. Leasure; Agricultural, Dr. Jacob G.

Lipman; Engineering, Dr. Alfred A. Titsworth; Chemistry, Dr. Ralph G. Wright; Language, Prof. Edwin B. Davis; Biological and Sanitary Science, Prof. Floyd E. Child-ester; Economics and Social Service, Dr. Austin Scott; Education and Organization, Dr. Charles H. Elliott; Mining and Metallurgical, Prof. J. Volney Lewis.

The return cards, numbering several hundred, were listed according to the occupation checked, and each class divided into five groups, as follows:

Group I. Those who will unreservedly give their entire time to the government service in the profession or occupation underlined as their specialty.

Group II. Those who will unreservedly give their entire time to the government service in some occupation checked as indicating their mastery of it.

Group III. Those who will render such service in the profession or occupation underlined as their specialty after a specific date.

Group IV. Those who will render such service in the profession or occupation checked as indicating their mastery of it after a specific date.

Group V. Those who will render such service in a profession or occupation checked, while indicating another profession or occupation as their specialty, after a specific date.

The results of the efforts of the committee are best shown by the following table of returns in what might be considered the five most important professions.

Profession	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group VI	Group V	Total
Chemists.....	12	13	12	25	23	85
Civil Engineers.....	28	43	15	27	8	121
Mechanical Engineers.....	21	13	1	1	20	56
Electrical Engineers.....	21	10	8	1	13	53
Physicians	28	2	12	42

A large number of alumni, of course, offered their services in other occupations, such as agriculturists, architects, electricians, surveyors, etc. The return cards, listed according to classification, were filed for reference in the college office. Upon receipt of definite calls for trained men from the

Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau in Washington, lists of available alumni were placed immediately at the disposal of the authorities at Washington. The work of Rutgers League of National Defence was taken over in the fall by the Rutgers War Service Bureau; ^{the other organization} and thereafter ceased to function.

In those first months of the war, and continually throughout hostilities, the college, through the Agricultural Extension Department and the State Experiment Station, performed splendid service in agricultural leadership. Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, Director of the Experiment Station, and Professor Alva Agee, Director of Agricultural Extension, gave themselves without stint to the organization and development of State Agricultural interests. With their cooperation, the Department of Public Instruction of New Jersey created machinery for distributing boys of high school age among the farms of the State. Publicity was given to the need for experienced farm help and employment bureaus in the interests of farmers were established in several cities. The wider use of farm tractors for the production of vegetables, the organization of home and school garden projects, of girls' farm clubs, women's canning clubs, and the plan of community gardens, were all advanced by the college through its agricultural connections.

The 151st Commencement of the college was held on Tuesday, June 12th. The accompanying exercises lacked something of the spontaneous enthusiasm which has been prevalent in other years; but the alumni registration was normal, totaling 328, and a loyal devotion to the college in the period of crisis was evident among those who returned. A military touch was given to the exercises by the presence of eight students of the graduating class from the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Myer, Va., and one from Plattsburg, N. Y. These graduates included First Lieutenant William H. Bowles, First Lieutenant Robert O. Bowlby, First Lieutenant Clifton H. Luster, Captain Francis J. Scarr, First Lieutenant David G. Ackerman, Captain W. Copley Herbert, Second Lieutenant Robert V. E. Martin, Second Lieutenant William N. Packard, and Captain J. Kingsley Powell, from ^{Fort} ~~First~~ Myer; and Captain Laurence F. Brains, Jr., from Plattsburg. The titles are those eventually won by the graduates who at the time of

Commencement were all candidates for commissions.

Commencement Week was begun on Saturday evening, June 9, with an organ recital in the Kirkpatrick Chapel. On Sunday afternoon, June 10, a musical service was held in the Chapel, and in the evening President Demarest preached the Baccalaureate Sermon in the First Reformed Church, taking as his subject, "The Divine Mission of Youth." Class Day exercises, the Junior Exhibition, and reunions of the classes of 1877, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1908, and 1912, were held on Monday. On Tuesday morning, at 9.30 oclock, the Board of Trustees met in the Queens Building, and the Alumni Association in the Alumni and Faculty House. The 151st Commencement was held in the Second Reformed Church at 11.00 oclock. Seventy-five undergraduate degrees were conferred, as follows: Bachelor of Arts 10, Bachelor of Letters 15, Bachelor of Science 50. The following graduate degrees were conferred: Master of Science, 5; Civil Engineer, 2; Electrical Engineer, 2; Doctor of Philosophy, 4. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctor of Laws: Governor Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey; Mr. Leionor F. Loree '77, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. Doctor of Science: General George W. Goethals, of the Emergency Shipping Board; Dr. Victor G. Heiser, the sanitation expert of the Philippines. Doctor of Divinity: Bishop Edward S. Lines, of New Jersey; Rev. Eugene S. Booth '76, missionary to Japan. Master of Arts: Mr. H. Brewster, Willis, Superintendent of Schools, Middlesex County, N. J. Master of Science (in absentia): Brigadier General Henry G. Sharpe '79.

The annual Alumni Dinner in the Ballantine Gymnasium was presided over by President Demarest, who introduced the following speakers: Governor Walter E. Edge, General George W. Goethals, Bishop Edward S. Lines, and Professor Francis C. Van Dyck '65.

From July , to August , 1917, the annual Summer Session was held with an attendance of . Dr. Charles H. Elliott, Director, by offering courses in military training, agriculture, etc. conformed to the trend of the times and made national service the keynote of the Session.

The 152nd year of the college was begun on September 19th with an enrollment of 51 seniors, 84 juniors, 146 sophomores, and 170 freshmen, a decrease of 61 from the preceding year. The word of President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker and others, urging our young men to continue their studies until a definite government call should come to them, undoubtedly influenced the decisions of large numbers of school boys and college men. Undergraduate life settled down to its usual routine, although the tone of the student body seemed to be more serious than in normal times and there was a noticeable absence of frivolity. The year promised well for the college.

There were a number of changes in the faculty, including the loss of the following by resignation: Frederick C. Minkler, B. S., Professor of Animal Husbandry and Director of the Short Courses in Agriculture; William J. Carson, B. S., Professor of Dairy Husbandry; Charles B. Lewis, M. D., College Physician and Professor of Hygiene; Captain Shelby C. Leasure, Professor of Military Science and Tactics; Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., LL. D., Acting Professor of the Bible and Ethics; Ralph O. Smith, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Chemistry; Henry B. North, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Chemistry; Mayne S. Mason, M. S., Instructor in Electrical Engineering; Norman S. Parker, Ph. D., Instructor in History; William D. Rees, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics; Richard Ashman, Litt. B., Assistant in Zoology; Edward R. Schmid, M. Sc., Assistant in Chemistry; Clifford J. Colville, B. Sc., Assistant in Chemistry; J. Claude Thomson, M. Sc., Assistant in Chemistry; William J. Hazel, Assistant Physical Training; Sergeants Charles F. Seibert and Algot Erlanger, Assistants in the Military Department.

The following new appointments were announced: Major John Bigelow, U. S. A., Professor of Military of Military Science and Tactics; David Fales, Jr., A. M., Hill Professor of the English Bible; Otis A. Gage, Ph. D., Professor of Physics; Oscar L. Barnebey, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Chemistry; Hugh B. Gordon, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry; William B. Combs, M. A., Instructor in Animal Husbandry; Arthur C. Metcalf, M. Sc., Instructor in Chemistry; Frank Dustone Graham, A. B., Assistant in Political Economy; Ralph E. Danforth, A. B., Assistant in Zoology; Frank N. Egerton, Jr., Assistant in Electrical Engineering; Laurance P. Runyon, M. D., Acting College Physician; Roy F. Layton, B. Sc., Assistant in Chemistry; J. Lawrence Pitt, A. B., Assistant in the Military Department; Victor G. Anderson, M. D., Lecturer in Hygiene; George F. Leonard, M. D., Lecturer in Bacteriology; Eugene L. Brown, Executive Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

Major John Bigelow, U. S. A., retired, who directed the Military Department during the year, was graduated from West Point in 1877, and in the same year was appointed second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, U. S. A. In 1893 he was promoted to captain, and in 1902 to major in the 9th Cavalry. In 1887 to 1889 he was Adjutant General of the District of Columbia, and from 1894 to 1898 professor of Military science in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was retired at his own request in 1902, and from 1906 to 1910 was on duty with the Massachusetts Militia. During his academic year at Rutgers he had for assistants in the Military Department, Professor J. Bertram Twiss, A. B., M. A., J. Lawrence Pitt, Rutgers '17, and Douglas J. Fisher, B. Sc., Rutgers '08, Sergeant Cooper, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was assigned to Rutgers as an additional assistant in December 1917.

The undergraduate life of the college followed its normal trend during the first term, the various organizations holding meetings as usual, and the varsity football season completing a season of signal success. It is probable that the Rutgers eleven of 1917, with its victory over the Newport Naval Reserves, was the best that ever represented the college. The completed schedule showed seven victories, one defeat, and one tie game.

In September 1917, the War Service Bureau of Rutgers College was organized for the purpose of "keeping Rutgers men in touch with the college and with one another." This bureau, functioning until June 1919, performed splendid service to alumni and undergraduates, sending semi-monthly news letters to all Rutgers men in the Army and Navy, answering personal questions, notifying the alumni body of possible government openings, and compiling and preserving records of the activities of Rutgers men in the war. Detailed account of the War Service Bureau will be found on pages .

At its meeting on December 19, 1917, the faculty voted to revise the college calendar for the remainder of the year, in order to permit students to be released for agricultural and government work. It was decided at that time to shorten the Christmas vacation by three days, and to omit the Easter vacation entirely, making the calendar for the year as follows: December 22 to 31, Christmas recess; January 20, Second term begins; May 2, Senior examinations begin; May 9, other examinations begins; May 21, Commencement. It was also decided to omit formal mid-year examinations in January 1918. *Later in the year, a brief Easter recess from March 28 to April 1 was granted.* ↑

On December 19, 1917, two flags, one the national colors, and the other a service flag containing four hundred and twenty-five stars representing the Rutgers men in service at that date, were presented to the college by Mrs. Leonor F. Loree, wife of Mr. Leonor F. Loree '77, of the Board of Trustees. The exercises in connection with the presentation were held on the Queen's Campus at two o'clock in the afternoon, President Demarest presiding, with the following program:

Parade of the College Battalion

Prayer

Presentation of the National Colors

by Major-General Eli D. Hoyle, Commanding the Eastern Department

Presentation of the Service Flag

by Major-General John F. Mallory, Commanding at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.

Acceptance on behalf of the Board of Trustees

by Dr. William I. Chamberlain '82

Benediction

Parade of the College Battalion

The flags were hung on a steel flag-staff which was also presented by Mrs. Loree and which is located on the mound in front of the Alumni and Faculty House.

With the beginning of the second term in January, the student enrollment had fallen to 387, due chiefly to the enlistments of undergraduates. Meanwhile, the routine of college activities had been broken into by the shortage of coal, which was prevalent in the East at that time. In January the situation became so critical that the daily exercises in Kirkpatrick Chapel were discontinued and the building closed. Other measures of fuel economy taken included the closing of Van Nest Hall, the limiting of library hours ~~from~~ *to the period from* 8.00 A. M. to 2.00 P. M., and the shutting off of the heat in the main part of the Ballantine Gymnasium and in the swimming pool room. On March 17, Chapel exercises were resumed, and normal hours adopted in the other buildings.

With the beginning of the second term the work of the Military Department increased in importance. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which had previously been organized into companies, intensified its efforts. Word was received from Washington that any senior officer who might be drafted would be sent directly to an officers' training camp instead of a National Army contonment. Word was also received that drafted Engineering students who were among the first one-third of their class would be given deferred classi-

fication in the selective service list and enrolled into a newly organized Engineers' Reserve Corps; and that seniors in Agriculture would be given deferred classification under the same scholastic conditions. In this way the government endeavored to emphasize the necessity of college students continuing their specialized training.

In the spring of 1918, the college announced a course in Radio-Communication, which was offered at the request of the War Department. This course was given by the Department of Electrical Engineering and provided special training for technical work in the Signal Corps, U. S. A. The course consisted of six hours classroom and six hours laboratory instruction per week, requiring a total of some 28 hours per week of the students' time. The Agricultural Department offered two courses in the care and management of farm tractors, the instruction consisting of two weeks of intensive study, having a two-fold purpose; (1) to teach men how to operate and care for the tractor, and (2) to help develop the uses of the tractor among the New Jersey farmers.

The year was brought formally to its close with Commencement on May 21. The normal course of college life had been interfered with only slightly; the basketball team had completed a successful season, the baseball and track teams had carried out abbreviated schedules, and the several student organizations, i. e., The Targum, the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, the Philoclean Literary Society, etc., had continued their activities. *It was during the spring of 1918 that the establishment of the New Jersey College for Women was approved and authorized.*

The 152nd Commencement was ushered in on Friday, May 17, with an address upon "The War Aims of the Allies," by the Very Reverend Sir George Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University, Scotland. On Saturday afternoon, the 18th, the annual Exhibition of the Cadet Corps was held on Neilson Field, and in the evening the combined glee clubs of Columbia University, New York University and Rutgers rendered a concert in the Ballantine Gymnasium. The Baccalaureate Sermon, preached by President Demarest, was delivered in the Second Reformed Church on Sunday evening. The President selected as his text: "For God hath not given the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a

sound mind." Usual class day exercises took place on Monday morning, and on Monday afternoon the Rutgers baseball team defeated Lafayette 5 to 3. In the evening the Junior Exhibition was held, and at the same time the classes of 1868, 1883, 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, and 1917 gathered for reunion dinners in New Brunswick. The meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Alumni Association were held on Tuesday morning, May 21, followed by Commencement in the Second Reformed Church, at 11.00 oclock. Forty-six undergraduate degrees were awarded, as follows: Bachelor of Arts 11, Bachelor of Letters 9, Bachelor of Science 26. The following graduate degrees were conferred: Master of Science 3, Civil Engineer 1, Doctor of Philosophy 5, The following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctor of Laws; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Frank Bergen, of New York; Doctor of Science; Professor Richard Swann Lull, Ph. D., '93, of New Haven; Mr. Robert Mayo Catlin, of ; Doctor of Letters; Monsignor John Allicysius O'Grady, of New Brunswick; Doctor of Divinity; Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw, S. T. D., '74, of Utica, N. Y.; Rev. William H. Boocock '85, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Master of Arts, Sprague Carlton, M. D., '04, of New York.

Three hundred guests attended the Alumni Dinner in the Ballantine Gymnasium, which was addressed by Secretary Daniels, United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Frank Bergen, and President W. H. S. Demarest.

The Summer Session of 1918, by adapting its facilities to the advancement of war service, drew an enrollment of 425 students. New groups of courses dealing with training in business for war work and for government positions were offered, and a number of courses in art, manual training and history were organized. The results of the Session, both in number of students and in achievement, were most gratifying.

During the months of July and August, 1918, uncertainty was prevalent in college circles. With the continuation of the war with Germany and the increasingly intensified efforts of the government of the United States, together with the adoption of the selective service law, the outlook for even moderate enrollment was anything but bright. Efforts were made by those in governmental authority to impress upon young men the necessity of their remaining in college until called definitely into service, but students and prospective students were dubious as to the advantage of such procedure, and large numbers enlisted for immediate duty. It is probable that the undergraduate body at Rutgers would have numbered hardly more than two hundred, the majority of whom would have been freshmen under selective service age. On August 1, candidates for admission to the class of 1912 totaled slightly more than one hundred.

Miss? In the meantime, six members of the faculty were released for war service; John H. Logan, A. M., Professor of History; David Fales, A. M., Hill Professor of the English Bible; Edmond W. Billetdoux, A. M., Associate Professor of Romance Languages; Mayne S. Mason, M. S., Instructor in Electrical Engineering; and Sherly W. Morgan, A. B., Instructor in Architecture. Several assistants and officers of administration had already entered upon war work early in the summer. The appointments of new professors and instructors included: Irving Stoddard Kull, M. A., Associate Professor of History; Harry O. Sampson, B. S. A., Professor of Agricultural Education; Leslie E. Hazen, M. E., Professor of Rural Engineering; Charles S. Crow, A. M., Associate Professor of Education; Ernest Little, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Jacob E. Hollinger, B. Sc., Instructor in Chemistry.

In early August, notice was received from the War Department in Washington of the establishments of units of the Students' Army Training Corps in practically all colleges and universities in the country. Under the plan as announced, students enlisting in the S. A. T. C. were placed in the military service of the

United States but were classed as on inactive service. If drafted, he was to be placed automatically in Class V-D as provided by the selective service regulations. Members of the Corps were to pay tuition and all expenses as in normal times.

This definite announcement of the status of the undergraduate clarified matters considerably, and the college made plans to go ahead on the assumption that the enrollment would be at least as large as that of the preceding year. But a short time later, a second announcement from Washington altered the situation so radically as to sweep away instantly any plans which may have been made for the approaching academic year. The statement, dated August 28, 1918, and issued by the Committee on Education and Special Training, is in part as follows:

"The man-power bill pending in Congress definitely binds the country to the policy of consecrating its entire energy to the winning of the war as quickly as possible. It fixes the age limits from 18-45 both inclusive..... The new military program, as outlined by the Secretary of War, calls for the increase of the Army by more than two million men by July 1, 1919. This will probably necessitate the mobilization of all physically fit registrants under 21, within ten months from this date. With respect to students, since they are not to be made in any sense a deferred or favored class, this means that they will practically all be assigned to active service in the field by June, 1919..... Under this conditions it is obvious that schools and colleges for young men within the age limits of the new law cannot continue to operate as under peace conditions.....

"The following statements outline the general plan under which the Students' Army Training Corps will operate under the changed conditions produced by the revision of the Selective Service Law.

1. All young men who were planning to go to school this fall should carry out their plans and do so. Each should go to the college of his choice, matriculate, and enter as a regular student. He will, of course, also register with his local board after registration day set by the President. As soon as possible after registration day, probably on or about October first, opportunity will be given for all the regularly-enrolled students to be inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps at the schools where they are in attendance. Thus the Corps will be organized by voluntary induction under the Selective Service Act.....

The student, by voluntary induction, becomes a soldier in the United States Army, uniformed, subject to military discipline and with the pay of a private. They will simultaneously be placed on full active duty and contracts will be made as soon as possible, with the colleges for the housing, subsistence and instruction of the student soldiers.

2. Officers, uniforms, rifles and such other equipment as may be available will be furnished by the War Department.....
3. The student-soldiers will be given military instruction under officers of the army and will be kept under observation and test to determine their qualification as officer-candidates, and technical experts such as engineers, chemists and doctors. After a certain period, the men will be selected according to their performance, and assigned to military duty in one of the following ways:
 - (a) He may be transferred to a central officers' training camp.
 - (b) He may be transferred to a non-commissioned officers' training school.
 - (c) He may be assigned to the school where he is enrolled for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited time.
 - (d) He may be transferred to a contonment for duty with troops as a private.
4. Similar sorting and reassignment of the men will be made at periodical intervals, as the requirements of the service demand. It cannot be now definitely stated how long a particular student will remain at college..... In order to keep the unit at adequate strength, men will be admitted from secondary schools or transferred from Depot Brigades as the need may require.
7. In view of the comparatively short time during which most of the student-soldiers will remain in college and the exacting military duties awaiting them, academic instruction must necessarily be modified along lines of direct military value. The War Department will prescribe or suggest such modifications. The Schedule of purely military instruction will not preclude effective academic work.....
8. The primary purpose of the Students' Army Training Corps it to utilize the executive and teaching personnel and the physical equipment of the colleges to assist in the training of our new armies. This imposes great responsibilities on the colleges and at the same time creates an exceptional opportunity for service.....

The officers of the college, therefore, faced, three weeks before the opening of the fall term, a complete revision of its schedule, a necessity of providing adequate rooming and eating facilities for a large body of soldier-students, and the task of transforming a college campus into something closely resembling a military camp.

On September 6, 1919, President Demarest directed the following communication to all undergraduates and applicants to the freshman class, a similar announcement having been made by the Alumni Office to some five hundred possible prospective students:

"In accordance with the plan of the government to use the colleges in a system of military training, necessary at this time, and at the same time to allow students to continue their education until required for active field service, the Students' Army Training Corps will be established at Rutgers College this fall.

"Students of eighteen years of age or over, who pass the required physical examination, will be voluntarily inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps on or about October first.

"Students under eighteen years of age may be enrolled in the corps, receiving the same instruction and training as the rest, but such students will not receive government support until they reach the age of eighteen and are formally inducted.

"Physical examinations will be held after the opening of college and will be in charge of the government.

"The government will furnish housing and subsistence, uniforms and equipment, pay tuition and fees, except for a small pro rata charge for about two weeks, and will pay each student member of the S. A. T. C. the pay of a private in the United States Army, thirty dollars a month, beginning with the date of induction.

"All students will be housed in the dormitories or in other places controlled by the college. No members of the S. A. T. C. will be permitted to commute or to reside at their home in New Brunswick.

"All students will be required to take their meals at a common mess.

"The courses of study will be somewhat modified under the direction of the Federal Government and according to the plans of the Committee on Education and Special Training at Washington. The proportion of time given to military training will be increased in order that it may be possible for members of the corps when called into active field service to qualify for commissions after further

intensive training.

"College will open with Chapel Exercises at 8:15 A. M., on Wednesday, September 18th, according to previous custom. After the term has opened, the daily program will conform to army regulations, and will begin with drill from 7:30 to 9:30 each morning.

W. H. S. Demarest
President.

September 6, 1918.

Letters and telegrams from Washington, containing suggestions and advice concerning the proposed curriculum, were received daily, causing frequent changes in college schedule. But on September 18, the date of the opening of college, courses of study had been outlined which, although altered ^{somewhat} considerably in the following weeks, proved to be the basis of academic work.

Meanwhile, financial arrangements had been entered into with the government, whereby the War Department paid to the college a certain sum per day per student, covering tuition, fees, subsistence, and housing. The college was also reimbursed for money expended for necessary alterations in the dining hall, which served as a mess room for the students. The amount per day per student was approximately one dollar and fifty-seven cents, the total amount received during the several weeks of the S. A. T. C. was in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. The moneys thus received covered only the actual expenses of operation. In return for this payment for the military and technical training of the student-soldiers, the government imposed the following conditions:

- (a) The basis of payment will be reimbursement for actual and necessary costs to the institutions for the service rendered to the Government in the maintenance and instruction of the soldiers.....
- (b) The War Department will have authority to specify and control the courses of instruction to be given by the institutions.
- (c) The entity and power for usefulness of the institutions will be safeguarded, so that when the contract ends the institutions shall be in condition to resume their functions of general education.
- (d) The teaching force will be preserved so far as practicable and this matter so treated that its members shall feel that in changing to the special intensive work desired by the Government, they are rendering a vital and greatly needed service.
- (e) The Government will ask from the institutions a specific service, that is, the housing, subsistence and instruction along specified lines of a certain number of student-soldiers. There will be no interference with the freedom of the institution in conducting other courses in the usual way.

Contract having been entered into with the government and tentative arrangements completed for the reception of students, the college began its 153rd year on September 18, 1919. The ruling by President Demarest that all students must live on the campus made it necessary for the college to provide rooms for a larger number of undergraduates than had ever before been accommodated. Space in the two dormitories having proved insufficient, it was found necessary to make use of the thirteen fraternity houses, and arrangements were entered into whereby men were assigned to the various fraternities by lot. Previously, cots had been secured from the Raritan Arsenal, at Raritan, N. J., and from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and placed as needed in the fraternities and dormitories. Upon registration, men who had not already secured rooms were given definite assignments. It was thought at the time that these assignments would be permanent, but with the formal establishment of the S.A.T.C, on October 1 an entirely new lodging arrangement was adopted.

The enrollment at the end of the first week of the term totaled 504, including 46 seniors, 66 juniors, 118 sophomores, and 274 freshmen. In spite of the fact that the usual high standard of entrance was maintained, it was found necessary because of lack of facilities to refuse admittance to some hundred applicants. The question of dining hall accommodations proved to be a troublesome one; but the matter was placed in charge of Mr. E. V. McCormick who had had supervision of the college dining hall for several years and who solved the problem with general satisfaction. Tables and chairs which had hitherto been used were removed and replaced by regulation mess tables and benches. Counters were installed in appropriate places; new utensils such as coffee urns, soup pots, meat cutters, potato peelers, etc., were purchased; and aluminum plates, cups, etc., were used in place of china. In an adjoining room modern dish-washing machinery was installed. A week after the opening of college, the dining hall was running with a fair degree of smoothness. The cafeteria system was adopted, with the students standing in line and being served from the counters, after which they took their places at the mess tables. There were, of course, minor complaints concerning

food, service, and general arrangements, but the majority of these defects were remedied; and during the latter days of the Training Corps conditions at the dining hall gave increasing satisfaction.

During the two weeks from September 18 to October 1, an effort was made to follow the usual college schedule, with classes beginning at 8.00 oclock, Chapel services at 12.00, and afternoon classes from 1.15 to 4.15. The regular courses as outlined in the catalogue were given, mainly because advices from Washington concerning the new schedules were so indefinite and varied that it was impossible to follow them. But those two weeks proved to be ^a merely marking-time period; it is certain that with the majority of the students little real work was accomplished. The College for Women, meanwhile, had begun its first year, with a freshman enrollment of 52 students and a splendid outlook for a successful term.

During the last week in September, First Lieutenant James C. Torpey, Infantry, U.S.A., reached New Brunswick, having been detailed by the War Department to Rutgers as Commanding Officer of the Students' Army Training Corps. Associated with him in his duties were Second Lieutenants Dean Royden Buterbaugh, Charles C. J. Carpenter, William Horatio Downs, Henry Lawrence Everett, Jr., George Gross Finney, Russell Gerould, and Bertram E. Killian, and Sergeant Stanley S. Cooper.

Lieutenant Torpey was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 5, 1894. He graduated from the Northeast High School of Philadelphia in 1910, and from Villa Nova College in 1914. He was a member of the Pennsylvania National Guards from 1913 to 1917. In August 1917 he was detailed to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga., was commissioned second Lieutenant, Infantry, on November 27, 1917, and promoted to first Lieutenant, August 1918. Upon completing the training course at Fort Ogelthorpe, he was assigned to the 50th U.S. Infantry at Camp Greene, N. C., where he remained until June 1, 1918. He was then detailed to the Plattsburg Training Camp as camp adjutant and instructor. In September he was relieved from duty at the camp and assigned to Rutgers. During his several weeks as Commanding Officer of the Students' Army Training Corps, Lieutenant Torpey won the admiration and respect of both undergraduates and officers of the

college. His military knowledge, his organizing ability, his strength of purpose, his general efficiency, and his untiring industry brought the Rutgers unit of the S.A.T.C. to a standard equal to that of any institution in the country.

Upon his arrival in New Brunswick, he established headquarters in the Ballantine Gymnasium and proceeded to organize his staff. Lieutenant Buterbaugh was made personnel adjutant, Lieutenant Gerould adjutant, and Lieutenants Downs, Carcenter, Everett, and Finney given command of Companies A. B. C. and D. respectively, of the student battalion. Lieutenant Killian, upon his arrival in October, was appointed supply officer.

induction

At noon, Tuesday, October 1, 1918, exercises were held formally recognizing the establishment of the Students' Army Training Corps at the college. The students marched in formation to the front of the Ballantine Gymnasium, and the officers and faculty were assembled on the porch of the building. President Demarest presided. Lieutenant Torpey read the orders of the day and messages from President Wilson and the War Department. Prayer was offered by the Reverend John A. Ingham, D. D., pastor of the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick; and brief addresses made by Major Buist, commanding at Camp Raritan, N. J., the Honorable Peter F. Daly, of New Brunswick, Judge of the District Court, and President Demarest. The United States flag was raised precisely at noon. Patriotic music was rendered by the Camp Raritan Band, the exercises, which lasted about one half hour, being both inspiring and impressive.

On October 3rd, after both college and military authorities had carefully gone over the ground and had measured air space and floor space in all available rooms, it was decided upon advice of the War Department, to utilize the two dormitories and three of the fraternity houses as barracks, with assignments as follows: Winants Hall-- 156; Ford Hall-- 183; Delta Phi -- 42; Kappa Sigma-- 41; Beta Theta Pi-- 35. It was the original intention of the college to use the two dormitories and ten or twelve of the fraternity buildings for liberal housing, but Government inspectors insisted upon ^{a more barracks-like} the arrangement mentioned above,

with the result that in many instances five or six boys were crowded in rooms meant for two or three. These crowded housing conditions were certainly not conducive to academic earnestness and achievement, nor to health and good manners. The students, however, accepted the ruling of the War Department in good part and made the best of a ^{difficult} ~~bad~~ situation.

The three fraternity houses taken over by the government received a certain amount of money per week for each man accommodated, and later were allowed stated sums for deterioration and breakage. Of the other fraternity houses, that of the Ivy Club, which is the property of the college, was used as a College Infirmary; that of Phi Gamma Delta, also college property, was turned into a dormitory for students who were not members of the S.A.T.C. Lambda Chi Alpha, the other chapter owned by the college, was rented to a member of the faculty. The remaining fraternity houses were put to uses determined by their several trustees. Early advices from the government indicated that all fraternity lines would be abolished, but an amendment to this order permitted initiating before October 1. After that date, however, the fraternities were practically non-existent.

Immediately upon the establishing of the S.A.T.C., the government program of study was adopted. Broadly speaking, this program divided the student body into two groups, viz.; first, the so-called liberal students, who were ~~classified~~ ^{elective} ~~as pursuing the classical course and the general science course; and~~ ^{in the humanities, and in mathematics} ~~and~~ secondly, the technical students, who were classified in accordance with the particular training they had selected in preparation for engineering, chemistry, etc. The technical group was somewhat more numerous, constituting about 60% of the student body.

The government program for the liberal students aimed to fit them as rapidly as possible for service in the army or navy as officer material, and the principle of age grouping in part superseded the traditional grouping by class rank. Thus the men of twenty or above were placed in a single group and given an intensive course that was to run through the first twelve weeks of the year. This course was planned by the War Department and included those subjects only

which would serve as preparation for the army. The intention was to call this oldest group from college on or about January 1, and to give them opportunity to compete for commissions. Those students who were between nineteen and twenty years were to enter upon the same, or a similar course, during the second twelve weeks of the year, and to be called out about the first of April; and in the same way the younger groups, so that the entire body of liberal students over eighteen would have been called into the service by October 1, 1918. Meanwhile, the numbers in college were to have been recruited by admissions in January, April, and July of younger men coming from the secondary schools, or even men of appropriate age with less than full secondary training, to be trained as well as possible for later call.

On the other hand, the students in the technical courses were put on a radically different basis. The plans in this case contemplated the utmost specialization possible in the particular field of work chosen. The upper classmen, so far as the required military subjects allowed, devoted all their time to technical work of their several departments. For the freshman class, an intensive schedule was laid out, excluding all so-called general culture courses and increasing the departmental hours, the aim being to provide in one year of forty-eight weeks sufficient training to enable men to be taken into the service as technically trained; e. g., a freshman after forty-eight weeks in the chemical course was to have been sufficiently advanced to serve competently as an analyst. All technical students entering as freshmen, accordingly, were to have had one year's training, and then the majority were to have been called into the various branches of government service, and only the selected few were to remain for a second year of specialized advanced study to prepare them to fill positions as experts in their several lines.

To go into more detail, the men in the twenty year group taking the liberal course followed the following schedule:

Term of 12 weeks	Hours per week (including laboratory work and supervised study)
Military Instruction	11 hours
War Issues	9 "
Military Law and Practice	9 "
Sanitation and Hygiene	9 "
Elective	3 "
Surveying and Map Making	<u>12</u> "
Total	53 hours

The technical students in the same year-group were given the eleven hours of military instruction and the nine hours in war issues, the remainder of the course being devoted to specialization in their chosen field, i. e., chemistry, engineering, etc.

Liberal students in the nineteen-year and eighteen-year groups were required to take the military instruction and war aims, the remainder of their schedule following as closely as possible to courses as outlined in the college catalogue. After the first twelve weeks, the nineteen year old group would have been given the 53 hour program mentioned above, taking the places of the twenty-year group, which would have completed that special course.

Technical sophomores and upper classmen, who had previously been trained along technical lines, were required to specialize still further in order to prepare themselves at the earliest moment for definite technical service. It is probable that the seniors would all have received definite call before the mid-year examinations, the juniors in April, and the sophomores in June.

The ordinary working day started at 6.15 with reveille, other items in the schedule including: 7.00, breakfast; 8.00 - 10.00, classes; 10.00 - 12.00, drill; 12.00 - 1.00, dinner; 1.00 - 5.00, classes; 5.00 - 5.15, retreat; 5.30, supper; 7.00 - 9.00, study; 10.00, taps. Theoretically, there was some slight period for study after breakfast and dinner, and when students might be free in hours between non-successive classes; but practically, the time was so taken up with military detail, such as standing at formation, reporting at orderly room, standing guard, keeping of records, etc., that the student-soldier had practically no time to himself. Moreover, the military aims of the Training Corps were of far greater interest than the academic, with the result that the former benefited at the expense of the latter.

The student body, however, did its best under trying circumstances. The campus, during the reign of the S.A.T.C., was indeed transformed into a military camp. Boys who had been accustomed to arise from comfortable beds barely in time to reach Chapel in a last desperate dash, leaped from Army cots to the tune of the bugle and stood in shivering lines outside dormitory or fraternity house in the pale light of early morning. Again, they waited patiently for mess before the doors of Winants Hall; finishing their meal, they hastened to classroom for two hours of lecture or recitation. From ten until twelve, they drilled on Neilson Field or the College Commons, hard work, and serious business permitting no frivolity. After noon mess, there were classes again, and laboratory, followed by retreat in front of the gymnasium, with supper immediately afterwards. In the evenings, the men were in their rooms under the watchful eye of the top sergeant of their company. There were, of course, diversions; the Y.M.C.A. under the direction of Mr. Eugene C. Brown, its executive secretary, carried on a program of entertainment similar to that of the regular army camps and cantonments, with 'movies' every Monday night, and an occasional dance and concert in the gymnasium. The football team completed a schedule of seven games, the players having been excused from retreat in order to arrive at practice as soon as possible. But other athletics dragged; there

was no fall track meet, and little gymnasium work.

The number of students actually inducted into the S.A.T. C. during the months of October and November was 361; several, accepted, were waiting induction when demobilization was ordered; , under eighteen years of age on September 12, were enrolled members of the Corps waiting for induction when of eligible age and registered. These boys followed the same program as their more fortunate classmates, the only difference being that they were not soldiers in the U. S. Army and were compelled to pay their own expenses. There were, moreover, seven students, members of the Naval Reserve, who were also admitted into the residence and training of the S.A.T.C. Twenty (?) students, who because of physical defects, alien citizenship, or age, did not join the Corps either as inducted or enrolled member, were in regular college attendance pursuing their normal courses as far as was possible.

On November 2, 1918, the first detail of S.A.T.C. students were selected for further study in an officers training camp, the following men from the twenty-year group having been detailed to Camp Lee, Virginia: W. H. Backus '20, J. C. Hilliard '21, A. K. Sherwin '21, Colvin Farley '21, E. U. Burhans '20, R. E. Mertz '22, C. L. Messer, Jr., '21, W. D. Briwa '21, R. C. Lawes '21, J. I. Pettingill '21. On November 9, five men -- F. H. Coker '22, G. E. Talmage '20, A. M. Hill '21, H. M. Spooner '21, and A. R. Dayton '21-- were selected to attend the Machine Gun Officers Training School at Camp Hancock, Ga., but with the signing of the armistice were recalled.

The machinery of organization at the college was running with ^{commendable} ~~qualifying~~ smoothness when on November 11, 1918, announcement of the cessation of hostilities was made. The undergraduates, both on the occasion of the premature report and upon receipt of the authorized news, marched through New Brunswick in a body and joined in the general celebration. But immediately thereafter, as was the case in all army camps throughout the country, there was a general let down in the work of the Corps. For a week or so, uncertainty of governmental action hindered any definite plan on the part of the college administration, but early

in December came word from the War Department that the Students' Army Training Corps should be discontinued as soon as possible. The demobilization order having been received, the appropriate procedure was at once begun and, on December 14, all physical examinations having been completed and all business with enlisted men having been transacted, the men in all the companies were discharged. On the day before their discharge, the assembled soldiers, through student representatives, presented to Lieutenant Torpey a loving cup, and to each of the second lieutenants associated with him some appropriate article of personal value, in expression of their esteem and grateful appreciation. On December 21, the college closed for the Christmas holidays, reopening on January 2, 1919, under normal conditions.

The adopting of the Students' Army Training Corps at Rutgers had proved to be an interesting experiment. In the composing of the unit two or three things proved embarrassing to the college, to the officers, and to many students. There was at the outset considerable uncertainty as to the ultimate course of study to be adopted. The failure of the government to give definite word concerning the status of students over twenty-one years of age, and to make positive determination in regard to the induction into the S.A.T.C. of a number of students who had enlisted in the Naval Reserve, caused a good deal of embarrassment and resulted in the withdrawal of a number of men best qualified for technical or military leadership. Some local draft boards were also very slow in putting through the papers of student applicants; and there was a delay in receiving uniforms and housing equipment which could better have been avoided.

The most serious interference with full working routine was, however, the epidemic of influenza, prevalent at that time. Perhaps seventy-five men in all were at one time or another disabled by it, some for less and some for greater time. The absence from regular military and academic duties affected the individual attainment and the corps efficiency in some measure. Following upon apparently slight illness at the college, three men, having returned to their homes, died; and one man, after demobilization, died in the college infirmary on December 22. All four men were freshman students, and only one

was regularly enlisted in the S.A.T.C. at the time of his death. Regular college exercises and military routine were at no time suspended, although for a brief period students were not permitted to leave the campus.

Throughout the period of the epidemic the College Infirmary, located in the college property which had formerly been rented to the Ivy Club, proved of invaluable service. The Infirmary was under the personal direction of Mrs. Albert De Regt, who served generously and efficiently during the trying days of real crisis. Dr. L. A. Smith and Dr. Laurance Runyon, who were appointed by the War Department as physicians in charge of the S.A.T.C., and Dr. Frederick L. Brown and Dr. F. M. Hoffman, associated with them, also performed noteworthy service.

In reviewing the work of the Students' Army Training Corps at Rutgers, President Demarest, in a report to the War Department, wrote in part as follows:

"The military achievement was on the whole satisfactory. The excellence of the officers in charge and the splendid responsiveness of the students united to create in the exceedingly short time a body of especially well trained soldiers. In bearing, in precision of movement, in soldierly attitude toward military authority and the impending active service the companies thoroughly commended themselves. The fact that the college admitted only men of full entrance credentials and was especially strict in applying these requirements no doubt had much to do with the constituting of a body of student-soldiers who would give such good account of themselves so promptly. The authorities of the college have had pride in the substantial quality of the military unit, in the smooth administration of it by the officers in command, and in the strength thus prepared for the national call in a word in the success of the S.A.T.C. at Rutgers.

"In an academic way the organization naturally has not promoted best achievement. Of necessity the plan was a compromise. If the degree of academic work necessarily to be maintained slightly discounted the full military training which might have been maintained, it is even more sure that the military training necessary in the urgent circumstance discounted the time and aptness usually maintaining in a proper academic program. At best this must have been so and the fact, so far as unavoidable, would be cheerfully accepted. It may further be added that at Rutgers College the academic work was far from meagre. There was a good degree of earnestness and a good degree of progress; and as time advanced the work was constantly steadying to improved quality and result; until, indeed, the demobilization order induced some slight reaction."

On January 2, 1919, the college reopened under normal conditions. At the date of closing, there were 460 undergraduates, 113 of whom did not return. There were, however, 76 former students who were released from war service in order to complete their college work, with the result that the net loss was only 37. When the term began, therefore, the college body numbered 414 undergraduates and 9 graduate students. Of the undergraduates, 68 were seniors, 77 juniors, 119 sophomores, and 150 freshmen. Of these, 26 seniors, 20 juniors, 22 sophomores, and 8 freshmen returned from service in the Army or Navy of the United States. Of the students lost when the S.A.T.C. was discontinued, 1 was a junior, 8 sophomores, and 104 freshmen.

The faculty, at its meeting on December 2, had encouraged the return of men from military and naval service by the following resolution:

"It is resolved that members of the class of 1919 who have been in service since last May or previously be given the opportunity of returning to college in January in order to win their degrees by completing the work of the second and third terms and that members of the classes of 1920 and 1921 who have been similarly in service be given the opportunity of returning in January, credit being given for term of service so that class standing might be maintained."

College life quickly returned to normal, with but little change from pre-war days. A three term year for the balance of the year was adopted, and the day's work included in the hours 8.00 A. M. to 4.15 P. M., with Chapel services at 12.00 and dinner hour from 12.15 to 1.15.

The Students' Army Training Corps was replaced by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with military work required of all freshmen and sophomores and elective for juniors and seniors. Captain Chollett B. Caldwell, Infantry, U. S. A., was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics, being replaced later by Lieutenant Colonel Walter S. Greacen, Infantry, U. S. A., but remaining at college until July 1919 as Colonel Greacen's assistant. The organization of the R.O.T.C. proceeded rapidly, the cadet battalion, numbering 259 students, being divided into four companies under efficient leadership.

On Sunday afternoon, February 16, at four oclock, a Memorial Service for the Rutgers men who, in the Army and Navy, gave their lives for the nation,

was held in the Kirkpatrick Chapel. The services were characterized by a dignity and solemnity befitting the occasion, and were a fitting tribute to those alumni and undergraduates who made the supreme sacrifice. President Demarest, in presenting the Memorial Record, read briefly the service which each man performed, adding in every instance a word of personal tribute. Dr. William I. Chamberlain, in making his Memorial Address, spoke of the ideals for which the men died, and characterized them as typical of the American unrest, which is ever reaching out for better things. An original poem by Dr. Louis Bevier, and selections by the Union Choir of New Brunswick, completed the program. The full service was as follows:

Prelude - In Paradisium.....Dubois

The Invocation and Lord's Prayer.

The Salutation.

Anthem - "Souls of the Righteous"..... Noble

Souls of the Righteous in the hand of God
Nor hurt nor torment
Cometh them anigh,
O holy hope of immortality.

Souls of the Righteous in the hand of God
To eyes of men unwise they seem to die,
They are at peace.
O fairest liberty.

On earth as children chastened by Love's rod,
As gold in furnace tried,
So now on high they shine like stars.
Souls of the Righteous in the hand of God.

-Book of Wisdom iii: 1-9.

The Psalter. Psalm cxvi.

Gloria Patri.

The Scripture Lesson.

Hymn 781 - "For All the Saints Who from their Labours Rest".....Barnby
Prater.

Anthem - "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death".....Mendelssohn

Solo for Tenor -

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.
Be not afraid, My help is nigh."

-Rev. ii, 10; Jer. i, 8.

Memorial Record - President W. H. S. Demarest.

Hymn 981 - "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand".....Dykes

Memorial Address - Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D.

Memorial Poem - Prof. Louis Bevier, Litt. D.

Anthem - From "The Holy City".....Gaul

No shadows yonder!
All light and song!
Each day I wonder,
And say, "How long
Shall time sunder
From that dear throng?"

No weeping yonder!
All fled away!
While here I wander
Each weary day,
And sigh as I ponder
My long, long stay.

No partings yonder!
Time and space never
Again shall sunder,
Hearts cannot sever;
Dearer and fonder,
Hands clasp for ever.

None wanting yonder!
Bought by the Lamb,
All gathered under
The ever green palm;
Loud as night's thunder
Ascends the glad psalm.

The Benediction.

Postlude - Finale, "Symphonie Pathetique".....Tchaikovsky

College life followed its usual trend until Commencement day, on June 10. Various exercises in connection with the 153rd Commencement were the largest attended in the history of the college, with an alumni registration of 634. The Junior Exhibition took place on June 7, the Baccalaureate Sermon^{was} delivered by President Demarest on June 8, and Class Day exercises were held on June 10. On Monday evening, June 9, between five and six hundred men attended the War Service Dinner in the Ballantine Gymnasium, given in honor of the Rutgers men who gave army or navy service during the war. Dr. William I. Chamberlain '28, president of the Association of the Alumni, presided. Before introducing the speakers, he paid tribute to the Rutgers men who had given their lives in service, and told of the many citations and decorations won by alumni and undergraduates in France. Speakers of the evening included Major General William Weigel, commanding the 88th Division; Captain John Handley '83, chaplain of the 112th Field Artillery; General Louis W. Stotesbury, '90, former Adjutant General of the State of New York and later Major in the Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel Philander Betts, 3rd, '91, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.; and Lieutenant Edward S. Ingham '16, of the French Artillery.

On Tuesday, June 10, sixty-nine undergraduate degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Arts 14; Bachelor of Letters 8; Bachelor of Science 47. Three graduate degrees of Master of Science were awarded, two of Master of Arts, two of Civil Engineer, one of Mechanical Engineer, and one of Sanitary Engineer. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Doctor of Laws;- David Franklin Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture; Alan Hartwell Strong '74, Attorney General of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert Clarence Pruyn '69, of Albany, N. Y.; Doctor of Science;- Louis Faugeres Bishop, M. D., '85, of New York; Walter A. Sherwood M. D., '96, of New York; Frank Robertson Van Horn, Ph. D., '92, of Cleveland, Ohio; Doctor of Divinity;- Samuel Maurius Swemer, of New York (?); Doctor of Letters;- Edward D. Dimnet, Ph.D., President of Hope College; Doctor of Music;- Arthur D. Woodruff, of New York; Master of Science, Major General William Weigel, of New Brunswick (?).

During the summer of 1919, prospects for a large enrollment grew increasingly bright; and on September 17, when the 154th year began, the undergraduate body passed the six hundred mark for the first time in the history of the college, and the freshman class totaled . A gratifying number of former students who had been connected with the Army or Navy of the United States during the period of hostilities returned to college for the completion of their studies, the faculty having previously made generous provision of credit for their war service.

This large enrollment, overflowing the dormitories, taxing the laboratories and classrooms, brought clearly before the college Administration the need of additional buildings and endowment; and in the latter part of September an effort was begun to raise one million dollars for college purposes among students, alumni, and friends, in order that the future Rutgers might realize the promise of the present. Never before in her history did old Queens face such splendid opportunity for service to the state and the nation.

So ends another chapter in the annals of the college. Steeped in traditions of the past, her sons conducted themselves with courage and with honor, forming new and glorious traditions for coming generations of Rutgers men. In the dark days of conflict, the college stood true to its ideals; and with the coming of the light of peace, looked forward to a future fraught with promise of achievement and continued service.