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THE YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY



A DECEMBER SNOW STORM ON THE CAMPUS



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The Week

THE NEW ROWING QUARTERS On another page we present the facts regarding the plan of the Rowing Committee to move the crews' practice from the New Haven Harbor to the Housatonic River, just south of Derby.

Photographs and a map of the section will show, probably better than any description, just what the plan is, and what sort of a place the Housatonic at this point is. Novel as is the idea, we believe that there will be much satisfaction among Yale men who have known of the difficulties of the New Haven crew training over this proposed solution of those difficulties. For they have been many and stubborn. It is, as Mr. Nickalls says, a rather noteworthy fact that, under the prevailing New Haven conditions, Yale has ever had any victorious crews. Yet she has had and drilled many of them. But Yale's most famous Eights have come through annually discouraging seasons in spite of and not as a result of their local training facilities. And but a score or so of oarsmen generally have been in training. To-day, with nearly two hundred undergraduates clamoring for instruction in this finest of college sports, and with a coach who aims to give all of them what they want and to build up a new and broader boating tradition at the University than Yale has ever known before, the time has come for a business-like grappling with the situation. This the Rowing Committee, accepting the report of A. H. Swayne, '92, who was delegated to suggest a solution, has energetically attempted. The undergraduates are unanimously in favor of the removal. It is to be expected that the graduates, when they have studied the situation as presented in this issue, will come to the same conclusion. A new era in Yale rowing may well be on the way if this new plan is adopted.

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HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION It has taken some centuries, it seems, to bring the dawning of the general conception that the highest function of education is to fit the individual for his unique place in the world.

So impressive is the discovery that they have invented for it an adjective that is new in this connection—"vocational." In its lower or common school forms, vocational education simply tries out the pupil in one trade or task after another until it finds the one to which he is best fitted. It has its limitations, to be sure, but it succeeds in a measure that deserves for it all the praise it gets, under the guidance of wise teachers. But what the trade or vocational school does in a material and mechanical way, so to speak, the university can do in an ideal way, now that it has been shown. For we shall have to admit, probably, that the university got its suggestion from the vocational school. So it comes about

that we have the secretary of Yale's Bureau of Appointments expressing the hope that "through this department of recommendations the University may be of service to its graduates in making a start in that business for which the individual is best fitted, and in which he may come to the greatest success." The University will make occasionally a false start, as will the vocational school. It should so arrange its service as to make it possible to remedy that false start before the student leaves its guidance. There should be means of aiding choices in the first year or two, so that at least the last half of the course may be intelligently shaped toward the work which is to be taken up. It is admitted that there can be no higher service of the University than fitting its men for their place in life. This may be called the "higher vocational" education, and though it is in its beginnings, it promises a great advance in educational achievement. If it can avoid being captured by those who would subordinate everything to practical ends alone, as they conceive those ends to be, it will be well.

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ARTHUR W. WRIGHT The death early this week at his home in New Haven of Professor Arthur W. Wright, '59, removes almost the last of a group of remarkable men who, about 1870, came into the Yale Faculty to make the names for themselves as scholars and to leave warm memories as men. The recipient of the first doctorate of philosophy in course in the United States, librarian of the old Linonia Library, a teacher in the famous old Russell Military Institute in New Haven, collaborator in the 1864 Webster's Dictionary revision, Tutor in Latin and then in "Natural Philosophy" in the College and in Physics in Sheff, admitted to the bar, a student in science abroad, and then professor of chemistry and physics at Williams College, he returned to Yale in 1872 as Professor of Molecular Physics and Chemistry (as the old style was), to remain in that chair until 1906, when he became *emeritus*. During his active period at the University, Professor Wright took charge of the first Sloane Laboratory, was drafted by the United States government for a series of scientific services, made the first successful observations of the polarization of the sun's corona, measured the polarization of the zodiacal light and that from comets and the moon, originated several methods used ever since in physical laboratories, discovered the presence of gases in stony and iron meteorites, and was the first physicist in this country to obtain results from the Roentgen rays of 1895. That, besides numerous other services to science, was Professor Wright's public career. As the loved and respected "Buffalo" Wright of the Yale classroom, he had another side, which the Yale men of some forty-odd years knew and will not forget. Gracious and sympathetic

Thomas Denny, '92 S.; Dr. Burton J. Lee, '94 S.; Dr. Norman E. Ditman, '96 S.; John I. Downey, '97 S.; C. D. Lockwood, '98 S.; Wm. H. Barnum, '04 S.; G. Gifford Symes, '05 S.; Henry A. Alker, '07 S.; L. W. Scudder, '08 S.; T. S. Watson, '09 S.; L. T. Bates, '10 S.; H. H. Vreeland, Jr., '12 S.; A. Wallace Chauncey, '13 S.

First 1915 New York Dinner

The first Annual Dinner of the Class of 1915 was held at The Yale Club, New York City, on Saturday evening, December 18. The dinner was so successful that it was voted to have another reunion at a similar dinner to be held in the spring, preferably as near Easter as possible. Ely presided at the after-dinner session, and called upon Stillman, Gray, Bennitt, Jessup, Paris, Stewart, and Llewellyn, the latter telling of his experiences while serving with the German Army last year in Flanders.

Later in the evening the adjoining room, where 1915 S. were having their first reunion dinner, was thrown open, and a quartette led by Jessup and assisted by a trio of colored musicians furnished the entertainment until the meeting finally broke up at a late hour.

Those present at the 1915 Dinner were:

Bennitt, Breed, Castle, Coley, Conkling, Crawford, Cunningham, Davenport, Donnelly, Dryden, Ely, English, Ennis, Gager, Gottgetreu, Gray, C. A. Harrison, Hatch, Hess, Hull, Jessup, Knapp, Lee, McGraw, McKee, Meltzer, Mills, Morse, A. L. Norton, Jr., Osborn, Paris, Shepard, Shoninger, Stewart, Stillman, C. C. Smith, W. E. Swift, Thomas, Trounstine, Vosseler, Wallace, Wayland, Weiss, Weller, Wilkinson, Zartman.

Obituaries

[In every case, statements of deaths of Yale alumni appear in the form of Alumni Notes as promptly as possible. Detailed obituary sketches are published, as a matter of permanent record rather than as news, when careful preparation and space limitations permit. The co-operation of all alumni and other friends is asked in making these columns the place for prompt reports of deaths and, in due time, for accurate and authentic obituary sketches.]

EDWARD DAFYDD MORRIS, '49

Rev. Dr. Edward Dafydd Morris, '49, died on November 21 at his home in Columbus, Ohio. He was born October 31, 1825, in Utica, N. Y., of pure Welsh stock. His parents were David E. and Ann (Lewis) Morris. He had a considerable knowledge of the Welsh language and literature, and he often referred with half-humorous pride to his inheritance of traits and opinions, and took some pains to preserve the Welsh spelling of his middle name. He was prepared for college partly at Whitestown Seminary, near Utica, partly by his own work at home, and was admitted to the Sophomore Class at Yale in 1846. In college, as indeed through all his active life, he was a very hard worker, and he won various college honors; he was president of Brothers in Unity, an editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Skull and Bones, and Phi Beta Kappa, and during his Senior year he made speeches in the towns about New Haven for

the Free Soil Party. When he came to college he had intended to go into law and politics, but this purpose was changed, and after graduating he went to Auburn Theological Seminary, and entered the Presbyterian ministry. His first pastorate was at Auburn, his second, which included the period of the Civil War, at Columbus. In 1868 he became a professor in Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, where he remained for thirty years, adding to the influence of that institution by his teaching, his writings, and his personal force. When he retired, in 1898, he returned to his earlier home in Columbus, and, while his strength lasted, continued his writing. He was at all times interested in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church, and was often a delegate to Synods and General Assemblies, serving on many committees, and, in 1875, holding the office of moderator. He was several times an American delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, and was influential in arranging the terms of union of the Old School and New School branches of the Church and in securing the admission of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to the general body. He wrote much for religious papers, especially for the *Evangelist* and the *Independent*, and published several volumes on ecclesiastical and theological subjects, the most important being on *The Theology of the Westminster Symbols*. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College in 1863 and in 1885 that of LL.D. from Maryville. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Frances Elizabeth Parmelee of Fair Haven, Conn., to whom he was married July 29, 1852. They had four children. On March 26, 1867, Dr. Morris was married to Miss Mary Bryan Treat of Tallmadge, Ohio. By this marriage there were two children.

DAVID HEWES, ex-'52

David Hewes, ex-'52, died in Orange, Cal., on July 23. Although he had celebrated his ninety-third birthday several months before, he had been in good health until within a few days of his death. Born in Lynnfield, Mass., May 16, 1822, the son of Colonel Joel Hewes and Ruth Tapley Hewes, he prepared at Phillips-Andover, and entered Yale in the fall of 1847. He spent one year with the Class of 1851, but left in 1848. He returned after a year's absence, and was, during Sophomore year, a member of the Class of 1852, with which he had continued to affiliate. His course had been interrupted because of the necessity for securing funds for his education, and when gold was discovered in California he joined one of the parties of "forty-niners" who went by way of the Isthmus. He first settled in Sacramento, where he established a mercantile business. This being destroyed by fire and flooded in 1852, he went to San Francisco, and for some time was engaged with Mr. James Cunningham in the business of levelling the sand-hills, grading the streets, and reclaiming land along the water front. He was a member of the "Vigilance Committee" of

1856, and was especially interested in securing the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869. In addition to conducting the grading business which he had purchased from Mr. Cunningham, in 1886 he established a model ranch in Orapge. Eight hundred acres were planted with citrus fruits, grapes, barley, walnuts, and olives, and the ranch was later equipped with a packing-house on a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which runs through the property. A large hill of about ten acres on his property in Orapge was converted into Hewes Park, and set out with rare trees, shrubs and flowers, the work being under the supervision of the architect of the Busch sunken gardens in Pasadena. Always eager to promote the interests of San Francisco, he showed his faith in the reconstruction of the city after the earthquake in 1906 by having immediately erected a fifteen-story office building. He became a trustee of Mills College on its founding in 1870, and in 1901 presented a set of chimes to that institution. To the museum at Leland Stanford Junior University he gave, in 1892, a splendid collection of sculpture, paintings, and other valuable art wares. Mr. Hewes was twice married, his first wife being Mrs. Matilda C. (French) Gray of Virginia. His second wife was Miss Jane M. Lathrop of California.

JAMES OTIS DENNISTON, '56

Rev. James Otis Denniston, '56, died suddenly, after an illness of only a few hours, at his residence in New York City on November 12. He was one of eleven children of Robert and Mary (Scott) Denniston, and was born December 14, 1835, in Washingtonville, N. Y., which had long been the family home, and where he was buried. His father, a graduate of Union College in 1820, was prominent in politics in New York State, and served in both the Senate and Assembly and as state comptroller. The son was prepared for Yale at a private school near his home, and in college was a member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Kappa Sigma Theta, and Delta Kappa Epsilon. He was graduated with a Dispute stand in 1856. After leaving college he studied law in the office of the late Eugene A. Brewster of Newburgh, N. Y., and, being admitted to the bar in 1858, practiced for the next three years in New York City, where for a time he was in the office of Hall, Vanderpoel & Company. In 1861 he decided to give up the law and study for the ministry, and in the fall of that year he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City. In the summer of 1862, while at home, he assisted in organizing Company G of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, and in September accompanied it to the front as first lieutenant. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and a few months later resigned, holding at the time a captain's commission. Upon his return to New York he resumed his theological studies at Union Seminary, where, with the exception of a few months in 1864 spent in the service of the