

THE AMERICANS AT OXFORD.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

To the Editor of "The Daily Mail."

Sir,—The article published in Tuesday's *Daily Mail* on the Americans at Oxford contains such a sweeping condemnation of the American as a Rhodes scholar that I feel forced to make some reply to it.

The American Rhodes scholar is accused of making friends only with his compatriots, of taking from Oxford all it has to give and bestowing nothing in return, of cutting down his Oxford expenses to the barest minimum that he may treat himself to sumptuous travelling in the vacations, and, in short, of abusing the Rhodes bequest.

These charges, were they true, would be indeed grave. Far be it from me to maintain that the Rhodes scholar has no obligations, and that he should not be at great pains to prove worthy of them. But, although I feel sure that the writer of the article was under the impression that his criticism was fair and just, yet no one who has been so fortunate in the Americans he has met (at Oxford) as I have—and I have met many—could possibly read the article without feeling that it had been penned with considerable animus.

I can only think that the writer has been unfortunate in the Americans he has met, and in that case he should not have levelled his censure against the whole class of American Rhodes scholars.

In the first place I should maintain from my own experience that it is not true that the ordinary American Rhodes scholar does not mix freely with the other undergraduates, and that he takes all that Oxford has to give and brings nothing in return. In any case, no Oxford undergraduate could possibly take all Oxford had to give unless he did mingle freely with his fellow-undergraduates, for this social intercourse, with its intellectual stimulus, is the greatest thing Oxford has to give.

I may point out that during the last session one American Rhodes scholar was president of the Oxford University Athletic Club, while another presided over the Junior Common Room of Merton College; both positions of high distinction conferred by societies in which Americans do not by any means preponderate. These are only two instances of honours conferred on Americans by the undergraduates, but they are not the only ones.

The slur which the writer is pleased to cast upon American sportsmanship and hospitality does not merit a reply. The real facts will, for all who have been privileged to know Americans at Oxford, bear witness to the utter falsehood of the insinuation. The further insinuation that the scholar travels sumptuously in the vacations on the margin saved is palpably absurd; the fact is that the American is quite happy to travel under conditions which the comfort-loving Englishman would not put up with.

The writer has, however, pointed out a danger, and I am grateful to him for it. There is the danger of coming up to Oxford as an undergraduate and moving only in the circle one was before accustomed to move in; but it applies equally to public school men, Colonials, and Americans. Let the Rhodes scholar beware of this.

In conclusion, let me say that I believe that the Americans at Oxford do thoroughly justify the bequest, and that their presence at Oxford will hereafter prove a mighty factor in maintaining a good understanding between this country and the United States. The scholars I have met appreciate England and things English very highly, and are quite alive to the many lessons which up-to-date America can learn from old England. If this were the only result of the bequest it would have done much.

Mill Hill, N.W. COLIN M. GILRAY.

TENDENCIES OF THE SCHOLARS

According to the annual statement of the Trust issued yesterday jurisprudence claimed the largest number of students in the Honours Schools for the B.A. degree last year, although more than half the students were from the United States. The number of students entered for that course was almost double that for any other, and honours were obtained by scholars from such places as California, Dakota, Bermuda, South Africa, Canada, and Australia. With the exception of education the vast majority of ex-scholars have definitely adopted law as a profession.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Admiralty yesterday made the following announcements:—

Captains C. F. Corbett, H. J. Millar, and H. A. Fyler, all to President, for senior officers' gunnery course; Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., to Broadsea, and as Commodore, 2nd Class, in command of First Destroyer Flotilla.

Lieutenants E. N. White to Albemarle; G. F. Hoie to Victory, for Torpedo-boat 101, in command; W. W. Hunt to Victory, for R.N. Barracks.

Engineer Lieutenant G. F. Parsons to Vivid, for Seal, on paying off.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Lywood, R.M.L.I., promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Major E. Wray, R.M.L.I., promoted to Major.

Manned by a full crew, the Dreadnought cruiser Inflexible was recommissioned at Chatham yesterday for her second term of service, and was ordered to Scottish waters to rejoin the First Cruiser Squadron.

The cruiser Minerva, which has been delayed in Portuguese waters, will arrive at Sheerness to-day from the Mediterranean.

Orders have been issued from the War Office to recruit for gunners, Royal Field Artillery, and for the 3rd and 7th Hussars.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTUS.

Subscriptions are invited for 55,000 shares of £1 each in the Rome International Amusement and Construction Company, Limited. The company, which is capitalised at £75,000, has been formed to acquire certain amusement concessions in Rome in connection with the zoological gardens now in course of construction there. By a contract with the vendors the company secures the installation and exclusive right of running all amusements in connection with the gardens for six years from January next, also the monopoly of providing refreshments.

It is announced that the report of Mr. Lillingston, the expert sent out to report on the Kamna Estate, is now being prepared and will be issued shortly.

PAID FOR IN FULL 10,257 £1

commences business concurrently with

A Copy of the full Prospectus has been

CONSTRUCT

MEMBER IS LIMITED TO THE NOMINAL AMOUNT

£75

SHARES of 1s. EACH, of which.

erred for Subsc

ment, and the balance as and when required when the holders of the £1 Shares have received the Deferred Shares.

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hibition Manager.

ions, London, W.C.

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Earls Court, S.W.,

on, E.C., and all Branches.

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vere.

nd Manchester and Leeds.

on, E.C.

UGLIELMI.

RA DI CASSANO.

ETO ET PIEDITERMINI.

It will be seen that the issued capital of the first year and dividend

The Company will pay during the period, which

This issue will be borne in mind ready money business

The Director of amusement enterprises has been called upon and are known the world

Mr. Frank C. is a highly successful exhibition.

Mr. F. T. C. is the Manager, and he receives a moderate salary as Exhibition Manager for 1908-9. Mr. A. is of shows and exhibitions.

Applications accompanied by a remittance of the whole of the will be credited made the deposit of the Shares.

A brokerage of Brokers' stamps

It is intended to issue Copies of the Company's Balance Sheet

5th September

invariably made enormous section of the public realise such attractions. The result

York City, and there are now six payment of all working expenses

after having to pay 25 per cent. clear profit of more than 50 per

nt. At the Franco-British Exhibition there is a Scenic Railway, has The years show an increase in

use the Scenic Railway at a number of visitors are ex-

DAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

THE AMERICANS AT OXFORD.

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WHAT THEY THINK OF THE ENGLISH.

By ARCHIBALD MARSHALL.

OXFORD, Thursday.

Late last night a train came in to Oxford from Birkenhead. It brought fifteen young Americans, who, after a twelve days' voyage across the Atlantic, and in some cases a train journey of some days before that, at last found themselves in this most splendid and romantic of English cities, ready to embark on a life perhaps as different as possible from anything they have yet experienced. They were the newly elected Rhodes scholars, and had come from every part of the United States.

They were a "likely-looking lot." Except for a few soft felt hats of a shape not worn in England—which no doubt will be quickly discarded—they were hardly distinguishable from English undergraduates, although they were older than the English freshman. One upstanding giant, who confessed to a weight of 180lb., which is, unless my arithmetic is at fault, just upon thirteen stone, was immediately welcomed by a fellow-countryman of his college as a promising recruit to the boat club. "Oh, they like them heavy here," he was told. "The heavier the better in the middle of the boat, if they can pull their weight," and that freshman went off to his new quarters with the prospect of a career that counts for much in Oxford to warm his thoughts.

OXFORD MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

It was in the company of a Rhodes scholar with whom I had already talked over the subject of Americans at Oxford that I went down to the station, where he and a few others were anxious to welcome their compatriots and to be ready to give them that information about Oxford manners and customs which it is important that freshmen should have. It must be remembered that English boys going up to the university mostly have this information at their fingers' ends. The great majority of them go straight up from public schools and number many undergraduates among their acquaintance. And they have probably read some of the lighter university novels in which the Verdant Green sort of freshman who makes mistakes about those little customs which are yet as the laws of the Medes and Persians is generally one of the chief figures. It is the rarest thing for an English boy to go to Oxford without knowing quite a number of men who are already "up."

The American has none of these advantages. If he has been to an American university, as all the Rhodes scholars have, the laws which he has learnt—not at all less drastic or trivial than those of Oxford—will be a hindrance to him rather than a help, for they are quite different. It is unlikely that he will know a single soul among the men with whom he is going to live for the next three years. He has everything to learn. Therefore, it is harder for him to make his way at first, and if he does so, and comes to play a more or less conspicuous part in Oxford life, it proves him a man of more than usual capacity; and if he fails and retires into his shell he is only doing what a large number of English undergraduates do, who go through their three or four years without gaining many friends or making their mark in any way on their generation. The proportion of American Oxonians who have done well to those who have done little is the proper test to apply to the criticisms levelled against them.

AN AMERICAN GIVES HIS VIEW.

I called on my American friend in his lodgings. He is a third-year man and has gone out of college, and there was another American "digging" with him who also talked over matters with us. Oxford had set its mark on them. I should not have distinguished them from the ordinary well-mannered English undergraduate except for their slight American accent, which hardly amounted to more than an intonation, and perhaps for a greater courtesy of manner than the young Englishman usually takes the trouble to adopt. Both of them loved Oxford just as an Englishman loves it, and neither of them would hear a word against the English Oxonian's treatment of the American Oxonian. "I should say that there was not a shadow of a prejudice against Americans," one of them said in answer to my question, and he told me, as instance, of the places of honour to which Americans had been elected by their English fellow-undergraduates. One of these last year was made president of the University Athletic Club. I have my own doubts whether an Englishman at an American university would be chosen to fill a like position.

And yet they thought that there was something in the criticism. There were Americans at Oxford who kept to themselves, or rather kept among themselves, mixed little with Englishmen, took little away from Oxford, and gave little in return for what she offered them.

They told me something of the way in which the Rhodes scholars were elected in America, which I need not enter into here, but the point of it was that some men had been sent over who were capable of making their mark neither in the schools nor in games, nor indeed in any way. And they reminded me of the immense difference there was between East and West, North and South, in America. My friend put it in a nutshell when he said that there was as much difference between the American scholars themselves when they first came over as between Americans and Englishmen.

So it follows that there is always a residuum—not more than 5 or 10 per cent.—among the Americans at Oxford who are not capable of making a place for themselves in an English university any more than they would be capable of making a place for themselves in an American university. These men it is who consort only with each other, and might as well not have come to Oxford at all for the good they get or the good they impart.

THE ALLOWANCE QUESTION.

The Americans have been accused of spending the money provided for them by the Rhodes bequest in travelling all about Europe in first-class saloons, and so on, instead of spending it at Oxford in that form of entertaining which is a special product of English university life and does so much to create fellowship. I asked about that. My friend laughed at the idea of the first-class saloons. He said he had never travelled in a first-class saloon in his life, and he asked, somewhat effectively, how it was to be supposed that luxurious travelling could be added on to university expenses out of the £300 a year which the scholarship provides.

The ordinary allowance of the more well-to-do English undergraduate is £300 a year, and he cannot afford to be very extravagant on it. But his allowance only has to cover expenses of term time and perhaps pocket money in the vacations; and term time at Oxford amounts to six months in the year. For the other six months he generally lives at home free of expense altogether. The American has to "find" himself for the whole year, and it is obvious that when university and college and tuition fees have been met, and books bought and club subscriptions paid, there is not much margin left for *trains de luxe*.

"But of course we do go abroad if we can," said my friend. "It is the only chance that most of us will have in our lives, and why shouldn't we?"

I am unable to see why they should not. It is part of their education, and a pretty large part, and to have their minds enlarged by wandering about foreign countries during the vacations, in the delightful way in which a young man without spending much money can do, will certainly not make the Americans any less capable of taking their part in Oxford life during term time.

DE SOVERAL

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER'S
SIGNATION.

and that the Marquis de
stified the Provisional Gov-
son that he considers his
mission as Portu-
guese Minister to
the Court of St.
James's as being at
an end.

When the news of
the revolution first
reached England the
Marquis stated that
he could not remain
Portuguese Minister,
but naturally re-
trained from making
any formal declara-
tion until the pre-
cise character of
the situation in Por-
tugal was officially
known. He has made
arrangements for the future,
able that he will remain in
at least for the present.
Portuguese Minister in Lon-
don since 1897. At-
torn to the Legations at
Paris, and Madrid, he be-
came Secretary in London in
1891. In 1895 he
went to Portugal to become Secretary
for Foreign Affairs, but two years
later he came to this country to take up
his post. He has now vacated.
He is extremely popular in
England. A tall heavily built man,
with a face marked by an upturned
nose, he is always a distin-
guished figure at royal functions. Per-
haps he has the finished manners
of a diplomat. He possesses high
social and great personal tact. His
kindness endeared him to King
George, whom he became on terms
of friendship, and he is now the
friend of King George and Queen Mary.

He has been a favourite with
the King for one reason being that he has
a certain boyish exuberance. He
is the merriest of men. When King
George was at the time of the
re was a snow-balling match,
and he teased the King with a
slightly aimed hit his Minister
There were some quick re-
marks of laughter.

For years his Excellency was
the best waltzer in the world,
and he has had all the social accom-
plishments of his finger-tips. But his
never hid his more solid en-
durance. Then there was a suggestion
that Britain might buy Lourenco
Portugal he soon showed
"The British might as well
buy Lisbon itself," he said. His
country England was great, but his
was greater still.

His friendship between England and
Portugal in recent years is due largely to
his efforts.

FREE PURSES.

A DAY OF OFFER TO
ADVERTISERS.

Still time for metropolitan
advertisers to take advantage of the special
offer of a lady's calfskin leather
purse has been made to private
advertisers in *The Daily Mail*
on Friday during this week.

The offer remains—to-morrow—and it
is that advertisements for in-
formation reach our offices at 130,
Aldgate, E.C., at the very latest
this evening to be eligible
for the offer.

Private "Want" announce-
ments, Servants, Apartments, Articles
for Sale, and Found, and Private
Advertisements of Property for Sale or to
be let (averaging thirteen words),
at 6d. per line after the first line.

MAKERS' BALLOT.

FINANCIAL STRAIN OF
THE LOCK-OUT.

The secretaries of the Boiler-
makers' Association yesterday received copies
of a document signed at York for the
settlement of the lock-out in the northern
districts, along with ballot papers and a
statement of the members strongly urging
the acceptance of the terms of the agreement.
The ballot papers are returnable next
Friday.

The document states that the employers
have made a long way to meet the
demands of the men's representatives. A
plan for the acceptance of the terms
of the financial position of the
dispute has put a severe
strain on the society. Money has had to
be raised from the superannuation fund
of the assets of the general
association, and must be repaid before
the end of the year. "That means that
the lock-out is prolonged, the continua-
tion of the dispute will be impossible."
The assets of the general fund at
present stood at £66,892, and out-
standing pay has been paid to 14,691
members from branches have
already great suffering and
exist, which must be greatly
relieved by the stoppage of financial aid
to the society.

1000 LONDONERS.

A topic glimpse of the vastness
of the annual volume of "London
and the Home Counties" published by the London
County Council.

The population of Greater Lon-
don in 1909 the figures were
year the estimate is 7,537,196.
The income of London's charitable
institutions is £2,375,616. Marriage statistics
show that the London bachelors marries
earlier than the bachelors of
other districts. The best marrying age
for a girl is twenty-one.

6,000 additional tenements
provided for the working classes
last twelve months. In a year
more than 7,000,000 free meals
for hungry little ones.

The Fire Brigade has an average
of 12 fires every month. The gross
amount paid against fire in London
last year was £1,072,640,212.

TAXES LESS WORK.

A Unionist meeting at Chol-
chester, Mr. St. John Charlton,
the Marquis of Cholmonde-
ley had at that moment
the pleasant task of parting with
some of their workmen at Chol-
chester to the fact that taxation
was so heavy that they could not afford

to meet the great increase of
taxes affecting economies, and, to
bring it into the open, he might
say that they would have to pay
more in super-income-tax. That
is why it was necessary that they
should have fewer hands and do less
work.

CHURCH CO-OPERATION.

At a meeting of the Congrega-
tional Assembly at Hampstead yes-
terday the report of the council,
that the Baptist Union had
agreed to a joint conference on the subject
of church co-operation and had at the same time
agreed that the two bodies could not co-
operate in matters.

The subject was referred to the General
Committee with the hope that
it might lead to the germs of a scheme
of union of the Baptist and
Congregational Churches.

OSBORNE

MORE TRADE
LITIGATION.CALL FOR DIS-
CONTINUANCE OF FUNDS.

Another step in the w
the famous Osborne judg-
ment of Lords (declaring comp-
trade union for parlia-
illegal) has been taken by
son, a railway servant of
a member of the Amalg-
Railway Servants.

Mr. Addison yesterday
Swinfen Eady to order
investments of the Par-
sentation Fund, an inquiry
events that have happen-
cision) are entitled to the
tribution of the moneys.

The application was
an originating summons
of the fund, who are the
tend that the proceedings
that the proper way for
proceed is by bringing an
fused to consent to so
being determined by an
as this.

NO TRUST DEED.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady
was any trust deed de-
the fund.

Mr. Byrne, on behalf
plied in the negative.
under the rules of the
severed from the other
of Rule 13, which stated

For the maintenance
representation the fund
lished by the society, to
be 1s. a year per mem-
quarterly. The objects
be to provide for rep-
House of Commons, ex-
bute to the Labour Re-
mittee.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady
is to establish that these
and to get the money
the persons entitled?

Mr. Byrne: That is so.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady
be done on a summons.

Mr. Byrne: The parties
to the parliamentary
stituted a fund and ver-
and this particular fund
to be invalid by the H
resultant trusts arose,
competent to administer

Mr. F. Russell, K.C.,
urged that Mr. Byrne was
to execute trusts which
had said were invalid.

Mr. Byrne said that Mr.
the matter decided in
most expeditious man-
ner.

APPLICANT'S PAYMENTS.

Mr. Russell: The real-
some expensive account
which would be lucrati-
applicant has only paid
he has been offered but
accepted.

Later Mr. Russell said
Addison was not offered
after he had initiated the
Mr. Byrne declared that
a bona-fide desire to know
was invested.

Mr. Russell said that
the subscribers desired
transferred to another
in a circular sent to
was not a representative
form only. It was obvi-
son, who would not take
could not be burning wa-
how his shilling was
ought not to go out of
plaintiff whose interest
the dismissal of this
prevent Mr. Addison from

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady
matter until to-day to
opportunity of amend-
informalities in his claim.

Solicitors: C. T. V.
applicant; Pattinson &
respondents.

The Lancashire and
Men's Federation has
the members in order
holding of the Osborne
members are asked to
any coercive methods
destroy the optional na-
of levies.

PAYMENT OF M.

Speaking at a Labour
at Preston last night
Osborne judgment, Mr.
Chief Labour Whip,
ment of members was
difficulty and was only
because it had become
something should be de-
sent difficulty. If the
allowed to stand the
trade unionism was

LATEST

Among latest wills of

Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD
of Ellery Court, Beulah-
wood, S.E., Australian mer-
Good, S.E., Durrant, and Co.,
Milton-street, E.C., and
Perth, Australia, left £2,000
including £500 to Dr. B.
and £300 each to the Brit-
Bible Society and Spurge-
at Stockwell, and £50 to his
Selina Fisher.

Mr. REUBEN MARRIOTT, of
Lahouston, Glasgow, and
street, Govan, boiler ma-
Messrs. Marriott and Grah-
the London and Glasgow
Iron Shipbuilding Company
(limited).

Mr. JOHN WATKINS (Jr.),
Wood-avenue, Muswell Hill,
of the Associated Omnibus
Limited.

Mr. ROBERT DAVID JAMES
AUSTIN, of Black Clackrie
shire, and of 7, Moray-pla-
son of the late Rev. John
Dumfries (personal).

Mr. GEORGE PETER GLENN
Barlochan, Dalbeattie, Kirl-
of Elston Hall, Newark, No-
Collingham-road, London.

Mrs. SYLVIA STAPLES-BROWN,
Harrington-gardens, South
S.W., daughter of the late
Huntingdon and wife of
Charles Staples-Brown, left
sum to her maid Berthe.

Miss ISABELLA HAMILTON
The Old House, Sheringham
merly of Blackheath, daugh-
Alexander Hamilton Syng
any legate of my will
Roman Catholic Church the
null and void; not a penny
shall be in the hands of
Catholic.

HEALTH AND A S

The supreme import-
aspect in a dwelling-ho-
points brought forward
national Town Planning
Wednesday. A physi-
endorsed this plea for
of the sunlight.

"Particularly during
the hours of daylight
southern aspect has
value. Besides having
and tonic effect on the
sun's rays are known
germicide. Rooms direct
sun's rays most direct
of tubercular joint and
been cured simply by
hours to strong southern

"Not every house can
aspect, but with a little
usually be arranged the
most southerly exposu-
chief living room."

THE SPEAKER

The Speaker, Mr. J.
in an address to Penrit
Scouts last night, said
they acquired in the
hardly ever come amid
future surroundings m-

He himself would be
anything, although he
boil an egg. (Laughter)
he did know something
tised it for thirty years
fascinating art. It was
very undignified positio-
serpentine motions as
they went through we-
when the quarry was

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

The
AMERICAN
OXONIAN

Volume 8
No. 1



January
1921

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS: A
STATISTICAL STUDY. *By* R. W. BURGESS.

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LEONARD W. CRONKHITE <i>President of the Alumni Association</i> 142 Berkeley Street Boston, Mass.	FRANK AYDELOTTE <i>Secretary of the Alumni Association</i> Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Mass.
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Brasenose College,
Oxford, England

'19, B. M. BOSWORTH*
Trinity College,
Oxford, England

'21, K. S. MILLER*
519 W. 121st St.,
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Oxford Correspondent

R. P. COFFIN, '16, Trinity College

* By appointment.

THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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No. 1

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

By R. W. BURGESS, '08, RHODE ISLAND AND LINCOLN

Professor of Mathematics in Brown University

Returned scholars are frequently asked, in regard to Oxford, the Rhodes scholarships, or the scholars themselves, questions to which a definite figure would be the most suitable reply, but in the past they have usually not been able to give anything except a rough "estimate." Such "estimates" are seldom satisfactory to either producer or consumer. The press, moreover, has at various times contained discussions of the qualifications and achievements of the American Rhodes Scholars, discussions which would have been clarified by the use of definite summarized facts of the record and present occupations of past holders of the scholarships. Prospective scholars, furthermore, sometimes desire more definite information about what previous Rhodes Scholars have done at Oxford and about just what careers they have taken up on return. In view of this many-sided need for certain facts and figures, a statistical summary of such points in the record as permitted it struck Professor Aydelotte as desirable. Then in a rash moment and the hope that he could make his students in statistics do a good deal of the work, the writer agreed to compile the facts if they were furnished to him.

After a little preliminary discussion, it was found that some of the facts needed for such a summary were not a matter of record. An information blank was therefore sent to all living American Rhodes Scholars appointed before the war. These blanks, filled out and returned by the men themselves, form one basis for the statistics which follow.

In addition to these replies, other sources of information were used, principally:

- (1) A series of Oxford University Calendars for the years 1905-1919 inclusive;
- (2) The annual statements of the Rhodes Trust;
- (3) The "Record of Past Scholars" published June, 1913, by the Rhodes Trust.
- (4) Past numbers of THE AMERICAN OXONIAN.

Statistics on some points complete, on others representative.

As a result of the use of all these sources of information, the record in regard to some points, such as the work done at Oxford, covers practically every individual in the first eight groups of scholars, men who matriculated in the years 1904-1914 inclusive. In regard to other points, such as age and membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the record is restricted practically to the 283 men of these groups, plus 20 men who matriculated in 1916, who returned the information blanks in time for inclusion in the summary. All available information on each point was included, and as a result the number of individuals is different on different points. Fortunately the value of the statistics in regard to many of these points is not seriously diminished by their incompleteness, as the same proportions presumably hold for those who did not reply as for those who did. There is no reason for thinking, for instance, that the older men would be more or less reluctant to reply than the younger men, and the figures for age are therefore probably representative. There might easily be, however,—in fact there does seem to have been—a little more willingness to report on the part of those whose scholastic record at Oxford was superior; but fortunately on this point other sources of information cover the ground. In the matter of present occupation, again, those whose positions are less highly esteemed are less likely to report, and perhaps never received the request for information because of frequent changes of address. Total lack of information on this point may, therefore, be presumed to imply a poor job in the case of the individual concerned. If proper allowances on this point are made, however, it is believed that the figures given constitute a reliable summary of the facts.

Outline of Article.

The figures will be analyzed under three main headings:

- (1) What type of man has been selected as Rhodes Scholar in the United States?
- (2) What is the record of the American Rhodes Scholars at Oxford?
- (3) What have they done after their return to the United States, and what are they now doing?

Each of these parts will include a statement of the facts, often as statistical tables, and discussions of the significance of these tables.

Each part will close with a summary of the main points of that section of the article. It is suggested that some readers will find it convenient to refer to these summaries before reading the entire text or looking at the tables. It is further suggested that on a first reading of the tables more attention be paid to the totals and most significant columns (usually the last) than to the more detailed figures, which can be referred to more carefully as occasion arises to answer particular questions.

PART I

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS BEFORE GOING TO OXFORD

§ The replies received shed some light on this point by showing:

- (a) At what age the men were appointed.
- (b) What academic training they had received before going to Oxford.
- (c) Whether they were or were not members of Phi Beta Kappa.
- (d) Whether they were or were not members of any of their college athletic teams.

Age on Appointment.

The summary of the age distribution is shown in Table I below for the men who matriculated in each of the years indicated in the first column. The ages are based on the latest previous birthday of the man before October 1 of the year of his matriculation at Oxford. The exact ages by months and days covered the whole interval indicated, the youngest man becoming 19 on October 1 of the year of his matriculation, and the oldest reaching 25 on October 10, just late enough to avoid disqualification.

There appears in the table a slight tendency for the appointees of later years to include a larger proportion of older men; a closer examination by the usual statistical methods, however, shows that the trend is not large enough to be considered significant. The average age—22 years, 4 months—is naturally very close to the normal age of graduation from American colleges.

TABLE I

AGES OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS ON MATRICULATION AT OXFORD

Number of men in each class whose age at latest previous birthday was as indicated, and average age of each class and of entire group.

Year of Matriculation	Information Lacking	19	20	21	22	23	24	Average Age in Years
1904	12	1	4	9	8	7	2	22.2
1905	7	2	2	8	5	11	3	22.5
1907	8	1	4	13	8	8	3	22.2
1908	13	2	5	8	7	9	1	22.1
1910	5	1	8	7	7	8	7	22.4
1911	8	6	3	12	4	4	5	22.0
1913	6	2	4	11	9	4	7	22.3
1914	8	1	5	8	8	12	5	22.5
1916	12	2	1	2	8	3	4	22.5
Totals	79	18	36	78	64	71	37	22.31

What was the Academic Training of these men in the United States?

Of the total 311 about whom the information was available, five men had had only two years at an American college before going to Oxford, one had had only two and one-half years, 34 only three years, and five only three and one-half years. All the others had received or qualified for a first degree. On the other hand, 59 are known to have had at least one year of post-graduate work and had obtained 41 A. M.'s, one M. S., eight law degrees, and three degrees in theology. In addition to these men who did post-graduate work, incomplete figures show that 49 men received their bachelor's degrees one year and 28 two or more years before they went into residence at Oxford. Or, to summarize, 14 per cent had less and at least 19 per cent more than a regular college course. The different institutions represented number 150, including, of course, the State Universities and almost all of the institutions much in the public eye, but also including many small institutions known only locally.

How many Rhodes Scholars were Members of Phi Beta Kappa?

If we omit the class of 1916, for which the record is somewhat less complete, available information gives the colleges from which 333 of the American Rhodes Scholars came. A comparison with the list of chapters of Phi Beta Kappa shows that in 171 cases—slightly more

than one-half of the total—there was a chapter of that society at his institution at the time the scholar left it. In 20 cases, information as to election or non-election is not at hand, and in 12 others the scholar was not fully eligible for election because of leaving at the end of two or three years of his college course, or of transfer from one institution to another. Of the remaining 139 known eligibles, 108 (78 per cent) were actually elected on the basis of their pre-Oxford record. By using appropriate ratios where the record is incomplete, we may estimate that of the total of 351 appointees of the 1904-1914 classes, 125-130 had earned election to Phi Beta Kappa. Of the 20 members of the class of 1916 who furnished information, nine were members of Phi Beta Kappa. These figures do not include several cases of men elected after their Oxford work, as faculty or alumni members, for other reasons than their work before going to Oxford.

It would be natural to assume that those scholars who come from colleges without chapters of Phi Beta Kappa were also 78 per cent of them of that grade. A considerable number of such scholars, however, come from states where the competition was less keen and possibly did not have such high scholastic standing. We shall find later that on comparing Oxford records for Phi Beta Kappa and non-Phi Beta Kappa collegians, the difference is found not to be very great; with this comparison as a basis the general statement may be made that about three-fourths of the Rhodes Scholars have done the grade of work indicated by election to Phi Beta Kappa. The Oxford record of men from Phi Beta Kappa colleges not elected to Phi Beta Kappa, though eligible on the score of residence, indicates they are in many cases as able as the wearers of the key, and that they apparently belong to that group of students that does not find itself in the first years of the college course but develops later.

How many American Rhodes Scholars were members of their College Athletic Teams?

In Table II is shown for each matriculation year the number of men who were members of their American college athletic teams. In general the criterion for inclusion in this list is the actual award of the college letter, but several men are included, in tennis, for instance, who were members of the teams of colleges which do not grant a letter for that sport. In addition to the figures given, several men were awarded their letters as managers of various athletic teams.

TABLE II

MEMBERS OF ATHLETIC TEAMS

American Rhodes Scholars who represented their colleges in the United States.

Year of	Number in Each Sport						Number on More than one Team			No. of Different Men	Members of no Team	Percent Members of some Team
	Foot-ball	Track	Base-ball	Tennis	Basket-ball	Other	On 2	On 3	On 4			
1904	9	8	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	15	16	48
1905	7	4	3	3	1	0	2	1	0	14	16	47
1907	8	6	5	3	3	2	7	1	1	15	22	41
1908	5	5	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	12	20	38
1910	6	9	3	3	5	0	3	1	2	15	24	38
1911	10	3	4	1	6	3	3	4	0	16	22	42
1913	5	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	0	13	24	35
1914	6	5	6	4	2	2	5	1	0	18	21	46
1916	4	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	9	11	45
Total	60	45	32	22	23	14	30	12	5	127	176	42

It is noteworthy that only about 40 per cent of the scholars are included in this group, many of the others meeting the athletic sports requirement of Rhodes' will by showing in some other way "an interest in and capacity for outdoor athletic sports." It is of interest that of the 117 members of Phi Beta Kappa of the 1904-1916 classes, 37 were also members of their college athletic teams.

Summary of Part I.

The characteristics of the American Rhodes Scholars on election may then be summarized as follows:

In age they cover the entire permitted range from 19 to 24 inclusive, though there were only a few scholars of 19. The average age is 22 years, 4 months.

In academic training, the majority have received their first degree, about 14 per cent having had less than a full college course, and at least 19 per cent having had one or more years of graduate or professional study.

Nearly 80 per cent of those eligible to Phi Beta Kappa have been elected.

Just over 40 per cent of the men have represented their college in one or more branches of athletics.

PART II

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD

The record of the American Rhodes Scholars at Oxford involves both scholastic and athletic aspects that can be reduced to a statistical basis. It must not be forgotten, of course, that other phases of their life at Oxford cannot be so expressed, and that much of the value of the Rhodes Scholarships comes from these other aspects. The Rhodes Scholar is learning for instance, to understand and appreciate a different collegiate system, a different intellectual atmosphere and a different national life. These differences stimulate thought and furnish much valuable background for his work after his return. From the point of view of what he gives rather than of what he gets, he brings a different point of view to Oxford, which some Oxonians at least have considered valuable. The great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—or rather of those nations which are predominantly Anglo-Saxon in origin—have had through these scholarships an opportunity for closer acquaintance. The value of that opportunity and the extent to which the hopes of the Founder of the scholarships have been or will be realized cannot be judged merely by the degrees or the academic and athletic honors which the scholars have received, but an accurate account of such points may well be considered an indispensable basis for a sound consideration of the whole problem. We shall, therefore, take up in some detail the subjects the Americans studied and their success in them, and the extent of their participation in athletics.

What Subjects have Americans studied at Oxford?

The Oxford arrangement of courses, which may be described as broad specialization, permits more easily than would the American undergraduate system a summary statement of what each man studied. In Table III following, each man is classified under his main interest; in fact there are only seven instances of any overlapping, these being four cases where students have taken the diploma in economics after their main course in law, theology, or English, one case in which theology followed Humanities, and two cases of a combination of English literature with anthropology. As the record for the class of 1916 is incomplete, many of them still being in residence, the totals used in tables

after this point in this article will refer to the classes 1904-1914 inclusive. As the table shows, law is the most popular subject, with one-third of all the men reading it. Modern History and Economics, and the classical Humanities, including philosophy and anthropology, are in each case about one-half as popular as law. The other subjects are somewhat less broad, and are obviously direct preparation for teaching or some other profession.

TABLE III

SUBJECTS STUDIED BY AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD

(Classes matriculating 1904-1914.)

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent of Total</i>
Law,	115	32.7
Modern History and Economics,	60	17.1
Humanities, including the classics, Philosophy (6), and Anthropology (4),	59	16.8
English Language and Literature,	26	7.4
Theology,	25	7.1
Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Engineering,	21	6.0
French, German and Spanish,	13	3.7
Physiology and Medical Subjects,	10	2.9
Geology and Forestry,	6	1.7
Music,	3	.9
Record incomplete*,	13	3.7
	351	100

What Degrees and Academic Honors Do Americans Secure?

In pursuing these studies, Americans have in general "read" for the regular degrees established at Oxford, although individuals, especially in the early years, preferred to read independently without applying for any degree. The courses taken by Americans are:

(1) First and foremost, the Final Honor Schools leading to the B. A. degree after a comprehensive examination in some broad field. On account of the great emphasis laid at Oxford on the four classes in which those deemed worthy of honors are placed by the examiners, considerable attention will be given later in this article to the classes obtained by Americans and others in these examinations.

* This item includes four men who died and three who resigned early in their Oxford course.

(2) A course, much developed by the American demand, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law (B. C. L.) after a more advanced and difficult examination in law than that given in the Final Honor School of Jurisprudence.

(3) Research work in Science or Letters, leading to the degree B. Sc. and B. Litt. A somewhat similar degree in another field is that of Bachelor of Music.

(4) Shorter courses leading to diplomas in Forestry, Anthropology, and Economics.

(5) Less specialized and shorter courses than those mentioned under (1), leading to the Pass B. A. degree. The Pass degree was never the chief aim of any American scholar, and was taken only under exceptional circumstances. In four cases it was found to be a necessary or desirable preliminary, under the regulations, to the B. Sc. or B. Mus. degree. In two of these four cases, after the Pass degree was taken, the more advanced degree was actually secured. While there have been several Americans not considered eligible for a class in the Honors examination, who were given credit toward a Pass degree, they have not usually completed the work.

The sum total of degrees taken by the men who matriculated in each of the years 1904-1914 is shown in Table IV, with the class as well for the degrees in which classes are awarded. In the last column is shown the number of cases of duplication—that is, for instance, cases where a scholar, after completing his work in a Final Honor School, later secured a diploma, a research degree or the B. C. L. degree. The significance of the classes received by Americans will be considered later in comparison with the classes received by British students.

TABLE IV

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS SECURED BY AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS,
WITH CLASSES WHERE GIVEN

	Diplo- ma	B. Sc. B. Litt. B. Mus.	B. C. L.			B. A. Honours					War B. A.	B. A. Pass	Duplications	No. of Differ- ent Men
			1st	2nd	3rd	1	2	3	4	Not Classed				
1904	1	2	1	1	3	6	9	8	3	0	0	1	2	33
1905	0	5	0	1	3	3	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	28
1907	1	2	0	1	5	1	18	9	4	0	0	0	0	39
1908	3	5	0	1	2	2	19	11	0	1	0	0	1	39
1910	3	5	0	2	5	3	21	9	1	0	0	0	0	42
1911	4	0	1	3	1	7	8	15	7	0	0	1	3	39
1913	3	5	2	0	2	7	11	5	0	1	5	1	1	33
1914	0	4	0	0	0	4	15	2	1	1	12	1	3	37
Total	15	28	4	9	21	33	110	65	17	3	17	5	37	290

These degrees and diplomas were secured by 290 different individuals. All the diplomas but one went to men who also secured a degree, and two of the Pass B. A. men also secured a more advanced degree. The 61 other men of these years who secured no degree, include seven who died during their course at Oxford, and three who resigned after a year or a little more at Oxford. The fifty-one still unaccounted for include some who preferred not to work towards any degree, and a number whose plans were broken up by the war. Many Rhodes Scholars served in the French Ambulance service or under the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, even before our entry into the war. In view of the depleted condition of Oxford, the usual attractions were weakened, leading some to curtail their course. When the United States entered the war, some Rhodes Scholars left for more active fields at once and all of them did so at the close of the academic year in June, 1917. The afore mentioned group of fifty-one without degrees does include, of course, a number of men who actually failed in the examinations and a number who avoided probable failure by leaving shortly before the examinations. The merits of these two classes would seem to be about equal, with the advantage, if any, in favor of those who faced the music. It would be a task, however, requiring an intimate knowledge of each case to discriminate between the failure-dodgers and those who left early for sound reasons such as a real desire and a real opportunity to enter war service. The compiler of these statistics

is, therefore, unwilling to usurp the functions of the recording angel without his facilities by stating a definite figure for the number of "failures" included in this group of fifty-one. It may be analyzed, however, as follows:

Thirteen did special reading, either for the research degrees or independently.

Seven read for the B. C. L.

Twenty-two read for B. A. honors.

Two took honors in classical Moderations (one a "First," one a "Third.")

Two studied music.

For five, information is lacking.

As shown in Table IV, a large majority of the scholars take the B. A. degree with Honors, and the significance of the classes which they receive is a point requiring consideration. In order to determine the real value of these classes, we shall consider:

- What proportion of all students at Oxford take Honors degrees?
- What is the distribution of classes among all candidates who are classed?
- What is this distribution for the men on scholarship in the Oxford colleges?

These facts will be discussed and compared with the experience of the American scholars, since the value of any prize depends in large measure on the strength of the competition.

An examination of the record of degrees given at Oxford shows that some 150 to 160 men a year secure Pass degrees, as compared with over three times that number who take Honors. There are, of course, a large number of men at Oxford who try the Pass "groups" unsuccessfully or leave before completing the required work. The figure usually given is that fifty per cent of the Oxford students are Pass men; even if this seems a little high in view of the relative number of each type of degree, the Pass course does surely draw away from Honors work those men who have little real intellectual interest or prefer a general course to concentrated effort in some broad but still not unlimited field. We may say, then, that those who read for Honors constitute a selected group, and if we remember the prestige of

Oxford and Cambridge as *the* universities of the British Empire, the degree of selection is seen to be really considerable.

A summary of all the classes given to all Oxford students in all the schools for the years 1906-1914 inclusive shows that of those classed (that is, of the somewhat selected group just mentioned), just over thirteen per cent received "firsts," about the same number "fourths" and that the remainder were divided about equally between the second and third class with 36 or 37 per cent in each. Or to put it a little differently, the average number per year in each class was 70 in the first class, 193 in the second, 198 in the third, and 71 in the fourth. No figures are available for the number of failures. The corresponding figures for the distribution of those Americans who received classes, again omitting failures, show that fifteen per cent of them obtained firsts and forty-nine per cent seconds; and the number of firsts was double the number of fourths, and the number of thirds was not much more than half the number of seconds. The American Rhodes Scholars are, therefore, decidedly superior to the general average of all who take the Honor Schools; this is, of course, not surprising, as the process of selection of Rhodes Scholars is much more exacting than the selection of candidates for honors.

A more valid comparison, and one which has been made repeatedly, though not in definite statistical form, is with the men who have won scholarships in the various Oxford Colleges. The importance of these scholars in Oxford life is not realized by the outsider, but a more thorough acquaintance shows that they are the backbone of the academic system. These scholarships are worth usually \$400 a year, though some pay more. Certain minor scholarships, called exhibitions, pay from \$200 up to in some cases more than scholarships. In addition to emoluments, the scholar receives recognition in various ways and has a higher status than the "commoner." These scholarships are awarded as a rule after competitive examination and arouse, especially in the larger colleges, the keenest competition. The public schools groom their best men for several years for these examinations, the teachers being themselves men who have passed successfully through the Oxford examination mill. The result is that these men come to Oxford each trained in his special line far beyond the product of the American preparatory schools, and in his way, in adaptation to the Oxford system, beyond the standard of any but the most unusual American college graduate. It is, of course, another question whether these specially trained men are as well fitted to meet the problems of

life as the graduate of the American high school or college. As the colleges expect their scholars to secure high classes, and, of course, train them to that end with all the skill in their power, the strength of the competition is increased still more and the standard for a first raised to a very high plane. As there are about 170-200 scholars and exhibitioners given classes each year, and only about 70 firsts, all the scholars do not get firsts, nor do even a majority of them do so. An examination of the records made by scholars and exhibitioners listed in the 1905 Oxford calendar shows that 33 per cent of the scholars and 19 per cent of the exhibitioners took firsts, as compared with 15 per cent of the Americans. It is interesting to note, however, that even of this selected group of scholars 19 per cent received thirds and 3.4 per cent fourths. As to the fourths, "accidents will happen," etc.; but the thirds are common enough with the scholars of the weaker colleges to be considered habitual rather than accidental.

TABLE V

CLASSES RECEIVED BY VARIOUS GROUPS IN THE OXFORD B. A. HONORS EXAMINATIONS

NAME OF GROUP	No. in each Class				Percentage Taking		
	1	2	3	4	Firsts	Seconds or Firsts	Thirds or Better
All men classed '06-'14.....	629	1,738	1,781	643	13.1	49.4	86.6
Scholars in 1905 calendar.....	166	220	96	17	33.3	77.4	96.6
Exhibitioners in 1905 calendar.....	44	94	83	9	19.1	60.0	96.1
Scholars and Exhibitioners in 1905 calendar.....	210	314	179	26	28.8	71.9	96.4
Scholars and Exhibitioners taking schools in 1906.....	49	79	43	8	27.4	71.5	95.5
in 1907.....	53	66	49	4	30.8	69.2	97.7
in 1914.....	41	87	50	15	21.2	66.3	92.2
American Rhodes scholars matriculating 1904-1914.....	33	110	65	17	14.7	63.6	92.4

The table shows that the difference between the American Rhodes Scholars and the English scholars is a matter of proportion, and that the difference is more marked in the comparison of percentages taking firsts than in the percentage taking seconds or better. In other words,

while the Americans in comparison with the college scholars obtain only about one-half the proportion of firsts, they get enough more than their share of seconds to compensate in part. Any discussion of the academic record of the Scholars should not omit this fact from consideration.

It is, of course, a debatable question whether American Rhodes Scholars would in many cases be justified in making the sacrifice necessary to secure a larger number of firsts. A little less traveling or less participation in college activities might make the difference. It is well to note that if one-fourth of the Americans who took seconds had secured firsts, and one-fourth of those who secured thirds had been raised to seconds, the American record would be about the same as that of the college scholars and exhibitioners. Even without curtailment of traveling or of participation in college life such a change of class could be secured in some cases by using three years instead of two for study before taking the examinations. Of the 110 seconds, 38 were secured at the end of the second year, and of the 65 thirds, 13 were so secured. Of these two-year men, 12 of those who secured seconds and two of the thirds secured another degree or diploma in their third year. It is reasonable to assume that some at least of these men could have raised their class by taking another year for further study. But in many cases this would have involved a sacrifice of what they really wanted, of a year to round out their studies in a way which fitted them better for dealing with American problems than a higher class would have done. Recommendations along this line, unless made with great caution, would result merely in changing the record without any increase in the substance back of the record.

The record of the American scholars may, of course, be criticized from another point of view. It may be said that the record indicates that the scholars were not up to the expected standard in ability or preparation; and it may be urged that comparison should be made, not with the average record of all Oxford scholars, but with that of the scholars of, say, Balliol, Corpus and New College, or perhaps a few more of the leading colleges. But is this a fair demand, in view of the selection of the Oxford scholars for their ability to do well in examinations of the Oxford type, and of the Rhodes Scholars on the basis of all-around excellence? It is, of course, much to be hoped that the Rhodes Scholars of the future may be men of greater ability than in the past, and that the preparation given by American colleges may be greatly improved, but it can hardly be hoped that the process of selec-

tion on the basis indicated by Cecil Rhodes will secure men of the same excellence in Oxford examinations as is secured by the best selection made with these examinations as the primary objective. The extent to which the academic record has fallen short of the expectations may indicate over optimistic expectations as much as inadequate ability of the scholars. In regard to the preparation of the Rhodes Scholars, the success of Americans in different "schools" is instructive, and will be considered at considerable length.

Comparison of Success of Americans in Various Schools.

The distribution of classes among the American Rhodes Scholars, and the number in each school who took the examinations at the end of the second rather than the third or fourth year, is indicated in the following table:

TABLE VI
DISTRIBUTION BY SCHOOLS OF CLASSES SECURED BY AMERICAN
RHODES SCHOLARS

	No. Men Securing:				Total	Examina- tions taken after two Years
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		
Literæ Humaniores.....	2	11	7	7	27	3
Mathematics.....	0	0	3	1	4	1
Physics and Engineering.....	0	3	2	1	6	2
Chemistry.....	0	2	6	0	8	2
Physiology.....	2	2	1	0	5	2
Geology.....	4	2	0	0	6	4
Jurisprudence.....	15	33	15	3	66	30
Modern History.....	3	31	13	2	49	10
Theology.....	4	13	7	0	24	6
English.....	2	7	9	1	19	6
Modern Languages.....	1	6	2	2	11	0
Total.....	33	110	65	17	225	66

It is clear on a brief examination of the table that on the basis of relative success of the scholars, there are at least two and perhaps

three natural groups into which the subjects fall. The most clearly separated group includes Physiology, Geology, and Jurisprudence, in which over 20 per cent of the Americans get firsts, and most of the remainder get seconds. A further line may be drawn separating schools like Lit. Hum. from those like Theology and Modern History. In Lit. Hum. there are less than 10 per cent of the total firsts, more than half less than seconds, and a considerable proportion of fourths. Mathematics and Chemistry were about as troublesome, although it is true any opinion must be formed on a small number of cases. Physics is naturally included in the same group because no American has yet secured a first and because of the close relation of the subject matter to mathematics and chemistry. In the other schools, Modern History, Theology, English, and Modern Languages, firsts are a little more frequent and fourths rare. If we group as indicated and name these groups from the school with the largest numbers, we find the following frequency distribution of classes and the corresponding percentages.

TABLE VIA—SUMMARY OF TABLE VI

	No. Men Securing:				Percent Securing:		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Firsts	Seconds or Better	Thirds or Better
Lit. Hum., etc.....	2	16	18	9	4.4	40	80
Modern History, etc.....	10	57	31	5	9.7	65	95
Jurisprudence, etc.....	21	37	16	3	27.3	75	96

The reason for this difference begins to appear when we examine the distribution of the college scholars and exhibitioners among the schools. In the year 1914, for instance, of all classed, we find:

	Total classed	Scholars and Exhibitioners	Per cent. Scholars and Exhibitioners
Lit. Hum., etc.,	196	135	69
Modern History, etc.,	233	51	22
Jurisprudence, etc.,	112	7	6

That is to say, the scholars with their special training, even prior to Oxford, are concentrated more heavily in the schools in which the Americans stand lowest, and least heavily in the schools in which the

Americans stand highest. Or, to put it in another way, where special previous preparation has been secured by the largest proportion of candidates, the Americans do least satisfactorily. These subjects are the ones which depend more closely on previous work. The implication is clear and will be agreed with by those who have had experience in the schools—that the training received in American preparatory schools, and even in American colleges, is unsatisfactory preparation for competition in the English examinations on subjects which are the direct continuation of those studied in secondary work.

In part, of course, the inadequacy is in points not so highly esteemed in the United States—in Lit. Hum., a thorough familiarity with Greek and Latin, in Mathematics, skill in the solution of problems which verge on puzzles, in Physics, a thoroughly mathematical point of view, with some of the problem spirit, in all lines brilliancy preferred to patience. But while a part of the inadequacy is of that type, other parts are due to American emphasis on courses rather than subjects and the failure on the part of American institutions to develop the intellectual abilities of their best men to the same extent as do the English Public Schools. It is, of course, true, as Professor Goldwin Smith said with special reference to Cornell University, that the task of American institutions is to train the people of a democracy, whereas Oxford and Cambridge exist (or existed) to train the acknowledged leaders of an aristocratic form of government. But a democracy needs a full development of special capacities, and the demand for equality of opportunity is not met by providing identical opportunities. The student of more than average ability is as much entitled to tasks which will develop his powers as the student of average or less ability to the more routine assignments which develop him. American colleges and universities meet this need for the more able men in the later college years; but the English system starts much earlier to stimulate the able man by actual or prospective competition with his equals.

The greater success of Americans in achieving higher classes in certain schools than in others, should not lessen the credit of those who obtain firsts and seconds in any school. The statistics for the classes of British students do not seem to indicate that a first in one school is easier to secure than in any other. Where scholars, with their special previous preparation are few, firsts are also few; each school has some scholars, and although these men in some cases have previously secured firsts in some other school, they frequently do not repeat their

success. It is, perhaps, less likely that the boundary between the second and third class is drawn at the same point for all schools or that the boundary between thirds and fourths is uniform. The high percentage of American firsts in Jurisprudence, Geology, and Physiology is a real achievement, and is an indication that the ability of Rhodes Scholars is high, although it does not prove so much about their preparation.

Other Academic Honors.

Besides the classes awarded in the degree examinations, the Rhodes Scholars secured other academic honors. They have secured 13 University scholarships and prizes including the Vinerian law scholarship twice and the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize twice. Five other men have secured prizes or exhibitions in their colleges: three have been demonstrators in the science laboratories and two Senior Demies of Magdalen College. Of the 22 men who secured these honors, nine had already taken a First Class in a Final Honor School; two of the others took research degrees; and others were given second, third or fourth class, in the schools.

Comparison of Various Groups of American Scholars.

In Part I, figures were given for the number of Americans of each age and of each year of matriculation, and for the number of Phi Beta Kappa members. A natural question is, how do these various groups compare with each other? In view of the number of men who take some other course than the usual B. A., and of the different frequency of success in different subjects, it is a little difficult to make fair comparisons. The basis used in the following table is *first* the number and percentage of B. A. "firsts" or equivalent, and *second* the number of B. A. "seconds" or equivalent or better. B. A. Firsts or Better is taken to include B. A. Firsts and B. C. L. Firsts or Seconds. "Seconds or Better or Equivalent" includes all classes of the B. C. L., Firsts and Seconds in the B. A., and research degrees. The number in each case is the number of different individuals, men who appear twice in Table IV being counted only on their best performance.

Opinions will differ as to whether "percentage of firsts" or "percentage of seconds or better" is the better criterion for judging the standard of a group. Both are included here on the ground that both are necessary. In view, moreover, of the higher percentage of

firsts and seconds secured by Americans in Jurisprudence, etc., the extent to which any group took these subjects must be noted. As a matter of fact, a somewhat larger proportion of men of the later years took Jurisprudence than of the earlier years. Among men of different ages there was no significant difference; but only twenty per cent of the Phi Beta Kappa members who took the B. A. degree took Jurisprudence, etc., whereas the corresponding figure for the men from other than Phi Beta Kappa colleges and for members of athletic teams is forty per cent. The difference between these groups is, therefore, much more marked in their choice of studies than in their record of success; a larger proportion of the Phi Beta Kappa men take up those subjects where previous preparation counts most and they also take the research degrees to a larger extent. Of the 106 Phi Beta Kappa men who were two or more years at Oxford, 13 took research degrees; of the total of 168 such men from Phi Beta Kappa colleges, 20 took research degrees; of 157 such men from colleges at which Phi Beta Kappa did not have a chapter, only seven took these degrees. The complete record indicates, therefore, a greater difference between Phi Beta Kappa men and others than the distribution of firsts and seconds alone would show.

The definite tendency shown in the age tabulation for the older and younger men to make better records than those of average age, may be explained. If a man is good enough to have won enough recognition to secure appointment as a Rhodes Scholar at 19 or 20, he is in many cases more able than if he reaches the same goal a year or two later in his career. At the other end of the scale, some of the men of 24 have done a good deal of graduate or professional study in the United States before going to Oxford. The man who is exceptional in age is, it seems, also more likely to be exceptional in other ways.

Members of the 1913 and 1914 classes may properly point out that the war, with its accompanying service of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, Ambulance Service, etc., is responsible for the failure of several of their number to secure classes in the "schools." Table IV showed the number of men in these classes who took "War" degrees, and the number who took "firsts" and "seconds." It will be noted that thirds and fourths were unusual among the men of these groups who took the final examination.

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF RECORDS OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS BY YEAR OF MATRICULATION, AGE AT TIME OF MATRICULATION, AND PHI BETA KAPPA MEMBERSHIP OR NON-MEMBERSHIP

Group	Number of Men of Known Record	Firsts or Equivalent		Seconds or Better or Equivalent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Year—1904	41	8	20	20	49
1905	35	4	11	21	60
1907	44	1	2	26	59
1908	44	3	7	27	61
1910	43	4	9	32	74
1911	46	10	22	16	35
1913	42	7	17	22	52
1914	43	4	9	21	49
Total.....	338	41	12	185	55
Age—					
19	15 (a)	5	33	9	60
20	35	7	20	31	89
21	76	8	11	40	53
22	55 (b)	6	11	25	45
23	68	9	13	32	47
24	33	5	15	19	58
Total known ages..	282 (a)(b)	40	14	156	55
Φ B K Members.....	106 (a)(b)	17	16	63	59
Men from Φ B K colleges.....	168 (c)(b)	21	12.5	97	58
From non-Φ B K colleges.....	157	20	13	79	50
Members Athletic teams.....	118	23	20	65	55
Team Members also Φ B K.....	34	6	18	17	50

The records of the Rhodes Scholars by states were also tabulated, but it was obvious that such figures are too much affected by the fate

(a) Omits one man who died after a year at Oxford. (b) Omits one man who resigned after one and one-half years at Oxford. (c) Omits two men who died after a year at Oxford.

of a single man to yield any conclusion. When the states were grouped, however, by size and also by the natural geographic divisions, it seemed possible to feel some confidence in the reality of the differences. The size grouping was based on the 1910 census, the five largest states being Group I, the next five, Group II, and so forth. Group VIII includes six states, and Group IX seven, in order to absorb the three extra states and compensate somewhat for the 33 cases of "no appointment" in the smaller states. There are such interesting differences in the number of B. A., B. C. L., and research degrees secured, that separate columns are included on those points in Table VIII. As some individuals secured more than one degree, the total number of degrees is in some cases greater than the number of men. The regional grouping of states is that used by the census.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF RECORDS OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS BY GROUPS OF STATES

GROUP	Number in Record	Degrees Secured at Oxford			Firsts or Equivalent		Seconds or Bet- ter or Equiv.	
		B. A. (Honors or War)	B. C. L.	Re- search Degree	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
<i>By Size :</i>								
I. N. Y., Pa., Ill., O., Tex.....	37	29	4	5	4	11	27	73
II. Mass., Mo., Mich., Ind., Ga.....	38	27	4	8	6	16	24	63
III. N.J., Cal., Wisc., Ky., Iowa.....	38	29	3	3	6	16	19	50
IV. N. C., Tenn. Ala., Minn., Va.	38	28	3	1	4	11	21	55
V. Miss., Kans.,..... Okla., La., Ark...	35	18	8	2	4	11	23	66
VI. S. C., Md., W. ... Va., Neb., Wash.	38	26	4	3	8	21	19	50
VII. Conn., Colo.... Fla., Me., Ore...	36	26	3	1	3	8	15	42
VIII. S. Dak., N. Dak.... R. I., N. H., Mont., Utah.	35	26	3	5	2	6	18	51
IX. Vt., N. Mex.,.... Idaho, Ariz.,.... Del., Wyo., Nev.	43	36	2	0	4	9	19	44
<i>By Region :</i>								
New England.....	48	31	5	8	5	10	29	60
Middle Atlantic.....	23	17	3	5	6	26	19	83
East N. Central.....	37	26	5	4	4	11	20	54
West N. Central.....	50	35	3	1	1	2	20	40
S. Atlantic.....	57	42	8	4	9	16	29	51
E. So. Central.....	30	22	4	1	6	20	19	63
West S. Central.....	27	18	4	2	2	7	18	67
Mountain.	44	38	2	2	4	9	20	45
Pacific.....	22	16	0	1	4	18	11	50
All States.....	338	245	34	28	41	12	185	55

From the table it is clear that:

(1) The largest states tend to have the best record, but the trend is not as marked as might be expected.

(2) The Middle Atlantic States have the best record and the South Central States the second best, while the West North Central States have the poorest record.

(3) Scholars from the New England and Middle Atlantic States, or from the larger states, are more likely to take research degrees.

Record of American Rhodes Scholars by Oxford Colleges.

Table IX summarizes the facts in regard to what colleges Americans entered at Oxford, and for the men of the years 1904-14 inclusive, the facts in regard to success in academic lines, distributed by colleges. The basis for comparison is the same as in the other comparative records in Tables VII and VIII and excludes thirteen men who died before completing their course or resigned after less than a year and a half, or about whom no information is available.

TABLE IX

RECORD OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS BY OXFORD COLLEGES

COLLEGE	Number of Men		No. of Firsts or Equiva- lent	Seconds or Equiv. or Better	
	1904-1916	1904-1914 Two Yrs. or More		No. of Men	Per cent
Christ Church.....	36	31	7	22	71
St. Johns.....	31	24	5	14	58
Queens.....	30	27	4	15	56
Wadham.....	29	28	5	16	57
Lincoln.....	29	25	2	9	36
Merton.....	29	23	2	14	61
Exeter.....	25	25	0	9	36
Worcester.....	22	22	5	18	82
Balliol.....	22	18	2	10	56
Pembroke.....	21	21	1	9	43
Hertford.....	21	20	1	6	30
Oriel.....	19	16	4	11	69
New.....	15	14	0	9	64
Trinity.....	15	11	2	7	64
B. N. C.....	11	10	1	5	50
Jesus.....	10	10	0	5	50
Magdalen.....	9	7	0	3	43
University.....	4	4	0	2	50
Keble.....	1	1	0	1	100
St. Edmunds Hall.....	1	1	0	0	0
Total.....	380	338	41	185	55

To What Extent Did Americans Participate in Oxford Athletics?

One purpose of the plan of the Rhodes scholarships, the close acquaintance of Americans with British students, is promoted by their active participation in athletics. From this point of view, general participation is more important than conspicuous success of a few stars. The following statistics in regard to college as distinct from university teams are based almost entirely on the replies received from returned scholars, and because of the interruption of college sports by the war, the summary is limited to men who matriculated in the years 1904-1913 inclusive. Of the 245 men of these years for whom the facts are at hand, 147 or 60 per cent were regular members of one or more crew or team, and 24 (10 per cent) in addition played occasionally for their colleges, though not regular team members. They were distributed as follows among the sports, many men appearing two or more times:

Rowing	81
Tennis	55
Rugby football	51
Relay or track	16
Association football	3
Cricket	1
Others	5

Five men joined in the hunting managed by the college clubs.

In regard to university teams, the replies received from the men have been supplemented from other sources, and the record is believed to be complete. Of the scholars who matriculated in the years 1904 to 1913 inclusive, 27 different men secured "blues" or "half blues" by representing Oxford against Cambridge, as follows:

- 16 in athletic sports (track contests).
- 5 in tennis.
- 4 in lacrosse, after its recognition as worthy of a half-blue.
- 2 in Rugby football.
- 2 in cross-country running.
- 1 in water sports.
- 1 in boxing.
- 1 in fencing.

Five men are included in this list in two different sports. In addition, six men were members of the regular lacrosse team before the recognition of that sport, and to include here other contests as well as

athletics, two men received their "representative colors" for representing Oxford against Cambridge in chess, an honor which at Cambridge is recognized with a "half-blue."

It may be noted that the number of scholars securing "blues" or "half-blues" is less than the number of men securing "firsts," 29 men of the classes 1904-1913 having secured firsts in the B. A. schools and two others in the examinations for the B. C. L. degree. Including repetitions in both cases, we find 32 "blues" or "half-blues" and 33 first classes.

It is also noteworthy that no American Rhodes scholar has yet secured his blue in rowing, cricket, or association football, and only two in Rugby football. Lack of previous familiarity with these sports, or in some cases the British style in these sports, appears to be even more of a handicap than the corresponding unfamiliarity with different methods in the academic sphere.

Summary of American Rhodes Scholars' Record at Oxford.

(1) One-third of the scholars studied law at Oxford, one-sixth Modern History or economics, one-sixth the humanities, and the remaining third a wide range of professional and cultural subjects.

(2) Of all scholars who matriculated in the years 1904-1914 inclusive, 64 per cent secured the B. A. degree with honors, and 77 per cent either that or some more advanced degree or both. An additional five per cent took a "War" B. A., and the remainder took a pass degree, or went without a degree because of their own choice, loss of life, the interruption of the war, or the hard-heartedness of the examiners.

(3) A comparison of the American record is made with that of all Oxford students, the comparison being limited because of lack of other information to those actually placed in one of the four classes of honors. This comparison shows that a larger proportion of the American Rhodes Scholars obtained high classes; of the American Rhodes scholars, 64 per cent obtained first or seconds, as compared with 49 per cent of all those who took honors.

(4) A similar comparison with the scholars of Oxford colleges shows that a smaller proportion of American Rhodes Scholars than of this selected group, secure high classes. The difference is most marked in the case of firsts (15 compared with 21 to 33 per cent) but is less marked for firsts and seconds taken together (64 as compared with 66 to 77 per cent).

(5) The Americans succeeded best in those subjects which are not based so directly on previous preparation—Jurisprudence, Geology, and Physiology. They were comparatively unsuccessful in "schools" like *Literæ Humaniores*, for which most of the other candidates have had excellent special preparation in the British Public Schools.

(6) American Rhodes Scholars have secured a total of 23 university and college prizes and scholarships and academic appointments at Oxford, 22 different individuals having been honored in this way.

(7) Men who had earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa before appointment were more likely to secure research degrees at Oxford and more often preferred Lit. Hum., History, etc., to Jurisprudence in choosing their Oxford course, than did men from colleges which had no chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Their record as respects "classes" is also somewhat better, although the difference is not as great as some might expect.

(8) Men of 19 and 20 on matriculation more frequently made a good academic record than older men, and the record of men of 24 is next in order of excellence.

(9) A larger proportion of men from large states secured the higher classes and advanced degrees, as compared with men from smaller states. This general statement is made for groups of states rather than single states, and even then is subject to some exceptions.

(10) Men from the New England and Middle Atlantic States more frequently than others took research degrees.

(11) Of the American Rhodes Scholars who had a year or more of Oxford before the war, 60 per cent were regular members of one or more of their college crews or teams, and an additional 10 per cent played occasionally with these teams. On university teams, 27 American Rhodes Scholars secured 32 "blues" or "half-blues" by representing Oxford against Cambridge in recognized sports. Eight other men (six in lacrosse before recognition and two in chess) represented Oxford against Cambridge, but were not entitled to "blues" or "half-blues."

PART III

WHAT HAVE THE RHODES SCHOLARS DONE ON RETURN-
ING TO THE UNITED STATES?

In gauging the probabilities of the success of the Rhodes scholarships in carrying out the ideas of the Founder, the record of the accomplishment of the Rhodes Scholars after their return to this country is of great importance. The real calibre of the men will be judged more by their ability to "make good" in various American careers than by their "class" at Oxford. Their opportunities to make effective the ideas which their Oxford experience has given them, will depend on their strategic location, both geographically and in the social organization. Even a brief consideration of the problem will show that an absolute measure of degree of "making good" would be difficult, in view of the various occupations in which the men are engaging, the difference in conditions in different parts of the country, and the comparatively short time since they left Oxford. Several figures which will be deduced from the available information, however, will give important light on the subject.

Further Graduate and Professional Study.

Nearly half of those returning (145 out of about 300 for whom the facts are known) have engaged in further graduate or professional study. Of these men 18 have secured law degrees, nine medical, eight theological, 37 the degree of Ph. D. and 12 that of A. M. In most cases these studies are a continuation of their work at Oxford, intended to round out their training to fit definitely into American occupations. Many of the men, however, have gone directly into the law, teaching or social and religious work without further preparation, except such as was secured by private study. Of 72 now engaged in the practice of law, for instance, 41 report no study at any American law school either before or after their work at Oxford. Many of those with the best Oxford records did take a year or more of such study, however.

It should be remarked that of those securing the Ph. D. degree, four had secured "first classes" at Oxford, 10 "seconds," 14 "thirds" and three "fourths." The case of those men who secured "thirds" and "fourths" at Oxford deserves comment. Six of them, including the three "fourths," took "Literæ Humaniores" at Oxford, four Mathe-

matics or Chemistry, one the B. C. L. degree, four History, one English and one Jurisprudence. These are, in most cases, subjects in which Americans did not secure many high classes. The fact that these men later qualified for an advanced degree in this country may be taken as a further indication of a difference in training between American and British schools, and as all but one of these men were continuing the subjects studied at Oxford, it appears that American students may be deriving real profit from their Oxford work and may be men of apparent ability under different conditions, even though their Oxford "class" is not high.

It may be objected that these facts really prove low standards for the Ph. D.; but these degrees were granted by the leading institutions for graduate study in this country. The three "fourths," for instance, secured their degrees from Chicago, Johns Hopkins, and Harvard, respectively.

In connection with their studies for higher degrees, in pursuance of their professional work, or for general popular or literary purposes, many of the returned Rhodes Scholars have published books and magazine articles covering a wide range of topics. About two-thirds of the men of the first year, and a somewhat smaller proportion of the men of later years are included in the list of authors. Of the 284 men of the years 1904-1914 inclusive, for which the facts are known, 99 have published books or articles. The professional standing of these men will in many cases depend more on these publications than on their academic honors. It is not possible, of course, to rate their value here, but it is of interest to note that the subjects range from technical topics such as "The Law of the Hendecasyllable" and "The Action of Chlorine on Phenyl-Carbamide" to matters of general interest such as "The Interpretation of the 'Bone Dry' Prohibition Law."

Present Occupations of Rhodes Scholars.

A summary of the occupations of Rhodes Scholars of the years 1904-14 is as follows:

Education	114
Divided:	
College presidents, deans, etc.	7
Other college teachers	84
Educational administration	7
Secondary school	11
Full time, Law, Theology, Medicine	5

Law	72
Business	38
Social and religious work (including 12 ministers)	23
Government service	15
Graduate or professional students	10
Scientific work	10
Literary and editorial	8
Medical work	7
Miscellaneous	4
Poor health	2

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At least 20 of the 351 original appointees are dead, leaving only 28 unaccounted for under this heading. As a number of these are not in touch with the Rhodes Trust or the Alumni Association, they are in some cases "black sheep;" in others they may be dead, although no such record has been received. Men who might be listed in either of two classifications are included in the one which best describes their work. One pastor of a church and one doctor also teach in their professional lines; one lawyer and one scientific worker are also in government service; and three or four of the teachers are in missionary colleges and to some extent in social and religious work.

The group engaged in college teaching is the largest and also the one in which the positions occupied are the most easily understood index of success. It must be remembered that the oldest group of Rhodes Scholars is only 35-40 years old, and that in the larger colleges few men of that age have passed the junior grades. The youngest group included in the summary are 25-30, and naturally are usually instructors except in smaller colleges. With these considerations in mind, it may safely be said on glancing over the teaching positions, that the Rhodes Scholars as a group seem well established and well distributed. Five men of the grade of instructor or higher are on the staff at Harvard, and three each at Yale, Cornell, Southern Methodist University and the Universities of Minnesota and Washington.

Table X gives the number of men of each rank at those colleges where there is more than one Rhodes Scholar, according to the latest information received. There may be a few inaccuracies in this statement, as college teaching is a nomadic occupation. Teachers in professional departments are included.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS OF EACH RANK, AT AMERICAN AND MISSIONARY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

INSTITUTION	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Associate or Instructor	Other	Total
Bryn Mawr.....	1	1				2
Canton Christian College.....	1	1				2
Cornell.....			1	2		3
Harvard.....			1	4		5
Illinois.....				2		2
Johns Hopkins.....				2	1	3
University of Kentucky.....	2					2
University of Minnesota.....			1	2		3
University of Pennsylvania.....				2		2
Reed College (Ore.).....			1	1		2
Southern Methodist University.....	1	2				3
U. S. Naval Academy.....			1	1		2
Wabash.....	2					2
University of Washington.....	1		1	1		3
University of Wisconsin.....				2		2
Yale.....			2	1		3
Others (See Text).....	28	3	9	7	8	55
Total.....	36	7	17	27	9	95

The 28 full professors at other institutions includes:

(a) The president of Central College, Pella, Iowa, of Averett College, and (acting) of Atlantic College, Wilson, N. C.

(b) Deans at Bowdoin, University of Georgia, and Fargo (N. D.) and the Director of School of Commerce of the Goodyear Industrial University.

(c) Full professors at Amherst, Baylor, Univ. of Colorado, Eureka, Franklin and Marshall, Grinnell, Howard, Lake Forest, Latter Day Saints University, Lawrence, M. I. T., Macalester, Mercer, Millsaps,

University of Montana, University of Oregon, Virginia Theological Seminary, University of West Virginia, Wheaton (Mass.), William Jewell, and University of Wyoming.

The three associate professors at other institutions are at the University of Iowa, University of Nebraska, and Western Reserve.

The nine assistant professors at other institutions are at Boston University, Brown, Dartmouth, Oberlin, University of Oklahoma, University of Pittsburgh, Princeton, Smith, Vanderbilt.

The instructors at other institutions are at Fresno Junior College, Haverford, Iowa Normal, University of Michigan, New York University, University of Texas, and Wellesley.

The men of other ranks include assistant at University of Chicago, heads of departments at Kentucky State Normal, James Milliken University, Concordia, and Whitman, and teachers at Roberts College (Constantinople), the Ethical Culture School, and Mississippi A. and M. College.

While some of these are on the border line of preparatory schools and are not of high rank, it should be remembered that the men who are connected with them are in some cases getting their first teaching experience or assisting the cause of their denomination, race, or community. From the point of view of the spread of the influence of Oxford ideas on this country, it is highly important that the returned scholars should be broadly distributed geographically and also should be in all types of institution. As our figures show that there are 71 of these institutions, all told, that have one or more Rhodes Scholars on their staffs, it seems fair to say that the broad distribution has been secured; and the ranks attained considering the age of the men, show that they are well established. It should be remembered that these figures include men of the 1904-1914 classes only; members of the 1916 class hold positions at M. I. T., Princeton and Nanking University, but the information in regard to the group as a whole is not complete enough to make it desirable to include them in the totals.

Although only 11 Rhodes Scholars of the years 1904-1914 are on the basis of their latest known occupation, engaged in secondary school teaching, a total of 53 have at one time or another done such teaching. A much larger proportion of British graduates of Oxford are engaged in such work, if we may trust "general information" in place of statistics. But in this country secondary school teaching seldom seems to be a career. It is interesting to note that shortly before our

entry into the war, American Rhodes Scholars were assistant masters at Rugby and Winchester.

In connection with the discussion of the degrees of success of American Rhodes Scholars, attention is called to the fact that the 1918-1919 edition of "Who's Who in America" contained the names of six members of the 1904 class, and of six men of later years. The 1920-21 edition contains the names of eight men of the 1904 class, three of 1905, one each of 1907 and 1908, and four of 1910, a total of 17. As the oldest Rhodes Scholar has just passed his fortieth birthday, and only about 140 of the returned Rhodes Scholars were 34 or older October, 1920, 14 of whom are included, the record seems satisfactory. Five of the 17 took the Modern History School at Oxford, and the others scattered, two of them having done special reading without taking any degree. Of the 12 who took the B. A. degree, three secured firsts, five seconds, and four thirds. As far as they go these figures seem to indicate that the type of success indicated by inclusion in "Who's Who" cannot be predicted very closely from the record in the Oxford schools. In the future years, as the number of Rhodes Scholars who secure this recognition increases, it will be possible to make some interesting comparisons of Oxford examinations and American college courses as indications of probable success.

Marriage and Number of Children.

The following table summarizes for those for whom information was at hand the facts in regard to marriage and number of children. One man of the class of 1904 reported seven children; and nine men of the early classes reported four children each. In order not to give an unfair advantage to those who reported late, the lists were closed as of April 1, barring five children reported as born since that date.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Not Married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
1904	4	29	43
1905	7	27	30
1907	10	27	33
1908	7	27	35
1910	16	23	28
1911	14	25	19
1913	21	16	5
1914	26	13	9

Summary of Part III.

(1) Nearly half of the returning scholars have engaged in further graduate or professional study, and have secured 84 graduate or professional degrees.

(2) About 100 American Rhodes Scholars have published books and articles on a wide range of subjects.

(3) Over one-third of the American Rhodes Scholars are engaged in education, principally in college teaching. About one-fourth are practising law, over 10 per cent in business, and the others in government service, and in social and religious, scientific, literary and editorial, and medical occupations.

(4) The college teachers are well established and well distributed over the country.

(5) American Rhodes Scholars are beginning to be included in "Who's Who," seventeen men of the 1904-1910 classes being in the 1920-1921 edition. A further indication of at least some measure of success may be seen in the fact that they are raising families.

GENERAL SURVEY AND SUMMARY

We have examined in considerable detail the facts of the record of the American Rhodes Scholars so far as these facts are capable of summary in statistics of the type used. It is now appropriate to survey the record from a broader point of view and see what light, if any, they shed on general questions in regard to the Rhodes Scholarships. Has the scheme, for instance, realized the expectations of the Founder? If not, have the scholarships justified themselves in other ways? Rhodes planned to bring the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into closer sympathy with each other; any gain to the individual who was used as an instrument to this end, was merely incidental to this plan. For the success of Rhodes' plan as he conceived it, it is essential that the men selected be high-grade men who give promise of becoming leaders in American life, that they react favorably to the Oxford environment and learn to appreciate its values, and that on their return they enter occupations which afford them an opportunity to influence their countrymen. It is certainly pertinent evidence on the first of these points that about three-fourths of the men are of high scholastic standing in their own institutions as measured by the standard for election to Phi Beta Kappa. Their willingness to conform to

Oxford custom is indicated by their general participation in Oxford activities—by the facts that seventy per cent have participated actively in the athletics of their Oxford colleges, and that about the same proportion have taken the same degree—B. A.—as taken by most Englishmen, although most of the Americans have already secured that degree before arrival in Oxford. The high standard of ability of the group is further indicated by their very considerable success in the honors examinations, although they have not been able to equal the pick of the British students in the studies for which the latter are specially prepared.

In regard to the probable future influence of the Rhodes Scholars in American life, the critic may point out the absence of politics and diplomacy from the list of occupations, and the small number in public service of any type. Several men as a side issue have been candidates for office:—Congress, Secretary of State for a state, and so forth, and one man is "chairman of the State Committee" of his party. Only one man, so far as known, is in the permanent diplomatic service, although a number of men engaged in that type of activity during the war. The expectation of Rhodes, or at least of some of the early writers on the subject, was that the Rhodes Scholars would enter politics in the English sense, or go into the diplomatic service. But neither of these lines affords a career in the United States for a man with his own way to make; the organization of the diplomatic service rather than the scholars or the scholarship plan, is to blame for this imperfect fulfillment of early expectations.

But even while it is admitted that in politics and diplomacy the original intent of the plan has not been realized, and is not likely to be realized, one should realize fully the significance of the large proportion—over one-third—of the men engaged in education, especially college teaching. There is a closer relationship in the United States than in any other country between education and public life; we are therefore justified in saying that the Rhodes Scholars in that occupation are in a position to exert as great an influence as they could in any other line—even in politics—and more than in the American diplomatic service. In view of the close relation between law and political life in this country some of the scholars engaged in the practice of law may be expected to become leaders in political life after their professional position is established. In their case, as for all the scholars, it should be remembered that the oldest Rhodes Scholars are still young

and that in American political and social life, most of the leaders are selected from those who have demonstrated their worth in their own profession or business. From this point of view, the important thing is that the Rhodes Scholars should be "making good" each in his own line. We may, therefore, hope that the inclusion of seventeen men in "Who's Who" and the satisfactory academic standing of the college teachers among the Rhodes Scholars, are straws that show that the wind is blowing towards a satisfactory future, in which it will be a fact obvious to all that the Rhodes Scholarships have accomplished something towards fostering Anglo-Saxon solidarity and assuring the peace of the world.

OXFORD NEWS LETTER

By R. P. COFFIN, '16, *Maine and Trinity*.

MICHAELMAS, 1920.

The most impressive and striking thing about Oxford this term are the women students. Of course, there have been women students at the University for some years, but now they seem a part of the place by virtue of their academic regalia. Yesterday's ladies of learning were hardly distinguishable from their city sisters; but that was when they were still parasites in the masculine eyes of University authorities. Today they have taken the habit that goes with their entrance upon all the privileges of members of the University of Oxford. Some artist soul surely has designed the cap that so becomes them. After lengthy and weighty deliberations upon this matter of the new headgear, ruling powers have had the inspiration to revert to the late Middle Ages, rather than to the sixteenth century as in the case of the mortar-board, for a design most flexible and most ornamental. The cap is four-cornered, but, being of soft material, it is capable of folds and sags that suit and set off the individual who wears it. There are no two alike; some are tipped skyward at Neo-Platonic angles, some turn eastward and give a touch of natural grace becoming in the younger wearers of the cap. Some are severely bristling with the owners' angular knowledge (or is it their coiffure?), others droop with sheer femininity. Of course, the gowns are those of the other members of the University, graduate or undergraduate; but they are worn *with a cap*, and this makes all the difference in the world. The women, naturally more thoughtful about matters of becoming clothes, take to the dress, and there is none of the nonchalant negligence and revulsion common among the men in regard to the gown. They like to wear it, and do, even to the *reductio ad absurdum* that recently has been commented upon of bicycling hockeywards in it. Certainly, they will never stoop to using it as a firescreen to kindle their lodging fires as male wearers of it have been known to do before now. The rule of wearing dark clothes with the cap and gown has so far been pretty generally observed and incongruity in this direction happily avoided. What warm spring days may bring we can leave to the future. In spite of masculine tirades against the admission of women into full membership in

the University and of Jeremiah-like prophecies of evil days to come when Oxford will be all women and when men must go to Cambridge for higher education (the blight has not fallen *there* yet, they say), there can be no denying that the University halls and the city have gained much in picturesqueness. Charming Portias are seen everywhere and Mediæval atmosphere is the thicker along the High. Mindful of Irish matters, the male undergraduates have applied to the women the epithet "Black-and-Tams."

Oxford has gained recent notoriety through the letter written by a number of Oxford dons to professors of arts and sciences in Germany and Austria "to dispel the embitterment of animosities that under the impulse of loyal patriotism may have passed between us." That letter has been the subject of much unfavorable comment on both sides of the water. Undergraduate opinion was very outspoken in its disapproval. Recently the new Vice-Chancellor, Lewis R. Farnell, has in a statement to the *Times* made a public disavowal of it, stating that it was a "private expression of sentiment on the part of certain of our members, who neither possessed nor claimed the right to speak for the University." Of the letter it might well be said that it is such a communication as one would like to see made but that one would prefer not to sign. Putting it at the mildest, it may be called premature. But the world of fifty years hence may admire the spirit of its signers. We are too close to the war, perhaps, to see whatever breadth of vision there may be in the step and German methods of warfare are too vividly recalled to see the wisdom of it.

On November fifth at the Union, Viscount Bryce, O. M., speaking under the auspices of the British-American Club, gave a most noteworthy address to one of the largest audiences ever met there. Lord Bryce outlined the difference between the treaty-making methods of the British Empire and the United States. With the latter the Senate is the power; in the former instance the moving force is the Ministry. The speaker dwelt on the difficulty of a British Ministry representing the mass of public opinion in all cases. He cited instances in the past when English citizens were of one mind and the English Ministers of quite another, as in the case of the American Revolution. He also touched, without indicating specifically, other instances where the same thing held true; listeners could easily supply the exact names of the crises—The American Civil War, the Boer War, the Italian struggle for independence, and the like. Lord Bryce showed how secrecy is

still a necessary factor in treaty-making on account of the widespread ignorance among citizens of every country of the issues involved. But even with the necessary veil of secrecy there was a great opportunity that was being followed generally at present for nations to act as one man would to another rather than as great rival corporations intent on getting the advantage over one another in every transaction. Great advance in this cleansing process had been going on and was at this moment going on among most European nations. There had never been much need of reform in this respect in American diplomacy. The author of the *American Commonwealth* made it specially emphatic that in most cases where differences arose between the people and the Ministry in England, the people, handicapped as they were through lack of knowledge of the facts, had been proven right by subsequent developments. One of the most apparent of such cases was the quarrel between England and her American Colonists; the sympathy of British citizens at that time were all against Lord North and his policy of coercion. In closing, Lord Bryce declared his great confidence in the future; no matter if Mr. Harding and his victorious party could not see a way of taking part in the League of Nations of the present, he felt sure that some compromise would be made whereby American ideals of liberty and justice could come into full play for the benefit of all nations of the world, and that the one hundred and seventy millions of English-speaking men and women in the world could find a way to help mankind with their common ideals. The Master of Balliol presided with the usual store of inimitable stories that have made the "Mugger" famous.

On the following evening Lord Bryce was the guest of honor at the American Club meeting. Here a lively discussion was held, with the former United States Ambassador answering queries of all sorts, from those concerning the Japanese in Australia, and Chilian diplomacy, to Armenian massacres and mandates. To many this evening was as enlightening as the one previous. In his sure speech and lightning reasoning Lord Bryce gave ample testimony of his customary keenness in international affairs.

The British-American Club has other promises for the near future like that realized this week. The Club is quite popular and active in the University and has settled its house in the Turl with every appearance of having come to stay.

The past summer has found Rhodes Scholars spread over Europe after the best manner of the good old days. But owing to the rising cost of living and of travel the things they did and the places they visited were more in the line of duty than in the days of knight-errantry of the past generations of Rhodes men. The majority of Rhodes men on the Continent were engaged in relief work conducted by the American Y. M. C. A. The work took them chiefly to Germany among Russian prisoners in their concentration camps, though members of the relief crusade wandered as far as Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Poland, Hungary, and Austria. Almost every country, new-born and "borning" in the hazy near-East, however small, could boast of its quota of Rhodes Scholars. The men did everything from amusing bewhiskered Cossacks far from their native steppes to writing their letters, doling out their food and clothing, and caring for their babies. Our genial authority on politics, history, and natural history, D. P. Miller, Colorado and Lincoln, '16, acted as general Facteur at Stettin in Germany, sending the transport men on their way under proper orders, in short, acting as central on the Y. M. C. A. switchboard of Europe. S. M. Keeny, Pennsylvania and Merton, '16, was stationed in Esthonia relieving the hosts of returning German colonists who had been "farmed-out," as far as one can make out, on unsuspecting borders of Russia and who had found rampant Bolshevism a little too near to be comfortable. Keeny straightened out their family affairs, supplied them with clothing bought in the American Army depots at Coblenz, and sent them on their way back to the Fatherland rejoicing. In Poland were J. R. Bacher, North Dakota and St. John's '20, and A. K. Barton, Maryland and Christ Church, '19; in Czecho-Slovakia E. Evans, Wisconsin and Brasenose, '20, and R. P. Brandt, Missouri and Lincoln, '20, held forth. L. R. Miller, Kansas and Merton, '16; W. L. Finger, Mississippi and St. John's, '16; R. B. Hersey, West Virginia and Christ Church, '19; G. A. Feather, New Mexico and Wadham, '19; J. D. Doty, Texas and Pembroke, '20; D. R. McBride, Kansas and Lincoln, '20; J. H. Bishop, Arkansas and Balliol, '16; J. A. V. Davies, Utah and Balliol, '20; E. H. Stevenson, Arkansas and Christ Church, '20; G. S. Whitehead, Georgia and Balliol, '16; D. M. Amaker, Louisiana and Oriel, '19; F. P. Miller, Virginia and Trinity, '19; and E. Naugle, Texas and New, '16, were engaged mostly within Germany. F. T. Smith, Massachusetts and Oriel, '19, and T. O. McLaughlin, Oklahoma and Merton, '20, were marooned in far Esthonia. Amaker

was the chief purchasing power of the summer's enterprise. F. P. Miller was in the position of Big Chief of the whole affair, as regards Rhodes men at least, and occupied a palatial suite of rooms in Berlin, the G. H. Q. of the Y. M. C. A. Relief Expeditionary Forces. In the words of the local newspaper, "a pleasant time was had by all,"—and, considering the present trend of prices here, we trust, a profitable one. Among those of us who went abroad "on their own" were W. R. Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, R. M. D. Richardson, New Jersey and Christ Church, '16, and J. H. Binns, Washington and Brasenose, '16; they, with Mrs. Binns, Miss Ireland, and Mrs. Hersey, were at Grenoble studying and climbing numerous Alps. C. R. Bagley, North Carolina and St. John's, '19, holds the record for countries visited; after studying two months at Tours, he visited other parts of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Scotland. As one of the pleasantest features of the return of this part of the world to the old norms of pre-war days, Miss Crocker has been able to resume her summer journeys to the Continent. She spent the long vacation in Belgium. In contrast to strike-ridden England, she was impressed by the earnest spirit of laborers in Belgium; there they are working like ants to make good the losses by war, and "the only strikes one hears are those of the hammer on the anvil," to quote the good Mother of Rhodes men.

Americans shone last year in "sports;" they bid fair to do so again this. A sure "blue" is G. A. Trowbridge, non-Rhodes man, a freshman at Trinity this term. He was of the team that Princeton sent over to compete against Oxford at Queen's Club last June. After helping in Princeton's six to four victory there he won the amateur hurdles event for all England in July at Stamford Bridge. Recently he took three firsts in the Senior "Sports" on the Iffley Road Track. He is a marvel over the hurdles and sprints well. Reese, Nebraska and Lincoln, '20, took the first place in the shot; he gets around forty feet in his event. Brown, Washington and Exeter, '20, also did well in the shot. Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, took first place in the hammer event.

Two of the mainstays of the Varsity tennis team that had a fine season last spring and which tied with Cambridge at the close are C. Hopkins, Connecticut and Balliol, '19, and A. B. Gravem, California and Oriel, '20; both men made their "half-blues." Gravem is easily the best player "up" at present. In other lines than those of sport,

R. P. Brandt, Missouri and Lincoln, '20, has shown ability in art work for the *Isis*; R. M. D. Richardson, New Jersey and Christ Church, '16, took a prize for the best work in law at his college last June; S. M. Keeny, Pennsylvania and Merton, '16, took his degree "with distinction" in the shortened English Schools, and N. D. Scott, Iowa and Merton, '16, a similar degree in Chemistry.

The American Club flourishes financially, socially, wittily, and constitutionally. Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, is the present oracle of the constitution and the dignity of President sits well upon his shoulders. Especially are we grateful for his promptness in suppressing the many super-radical elements unfortunately at present active in the Club; he sits well upon the Left-Center, Left-Left, and even the ultimate Left. McBride, Kansas and Lincoln, '20, far-famed for the genial "Letters of Ius," has ably proven the truth of the statement that you must catch a humorist young to make anything of him; he has convinced us, as Secretary, that his initial impulse was not a flash in the pan; we even have hopes that he may grow human, in spite of his humor, as time goes on. H. D. Natestad, South Dakota and Brasenose, '19, Hon. Treasurer, has budgeted so well that we are well out of the woods financially. Of our Librarian, F. S. Barr, Virginia and Balliol, '19, it has been well observed—"he hath a pretty wit!" Though utterly incapable of keeping our shelves lined with current periodicals, he makes an eloquent auctioneer, and disposes of Red literature by sheer force of wit. Probably his match for repartee would be hard to find even among the "Tall Men" of the prehistoric past of the American Club. The "fifth wheel" (minister *sans* portfolio) is revolving satisfactorily. One of the best as well as most learned addresses of the present term was made by F. T. Smith, Massachusetts and Oriol, '19, in connection with the recent observances of the Mayflower Tercentenary; the Hon. Member held the Club spellbound with his reconstruction of the event; quite the most moving of the things he told us was that we have wronged the Early Fathers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony heinously in our histories, for they burned not a single witch—they hanged them! Barr, from the Peanut County of Virginia, is preparing a counter oration on the landing of the Cavaliers at Jamestown. Not content with swaying the destinies of the Labor members of the Club, F. M. Morley, Maryland and New, '19, has taken the Oxford City Labor Party under his wing and is editing their magazine for them. Two of the men just over have been discov-

ered to be Class IA Keith performers in the musical way; Fulton, Pennsylvania and Merton, '20, was the artist at the piano and Harold, Georgia and Hertford, '20, sang some of the best negro songs it has been the Club's fortune to hear the other night at a meeting quite Platonic in its union of music and politics. On the side of politics the members showed their devotion to such "lost causes and hopeless loyalties" as Oxford stands for by their vote of 34 to 27 for Cox. President Meiklejohn of Amherst on the night of October twenty-third gave an excellent address on what he hoped we would get out of our stay in Oxford. We were not here to learn how to give, or take, teas gracefully, nor were we here to be trained to be "leaders of men," to use a long-suffering phrase. We were here to learn how to think clearly and without prejudice, so that we could go back to America the better equipped to interpret what is going on there. There were three great fields for us to study: first, the class question and the race question here in England and how it was being handled; secondly, the labor developments; and last the taste and comfortable culture of a nation long used to ways of refinement. The first two questions we would meet frequently and forcibly in America; as for the third, we needed above all to learn what is good and beautiful and tasteful in a land of beautiful buildings and of a class of educated people so schooled in culture that culture had become second nature, in order that we might the better be able to overcome crudities and ugliness at home.

Prof. Tucker Brooke of Yale University, an old Rhodes Scholar, is lecturing in the English School this term. Prof. Foerster of the University of North Carolina is also "up." Several American professors were here during the summer vacation, as guests of Oxford dons, on their tour of English universities under the auspices of the University Union.

EDITORIAL

STANDARDS

The publication in this number of Professor Burgess's Statistical Study of the Record of the American Rhodes Scholars is the only possible solution of the dilemma in which ex-Rhodes Scholars in this country are placed because of the efforts which they are now making to improve the quality of the men sent to Oxford. We have all of us felt so strongly and insisted so emphatically upon the necessity of this improvement that the American public has jumped naturally to the conclusion that the men who have gone to Oxford during the last fifteen years have been for the most part failures. This conclusion has apparently been supported by criticisms made by various individuals on both sides of the water. Concerning these criticisms one can only point out that they were based on impressions or upon only part of the facts, since the facts concerning all the men have been assembled for the first time in this present Study.

The facts as here given refute effectively the criticisms that have been made of the Rhodes Scholars. It has been said, for example, that the best of our American college men do not try for them, yet it must be pointed out that about three-fourths of the men who have gone to Oxford were of Phi Beta Kappa quality. It has been said that the men do not do well at Oxford; yet the academic record of those who took the Honor Schools is distinctly better than the average of all the English Honors men during the last fifteen years. It has been said that an Oxford career interferes with a man's success in the United States; yet of the men who are teaching in our colleges and universities one-third are full professors, another third are of professorial grade, and only one-third instructors. This, when one takes into account that the average age of these men is only thirty-three and that they have necessarily got a late start, is extremely satisfactory.

While the record of Rhodes Scholars is creditable, the men themselves would be the first to say that it is not as good as we intend to make it. The best of the men who have gone over in the past are the best that the country produces; the poorest of them have been far below our American average, and the success of the scheme is simply a matter of eliminating the weaker men. The fact that each state

in the Union has equal representation in the Rhodes Scholar body makes this elimination difficult. In many states interest in the Scholarships has been slight; for example, in 1905 there were ten states in which no candidates appeared. We now have candidates in all states every year, but it cannot be said that these candidates are of equal merit, and the success of the Scholarships at the present moment seems to depend upon the courage of Committees in refusing to appoint in cases where no one of the men before them is qualified to make a creditable Rhodes Scholar.

The present Study gives us a standard by which to measure in the future the success of the new plan by which the appointments are left to the ex-Rhodes Scholars. The specifications laid down by Rhodes are exacting, and mere academic success will not fulfill them. So far as the body of men who have gone over in the past is concerned, it seems true to say that they have fulfilled Rhodes's idea better since their return than their mere academic record at Oxford would indicate. The cases of two men, whose names may be mentioned since they are now dead, will illustrate this point. On May 18, 1918, W. A. Fleet (Virginia and Magdalen, 1904) was killed near Arras while serving in the English Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. To know Fleet intimately was to realize that he was a man of personal and intellectual distinction, yet he took only a Third in Honor Mods at Oxford and did not have time in his three years to finish the work for Greats so that his degree, taken finally in June, 1917, was only a war degree. He attracted, however, the respect of all the men who knew him at Oxford and the affection of those who knew him well. As a Rhodes Scholar he was a great success, but the kind of a success which cannot be embodied in a statistical study.

Another case of a similar sort is that of J. M. Johanson (Washington and Exeter, 1904), who was killed in an automobile accident December 13, 1919. Through accidental loss of his notes and thesis, Johanson was compelled to leave Oxford without taking the B. Litt. degree for which he had been reading. In such a study as this he can only count as a failure, yet his work, as Assistant Professor of English at the University of Washington had, for the last ten years, demonstrated his own ability and the extraordinary value he had been able to get from his Oxford training for the solution of American academic problems. The volume of his *Essays, Verse, and Letters*, recently published by the University of Washington, shows how the spirit of Oxford ran through all that he was doing and how the point of view which he had

acquired at Oxford gave him just the approach that was needed for success in his university teaching. These are only two instances of many in which the record at Oxford is no measure of the success of the men concerned, or of the Scholarship scheme. Nevertheless the academic record has its importance. The problem in the future is to improve that record without sacrificing the qualities of character, personality, and physical vigor which Rhodes made a part of his requirement. The writer for one believes that this can be done.

We shall hardly send over Rhodes Scholars who will take as high a percentage of Firsts as the English Open Scholarship men. Our men are chosen on a different basis, and it might be a question whether that would be worth our while even if it were possible. Many of the best Rhodes Scholars have in the past read for research degrees, and, with the Ph. D. now established, the attraction of research for such men will be stronger than ever. This is as it should be, and no one would care to change it. In the case of the men who take the Honor Schools it is the percentage of Firsts and Seconds combined which should be the test of our success. These percentages are at present:

	<i>All Honor Men</i>	<i>Rhodes Scholars</i>	<i>English Scholarship Men Alone</i>
Firsts,	13%	15%	33%
Seconds,	37	49	45
Firsts & Seconds combined,	50	64	77

If we can bring the proportion of Firsts and Seconds combined up to the level of the English Scholarship men year by year, we may rest satisfied. We are glad to say that Professor Burgess has undertaken to tabulate the results of the final examinations each year so that we may know just how nearly we are approaching that goal.

THE EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF FUND

As we go to press D. R. Porter sends us a notice of the European Student Relief Fund, which the Y. M. C. A. is undertaking with the co-operation of Mr. Herbert Hoover. The conditions of student life in Europe are appalling and the need is immediate. We have no space to present the facts in this number, but shall do so in April. Meanwhile we use this inch of space to appeal to all Rhodes Scholars to seize any opportunity they may have to assist in this work.

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ALBANIA (New)	Feb. 8	Mar. 15	April 19	June 1, July 9
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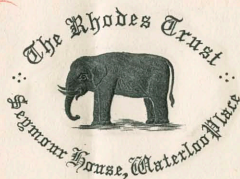
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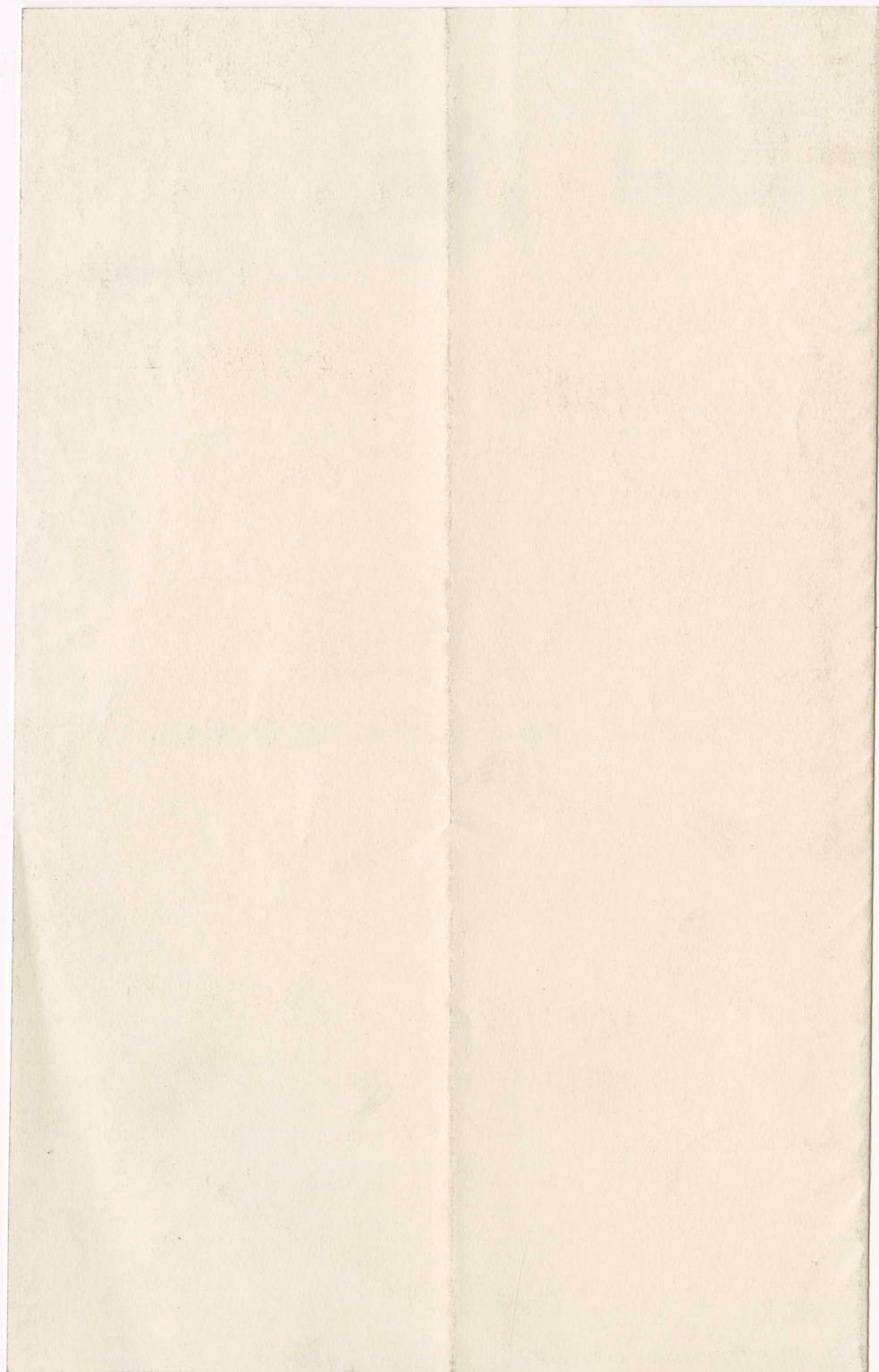
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THE SECRETARY
GENERAL
GENERAL POST OFFICE
LONDON, S.W.

With the Secretary's Compliments.



THE AMERICANS AT OXFORD.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

"He takes from Oxford everything that she has to give, and withholds from her anything that may be in his power to give." So writes the author of the article published in yesterday's *Daily Mail* on the American Rhodes scholars at Oxford. In his view the American in Oxford "seeks to know nothing of his English surroundings and fellow undergraduates, nor to impart any of the ideas and

opinions of his own country." At the first moment of his arrival till the time of his departure the American Rhodes scholar makes friends only with his compatriots. "He might, indeed, just as well be back in America for all the good he does to himself or to Oxford."

All this, and a good deal more. An unrelieved criticism, indeed, which invites suspicion by its very completeness.

We, on the other hand, are without blame. We are open-hearted hosts of guests who remain cold and unresponsive. We go out of our way to make the American feel at home. We "find out in what he excels, cultivate it, and give him the advantages of opportunity and encouragement." We look on him (if he belongs to our own college, at any rate) "as a friend," "as one of ourselves." And all the time he persists in the notion that he is among strangers; is blind to the efforts we are making to put him at his ease. The breezy expansiveness of the Etonian or the Wykehamist breaks against the chill reserve of the Westerner from Kansas (shall we say?) or Idaho.

It is all very disappointing. And, to such as know Americans, just a little disconcerting. For myself, I do not merely know Americans; I know *these* Americans. Not one or two of them; but all of them. And, knowing them, I find it difficult—impossible, rather—to accept this view of the matter as the whole of the story. There is at least the other side.

A COLLEGE INCIDENT.

And I recall, inevitably, an incident of just six years ago. On the first night of term the comes into the hall of his college a large and typical Middle-Westerner, a freshman. To a group of men are gathered round the fire. To them advances the American, and, with a simple directness wholly Transatlantic, "I'm Smith," says he; "who are you?" A stare is the only welcome vouchsafed to this advance. They are senior men. The freshman (who happens in this case to be also the "stranger at the gates") has had his lesson.

Now I should not for a moment advance this story as typical of the attitude of the Britisher to the American. It is nothing of the sort. It is, of course, typical of something quite different—of the traditional attitude of senior man to freshman. Still, it represents a kind of experience through which the American in his first term has frequently to pass.

I have just received a copy of an American university magazine containing an article by a returned American Rhodes scholar himself a prominent Oxford athlete and a member of the leading social club in the university. He writes with warm appreciation of the welcome which Oxford has extended to the Americans. "We do feel at home in Oxford," he says, "and I am sure that the Rhodes scholarships are doing a world of good toward knitting together the English-speaking peoples." At the same time, what strikes him as characteristic of the English undergraduate, as compared with the American—and it is to this that I wish to draw attention—is a want of spontaneity and cordiality in his friendly relations, a fear of letting himself go. "My criticism," he writes, "of the English university social life is that it is too formal. With some of my English friends I am as much at home as with Americans; but the great mass never loosen up, never enthuse. Going from Oxford to Heidelberg, where I recently spent part of a term, was like going from Oxford to my American university. I felt more at home."

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

Let me quote, too, from an article which appeared in the *New York Herald* from the pen of another returned American Rhodes scholar. The article is amply appreciative of all things Oxonian. The writer, however, finds in the Oxford temper a certain narrowness of sympathy which combines with a dread of emotional expression to make the development of deep friendships difficult. "If it were not ungracious," he writes, "to suggest imperfections in an institution so delightful (he is speaking of Oxford social intercourse), one might regret that there is so much of the outward body of fellowship and so much less than there might be of the living spirit. With a few notable exceptions Oxford friendships do not seem to grow; after three years of frequent and altogether pleasant intercourse one knows the usual undergraduate little better than after six months."

Now, the interest of this lies, for our present purpose, not so much in the actual significance of the criticism as in the commentary which it offers on the point of view expressed in "An Oxford Man's" article. Each side finds something to criticise in the other—and *the same something*. Each thinks the other unresponsive to advances. The English undergraduate (at least as he appears in the pages of *The Daily Mail*) accuses the American of "retiring into his shell," while the American is all the time conscious only of a great desire to arrive at some real intimacy with his English fellow-student, and of finding himself baffled by English "formality" and "emotional repression." And this is instructive. It reminds us that the problem is one to the solution of which something more must go than mere passive good will. There can be no talk, where so much is in common, of failure to solve. The conditions of solution are already there. But differences of education, of surroundings, of tradition, and of outlook do contribute to the situation and do help to complicate the problem.

MR. RHODES'S PURPOSE.

I am not suggesting that the American Rhodes scholar is open to no criticism, or that he has on his side always made the effort that he might. He has not. But the failures have been the exception. For the most part he has opened himself very genuinely to the influences of the place, and, in the face of difficulties which it would be ungenerous in us to ignore, has tried to "play the game" in the spirit of the bequest under which he is endowed. And there is, indeed, evidence that, in spite of failures and misunderstanding (and both were inevitable), the fundamental purpose of Mr. Rhodes does move, if slowly, still increasingly, towards fulfilment. And to such fulfilment the American scholars will—indeed, already do—honourably contribute.

Coming to us from societies of which the conventions are if not always freer than our own at any rate different, the Americans may have something of the natural, the altogether legitimate, wariness of strangers careful not to "give themselves away," something, also, of the sensitiveness of a young people. That is no more than we should expect. And the obligation to ease their task, the obligation to be forward in sympathy and consideration, is ours first.

I can hardly close more appropriately than by quoting from a letter which I have reached me, literally, as I write. It is from one of those Mauretania, and is from a Rhodes scholar on his way home. "I feel," he writes, "that I am leaving behind me something of myself. (the italics are his) friends in to I hope I can come back to them visit some of the men, and W. will come to see me in Ame

BACHELORS. THE KING'S RAILWAY

HES PREFERRED A WIFE.

ten remarks concerning were made by the Rev. Dr. pperary, at the conference of Ireland at Belfast yester-

he farming class, he said, n the other day that the running very thin. He had come over the young-ling, to the joys of family

would not allow both the a wife. They chose the some sweet girl pine out maidenhood. They were who did not know in what consisted. Better the love pure wife than all the silk waistcoats in the world.

ORHOOD.

said Dr. Hemphill, "to Learn that true joy con- s gentle love. This dreary destroying your life by ish and destroying hers by the husband and children r her." things were dear, and that more luxury than their at those expectations must "For God's sake," he con- away your tobacco, annual e clothes, your club, and makes such an inroad on t you cannot think of holy a glorious thing to be the her of even the poorest

LUNCHEONS.

ING REGIME AT W COURTS.

hes for his Majesty's e of the new catering h come into being at o-day. In the brief half- r midday refreshment the able to resort to their own n," a club-like apartment court-yard on the eastern at Gothic building in the the trim waitresses and oned English waiters of the pany will serve refresh- r prices. tree, joint and poultry will t, with the usual wines and r those judges who prefer ay meal the card will adver- ing:—

9d.	Coffee.....	3d.
2d.	Ginger-beer.....	3d.
4d.	Stout, bottled.....	4d.
6d.	„ draught.....	2d.

he grill will be served to the prices:—

10d.	Chump chop.....	9d.
10d	Cutlets.....	1s.

aults under the Law Courts rs have installed first-rate ern ranges and cooking longer will the litigant be his thirst and satisfy his wded bar. He will now be n to a meal at a popular ng-room, grill-room, or tea- isters a special dining-room side, and the staff of the e its own dining-room. The om will seat sixty, and the

IC MEETING.

TEMPT TO KILL A NG WOMAN.

Woods, twenty-four, a dried , was charged at Mold yes- attempted murder of Dora -two, a governess in West as said to have been his he parents of both reside at

ent for the prosecution was esired to sever the acquaint- d the accused had a final after walking about for in the neighbourhood of hed a field where they fell She was wringing her wet the accused shot her in the ame unconscious, and on re- Woods bending over her feel-

I heard another shot and saw t her feet. She asked where was. He said it was on the t her request he threw the a ditch. He said to her, "I is because if I cannot have else shall." rred the girl with his over- t away, as he said, to get nt did not return for six

giving evidence, said that six hours she was kept awake

committed for trial at the

GIRL'S FINERY.

amed Richard Copely, who thlone sessions, Roscommon, e balance of a large account supplied to his daughter, the articles were not neces- rned only twenty acres of

ley, in giving judgment for , pointed out that the iteins 2s. for a gold-mounted um- 7s. 6d. for a marabout stole. ectly absurd," he said. "I absolutely refuse to pay two a umbrella for my daughters. ment is reversed a hundred ever give it against any far-

SIR JAMES BAILEY.

Bailey, who for eleven years ive member for the Newing- died suddenly of heart failure 58, Rutland-gate, yesterday He had suffered from heart me time.

who was born in November e married, and by his first ee sons, two of whom hold n the Army and one in the ee daughters. He was one of of the Constitutional Club, and ss career established Bailey's ensington. He received his 1905.

LIANT METEOR.

hich traversed a large por- sky from east to west was Monday evening by correspon- ous parts of the country. A at Norfolk watched its course 9.20 p.m. from Perseus to light was of a brilliant blue e country with great distinct- eared finally to split into two

n at Croydon at about 9.12. little east of Cassiopeia. It an orange-coloured tail.

AND KING DAVID.

ker, of Uganda, who has just on from his diocese, spoke the wonderful progress made in the past twenty years.

David, he said, "who is of golf and plays en years old. He ootballer. The refoot—and use to say that they othing." The 0,000 for the re- hich was burnt ay home.

CONGRATULA YEARS' SE

INCIDENT AT

James Coker, foreman staff of the London a Railway Company, who on a pension after thir-

ed by the King, who upon his long service would enjoy his rest.

On his return to We resides, Mr. Coker rela at Euston.

"Just before reaching "I traversed the corrid near the royal saloon to mediately the train stop got out, let the steps do door, when an equerry was Coker. I answered and he said, 'I want yo

PRESENTATION ON THE

"As soon as the Kin alighted and shaken ha the platform I was Majesties. King Geor stood that I had travel train for a large numa

"Yes, your Majesty travelled thirty-three ye

"And you are an company?"

"Yes, your Majesty them for 51½ years."

"In your retirement King, 'you will have and live for many ye well-earned rest.'

"With this the King hands with me."

The royal personages Coker has assisted in Queen Victoria, King E andra, the German Em Russia, and the Shah.

"When King Edward said Mr. Coker, "I had to open the door of th as soon as the train sto

VETERAN NA

SIR JOSEPH HO FLOWER

Sir Joseph Hooker, th ist, despite the fact ninety-fourth year, t home at Sunningdale, day, and spent what he ful afternoon" among ornamental shrubs on Horticultural Society's

Sir Joseph's twenty director of Kew Ga as long ago as 188 important venture in natural scientist was n before that date, when of twenty-two, he sailed with Sir James Ross as ralist in the Antarctic

PICTURE OF GOOD HEA

Seated on a chair an terday, his rosy face greeting to all friend him, Sir Joseph looked health. The exhibit most was the collecti shrubs and greenhouse most beautiful of whic from China) shown by Chelsea. This display length of the hall for a wall into a glorious shru gated leaves and multi

"For thirty years," was teaching the nurse collectors into China.

and his father and him. And now they h with this beautiful res of horticulture during has indeed been very

Among the orchids fine and very valuable exhibited by Mr. E. V. Heath. This flower, wh purple, brown, and gr others in the show, ar that £500 would not b

£12,000 ESTAT

A remarkable story o an estate is recalled by in the fifth volume of the House of Lords, period 1702-1704, which William Sydenham, Dorset, appealed again Lord Keeper that his e in order to pay D'Oy wife, the defendants, th Sydenham had put h tery, for which there at 5s. each. The ticke be the winner of the f year in land or £12,000 given by Sydenham's their servants, who Michel, Sydenham's ag ally supposed that Sy had given the ticket to condition that, if she v she should receive £500. The decision against S was upheld by the Hou

BIGAMY CHA

Only twenty years old at Liverpool yesterday on a charge of bigamous Harriet Ashton.

The young woman, w than Dunn, stated that street, and on his sta a single man agreed t with him. In Febru married at a registra afterwards Dunn admi had been married for

Evidence of the acc Elizabeth McGarrigle given, and Dunn then, a trate, said: "It was a wife that I left her. her."

£250,000 ORDER I

M. Mihanovitch, who shipowner in Buenos now in London, is orders for new tou yards amounting to Shipping World.

The orders comprise ger steamer of 4,000 the south coast of Ar first-class passenger st each, for service in Pa four powerful tugs; t tons each; and six st contract has been s yards in face of the l petition.

LONDON'S JAPA

The Mayor of Tol model Japanese garo British Exhibition to Council, which, thoug what puzzled as to wh to be placed and how tained.

The Parks Commit prepare a scheme. It whether some of the p stand the London cl round, and it may be some part of the garde

LEEDS MUSICA

If the advance book criterion this year's Le which opens to-day, a success.

There are three new during the week: Dr. liams's "Sea Symphon baritone soli, chorus, Rachmaninoff's new s "Songs of the Fleet" ford, who is the offici festival.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Nathaniel Butler,
Secretary to the President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your reply to our inquiry regarding the qualifications of Mr. William Nelson Fugate as a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarships. Your letter will be treated by the Committee as strictly confidential.

Yours very truly,

E. Hyman

SECRETARY, Committee of Selection.

State of

Illinois

October 27, 1924 **A2**

the Editor of *The Daily Mail*

Sir,—Though pretty thoroughly squashed by your "Oxford Man's" article, I claim the worm's privilege of squirming.

In the first place, I deny as emphatically as he affirms it that the American Club at Oxford absorbs all the social activities of Americans at the university. During a college residence of two years I have been the most constant habitué of the American Club, a fact which enables me to be positive in saying that its functions consist of weekly meetings attended by from one-fifth to one-third of its members, and of teas, at which one may find from three to six Americans daily of a total of something like a hundred.

As to your correspondent's strictures on the unsociability of Americans, I am sure that his views are by no means representative of Oxford undergraduate opinion. Unless I am much mistaken, your correspondent is an Oxford journalist whose business, far from that of making Americans feel at home, has persistently been to make things as uncomfortable for them as possible.

His slur at their sportsmanship, while a common missile of writers of polemics against Americans, is used against Rhodes scholars now for the first time. So astonishing an insinuation must have some basis in fact, and "An Oxford Man" is respectfully asked to cite any instance of an American Rhodes scholar's unsportsmanlike conduct which may have occurred within his knowledge.

AN AMERICAN AT OXFORD.

6d.); Tickets, 2s. each session.

Admission

AN-BRITISH EXHIBITION, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Open 10.30 to 10.30. Under the auspices of the

Japanese Government. Admission 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Lifelike Portrait Model of H.M. King Manoel of Portugal. Tableaux, Scenes, etc. Cinematograph Performances throughout the day. Open 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

*** MASKELYNE AND DEVANT'S MYSTERIES,** St. George's Hall. Daily, at 3 and 8. Mr. Maskelyne with "Psycho," "The Scarab," and Mr. David Devant, etc., etc. 1s. to 5s. 'Phone. 1,545 Mayfair.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W.—Naval and Military Exhibits. Open 10 to 5.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—Open daily, 9 a.m. until sunset. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' orders only. Mondays 6d., other days 1s.; children 6d.

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OUR MISS GIBBS.*Oxford, *Cheltenham, Tonbridge.

MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND*Cork.

THE WHIP*Portsmouth.

RECY HONRI in Concordia, Palace, Tottenham.

*** Matinee To-day.**

AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS.

OPERA, Lohengrin. — **COMEDIE FRANCAISE,** Comme ils sont tous.—**OPERA COMIQUE,** Manon.—

MOULIN ROUGE, Tout en Bleu, Revue.—**OLYMPIA,** Le Papillon d'Or, ballet; Prince Charles; Rosa-Josefa.

FOLIES BERGERE, Les Ailes, ballet-féerie, Céleste

* Célestin, sketch in one act.

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*Rhodes
Scholarship*

Old Orchard, Maine,

18th August, 1902.

My dear Harper:

Following is what I was moved to say at Lincoln about the Rhodes Fellowship scheme:

"And now we are to go to Oxford to take further lessons in the gentle art of bullying, while the Empire-Builder foots the bills. Time was when this people would have risen up as one man and made answer with one voice - 'Thy money perish with thee!' I am not afflicted with Anglophobia; indeed, one of the last public addresses I ever made in this town was a plea for the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon race. But this new brother bond may come too high; it certainly will, if it must be bought with gold soaked in the life-blood of Liberty. Better a course in tree-planting under Sterling Morton than in uprooting republics under Cecil Rhodes!"

Thanks for your kindness to Winifred. She finds the University most interesting even after Berlin and intends staying on to September 1--to hear as much as she can.

Faithfully Yours,

J. Lewis Mott

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Following is what I was moved to

My dear Harper:

18th August, 1902.

Old Orchard, Maine,

of Henry Thoreau

Charles W. Thoreau

AMERICAN EMBASSY.

LONDON.

July 2nd, 1902.

Dear Mr. President,

As you will remember, the late Right Honourable Cecil John Rhodes by his will provided for a large number of Scholarships at the University of Oxford, and appropriated two of such Scholarships, each of the yearly value of £300, to each State and Territory of the United States.

The Trustees under Mr. Rhodes's will are desirous of making regulations with regard to the method by which qualifications of candidates are to be ascertained, and as to the examinations, and are seeking the advice of the principal official persons in each state and territory as suggested by the

Testator.

AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON

July 2nd, 1902.

Testator.

They have also requested me to obtain for

them the views of the heads of some of the leading

Universities in the United States with regard

generally to the election of qualifying students

and the best mode of giving practical effect to

the Scholarship Trust.

For this purpose they have intrusted me

with printed copies of those portions of the will

which relate to the Scholarships, which I enclose,

and I hope that at your early convenience you will

give the Trustees the benefit of your advice and

suggestions in regard to this important matter.

You will observe that while two of the

Scholarships are appropriated to each of the States

and

and Territories, the elections to Scholarships are

to be by the Trustees, who will of course be chiefly

guided by the suggestions and directions of the

Testator, but the scheme of the election or appoint-

ment of the Scholars is largely within their discretion,

as is also the scheme of the Scholarships themselves,

as to the grade and kind of studies to be pursued.

In this connection one important question has already

been much discussed, viz: whether the Scholarships

should be in whole or in part of a post graduate

grade, requiring applicants to offer something

equivalent to a degree of A. B. from An American

University.

I trust that the importance and interest

of the subject will be the sufficient apology of

the

and Trustees, the election of the Trustees and myself for asking you to give to the Trustees and myself for asking you to give to it your best consideration, and so aid in making the munificent bequests of Mr. Rhodes as useful as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Most truly yours,

Joseph H. Choate

Enclosures: "Extract" from Will of the Right Honourable

Cecil John Rhodes.

THE RIGHT HON. CECIL JOHN RHODES.

The following are the provisions in the testamentary dispositions of the late Mr. RHODES relating to the establishment of Scholarships at Oxford for Students from the Colonies and the United States of North America :—

Whereas I consider that the education of young Colonists at one of the Universities in the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them for giving breadth to their views for their instruction in life and manners and for instilling into their minds the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire And whereas in the case of young Colonists studying at a University in the United Kingdom I attach very great importance to the University having a residential system such as is in force at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for without it those students are at the most critical period of their lives left without any supervision And whereas there are at the present time 50 or more students from South Africa studying at the University of Edinburgh many of whom are attracted there by its excellent medical school and I should like to establish some of the Scholarships hereinafter mentioned in that University but owing to its not having such a residential system as aforesaid I feel obliged to refrain from doing so And whereas my own University the University of Oxford has such a system and I suggest that it should try and extend its scope so as if possible to make its medical school at least as good as that at the University of Edinburgh And whereas I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America who will benefit from the American Scholarships to be established for the reason above given at the University of Oxford under this my Will an attachment to the country from which they have sprung but without I hope withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth Now therefore I direct

my Trustees as soon as may be after my death and either simultaneously or gradually as they shall find convenient and if gradually then in such order as they shall think fit to establish for male students the Scholarships hereinafter directed to be established each of which shall be of the yearly value of £300 and be tenable at any College in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years.

I direct my Trustees to establish certain Scholarships and these Scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the Colonial Scholarships."

The appropriation of the Colonial Scholarships and the numbers to be annually filled up shall be in accordance with the following table:—

Total No. appro- priated.	To be tenable by Students of or from	No. of Scholarships to be filled up in each year.
9	Rhodesia	3 and no more.
3	The South African College School in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope	1 and no more.
3	The Stellenbosch College School in the same Colony	1 and no more.
3	The Diocesan College School of Rondebosch in the same Colony	1 and no more.
3	St. Andrews College School Grahamstown in the same Colony	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of Natal	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of New South Wales	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of Victoria	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of South Australia	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of Queensland	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of Western Australia	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of Tasmania	1 and no more.
3	The Colony of New Zealand	1 and no more.
3	The Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada	1 and no more.
3	The Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada	1 and no more.
3	The Colony or Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies	1 and no more.
3	The Colony or Islands of the Bermudas	1 and no more.
3	The Colony or Island of Jamaica	1 and no more.

I further direct my Trustees to establish additional Scholarships sufficient in number for the appropriation in the next following clause hereof directed and those Scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the American Scholarships."

I appropriate two of the American Scholarships to each of the present States and Territories of the United States of North America. Provided that if any of the said Territories shall in my lifetime be admitted as a State the Scholarships appropriated to such Territory shall be appropriated to such State and that my Trustees may in their uncontrolled discretion withhold for such time as they shall think fit the appropriation of Scholarships to any Territory.

I direct that of the two Scholarships appropriated to a State or Territory not more than one shall be filled up in any year so that at no time shall more than two Scholarships be held for the same State or Territory.

The Scholarships shall be paid only out of income and in the event at any time of income being insufficient for payment in full of all the Scholarships for the time being payable I direct that (without prejudice to the vested interests of holders for the time being of Scholarships) the following order of priority shall regulate the payment of the Scholarships.

(i) First the Scholarships of students of or from Rhodesia shall be paid.

(ii) Secondly the Scholarships of students from the said South African Stellenbosch Rondebosch and St. Andrews Schools shall be paid.

(iii) Thirdly the remainder of the Colonial Scholarships shall be paid and if there shall not be sufficient income for the purpose such Scholarships shall abate proportionately; and

(iv) Fourthly the American Scholarships shall be paid and if there shall not be sufficient income for the purpose such Scholarships shall abate proportionately.

My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the Scholarships shall not be merely bookworms I direct that in the election of a student to a Scholarship regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments (ii) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports such as cricket football and the like (iii) his qualities of manhood truth courage devotion to duty sympathy for the protection of the weak kindliness unselfishness and fellowship and (iv) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates for those latter attributes will be likely in afterlife to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim. As mere suggestions for the guidance of those who will have the choice of students for the Scholarships I record that (i) my ideal qualified student would combine these four qualifications in the proportions of 3/10ths for the first 2/10ths for the second 3/10ths for the third and 2/10ths for the fourth qualification so that according to my ideas if the maximum number of marks for any Scholarship were 200 they would be apportioned as follows—60 to each of the first and third qualifications and 40 to each of the second and fourth qualifications (ii) the marks for the several qualifications would be awarded independently as follows (that is to say) the marks for the first qualification by examination for the second and third qualifications respectively by ballot by the fellow-students of the candidates and for the fourth qualification by the head master of the candidate's school and (iii) the results of the awards (that is to say the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification) would be sent as soon as possible for consideration to the Trustees or to some person or persons appointed to receive the same and the person or persons so appointed would ascertain by averaging the marks in blocks of 20 marks each of all candidates the best ideal qualified students.

No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a Scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions.

Except in the cases of the four schools hereinbefore mentioned the election to Scholarships shall be by the Trustees after such (if any) consultation as they shall think fit with the Minister having the control of education in such Colony Province State or Territory.

A qualified student who has been elected as aforesaid shall within six calendar months after his election or as soon thereafter as he can be admitted into residence or within such extended time as my Trustees shall allow commence residence as an undergraduate at some college in the University of Oxford.

The scholarships shall be payable to him from the time when he shall commence such residence.

28. I desire that the Scholars holding the scholarships shall be distributed amongst the Colleges of the University of Oxford and not resort in undue numbers to one or more Colleges only.

29. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained my Trustees may in their uncontrolled discretion suspend for such time as they shall think fit or remove any Scholar from his scholarship.

30. My Trustees may from time to time make vary and repeal regulations either general or affecting specified Scholarships only with regard to all or any of the following matters that is to say :

(i) The election whether after examination or otherwise of qualified Students to the Scholarships or any of them and the method whether by examination or otherwise in which their qualifications are to be ascertained.

(ii) The tenure of the Scholarships by scholars.

(iii) The suspension and removal of scholars from their Scholarships.

The student shall be qualified or designated for election to a
Scholarship or award of his own or another's opinion.

It is the duty of the student to maintain the reputation of the
University to the highest possible degree and to keep (or any) connection
with the University in the highest possible degree.

The student shall maintain the reputation of the University in the
highest possible degree and to keep (or any) connection with the University
in the highest possible degree.

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(iv) The method and times of payment of the Scholarships.

(v) The method of giving effect to my wish expressed in clause 28 hereof and

(vi) Any and every other matter with regard to the Scholarships or any of them with regard to which they shall consider regulations necessary or desirable.

31. My Trustees may from time to time authorize regulations with regard to the election whether after examination or otherwise of qualified students for Scholarships and to the method whether by examination or otherwise in which their qualifications are to be ascertained to be made—

(i) By a school in respect of the Scholarships tenable by its students and—

(ii) By the Minister aforesaid of a Colony Province State or Territory in respect of the Scholarships tenable by students from such Colony Province State or Territory.

32. Regulations made under the last preceding clause hereof if and when approved of and not before by my Trustees shall be equivalent in all respects to regulations made by my Trustees.

No regulations made under clause 30 or made and approved of under clauses 31 and 32 hereof shall be inconsistent with any of the provisions herein contained.

In order that the scholars past and present may have opportunities of meeting and discussing their experiences and prospects I desire that my Trustees shall annually give a dinner to the past and present scholars able and willing to attend at which I hope my Trustees or some of them will be able to be present and to which they will I hope from time to time invite as guests persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in this my Will.

The Trustees are the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Mr. Alfred Beit, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, Mr. Lewis Loyd Michell and Mr. Bouchier Francis Hawksley.

February 4th, 1903.

the committee are as follows:

C. R. Barnes, Chairman
My dear Professor Barnes:-

Angell

Mr. George H. Parkins, secretary of

Sparks

the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, has asked our University to invite

Smith (Alexander)

the presidents of State universities, and representatives of colleges

Locke

having a hundred or more students in the States of West Virginia,

Stagg

Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana to hold a conference.

Lovett

The date will probably be February 13th. This conference will be held

Hendrickson

at the University. He does not include Iowa or Wisconsin but I think

Salisbury

he intends to, and I have telegraphed him about this.

Yours very truly,

I am writing to ask whether you would be willing to act as chairman of the committee of arrangements for this conference. The following will be the duties of the committee:

1. To prepare a list of the institutions to be invited.
2. The machinery of sending out the invitations can be handled in the president's office.
3. Serve as a committee of arrangements in connection with a dinner which will probably be arranged for on the evening of Feb. 12th at the University Club.
4. Undertake such other service as the exigencies of the occasion may call for. I do not think that it will be

a very serious matter. I have thought that you would have a better acquaintance with the colleges than anyone else. The other members of

February 4th, 1903.

the committee an
C. R.

My dear Professor Barnes:-

Mr. George H. Perkins, secretary of

the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, has asked our University to invite the presidents of State Universities, and representatives of colleges having a hundred or more students in the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana to hold a conference. The date will probably be February 13th. This conference will be held at the University. He does not include Iowa or Wisconsin but I think he intends to, and I have telegraphed him about this.

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