

# 200 YEARS OF YALE



SONS of Eli from near and far will make a joyous pilgrimage to New Haven October 21 to view the pageant which is to commemorate the founding of Yale University and the glories of its 200 years of existence in New Haven.

Eight thousand persons are preparing to take part in the pageant. Town and Gown have joined hands for this occasion and all will unite in "breathing praise, to Yale" with hearty good will. The action will take place within the Bowl of the Yale Stadium, the largest in the world, 300 feet longer than the Coliseum in Rome and 200 feet wider. Here 62,000 spectators may be seated to watch the unfolding of the story of the beginnings of Yale, its development and growth. Here representatives of the city which has grown up around the university and with it registers the progress that has been made in these two centuries will contribute to the beauty of the spectacle and add their voices in songs of laudation.

The pageant starts with a lady, a grand dame, the grandmother of Eli Yale, Margaret an Ienken, who received a generous dowry and took the good old Welsh name of Yale. She will be seen in the costume of her day heading her wedding procession. It was from her money that Eli Yale got the start for the fortune with which he was to endow the college that bears his name. The endowment looks small when set alongside those of donors of college funds today, yet it was a great thing in those days, when giving was not so much in fashion and when men of fortune were comparatively few. Eli Yale, who was the governor of the East India Company, gave £100 in gold and £400 in wares from the East India Company to the Collegiate Institute of Connecticut. This institution had been founded by ten prominent clergymen in Branford in 1701, but the classes had been distributed among several towns, although the seat, under the charter, was supposed to be in Saybrook.

Thriving and ambitious New Haven took over the institution in 1716, combining all parts under one head. To give New Haven its due consideration, incidents connected with its founding will be set forth in the pageant after the marriage procession of Margaret Yale. The Quinipiac Indians will be shown chasing the deer when they learn of the arrival of the white men. Their meeting with John Davenport and his company and their purchase of the land for the new men follows. After this is presented the establishment of the college in New Haven. Saybrook did not willingly relinquish the honor of having been the seat of the principal institution of learning in the colony, and there is an expression of victory achievement on the faces of the clergymen who enter with the books which have been forcibly wrested from the authorities of Saybrook and conveyed to New Haven.

Here is where New Haven and Yale really join hands, and for better and seldom for worse, they have lived happily together ever since. It is a far cry back to the first commencement of the little Connecticut college, not only in time, but in circumstance and condition. The men who graduated with pomp and ceremony last year will look upon the simple rites which attended the graduation of those who first claimed Yale as their alma mater. An allegorical interlude will portray the arts and sciences departing from their home in the old world and coming to the new to take up their homes in Yale College of New Haven. Then will follow the Revolutionary period. Yale's prominent part in the war for American freedom will be depicted in a series of scenes. The company of the Governor's Foot Guards under Benedict Arnold will be seen demanding the keys of the powder-house in 1775. Four years later, when the British troops invaded New Haven, an officer pleads successfully with the General to spare the town because of the college. One of the proudest memories of Yale is that of Nathan Hale, the young scholar and teacher, who went bravely to his death uttering no complaint except the lament that he had only one life to give for his country. The presentation of this incident on such an occasion will thrill the thousands of spectators. Washington took command of the army in Cambridge, but he passed through New Haven on his way, and this will be made the most of in the presentation of the historical high lights.

After the heroics of the revolutionary period, some of the college sports and customs prevailing between that time and the Civil War period will be presented. As evidence that Town and Gown once indulged in sport controlled by none of the laws of modern athletics,



*Omnibus & Singulis, Has presentes plecuris Salutem in Dno. Nobis Notum sit, quod Iohanne Hart Candidatum, Primum in Artibus gradum competentem, tam probavimus, quam approbavimus: quem Examine sufficiente pravo approbatum, Nobis placet Titulo Gradus Artium Liberalium Baccalauri adornare & condecorare. Cujus hoc Instrumentum in membrana scriptum Testimonium sit. A Gymnasio Academico Connecticutensi 17 Calend. Octobr. 1703*

*Makes Noys Thomas Dunnington Noadiah Duffel*



THE ILLUSTRATIONS. Top—Panel From the Medieval Episode in Pageant. Center—Mrs. Edward Bliss Reed, Wife of Professor Reed, as Lady Margaret. Right—Yale College, from an Engraving. Bottom—The First B. A. Yale Diploma.

The Yale men of 1916 scorn this kind of sport, as Plantagenet stands at ease, awaiting his turn in the great pageant preparation. So far he has the honor of being the only horse in the cast, though when the great day comes there will be many. Now and then a lady, looking as if she had stepped out of the pages of history, throws a cloth of gold blanket over Plantagenet and, mounting him, spreads out her draperies and mantle to see the effect that it will have when she mounts a real horse on the day of the great pageant, for Plantagenet is only a property horse. The master of the pageant is Mr. Francis Hartman Markoe, a graduate of the Yale Art School, who, while a student of Magdalen College, Oxford, wrote the masque of the Oxford pageant; wrote and produced the great pageant of South Africa, and wrote the masque for 44,000 school children in London at the time of the coronation of King George.

Assisting Mr. Markoe in the staging of the spectacle is Dennis Cleugh, the English actor-manager. In handling his 8000 amateur actors Mr. Cleugh is confronted with no small difficulty, for, although a pageant is different from a theatrical performance and the participants do not have to do very much actual acting, they have to learn a number of rudimentary principles of stage deportment. Mr. Cleugh has found this out from his own experience. At one of the recent rehearsals of the "Town and Gown Riot" in the Bowl the amateur actors were told with such words as "soulful enthusiasm and vim" that Mr. Cleugh, who was directing, was caught in the midst of the scrimmage and was badly pummeled before he could disclose his identity and call a halt.

The task of costuming the production is the hands of Mrs. Sophia Olvris Cleugh, the wife of Dennis Cleugh, who has just had a number of comedies produced in London under the pseudonym of Ursula Keene. Hers is one of the biggest dressmaking jobs on record. In the upper floors of the pageant house are thousands of yards of brocades and laces, furs and ribbons, satins and cloth of gold and silver and soft materials for Greek draperies in colors borrowed from the rainbow. Ten or 12 needlewomen, with humming sewing machines and flying fingers, have been turning out on an average about 1600 costumes a month for some time.

The colored sketches from which the costumes are being copied were made by Miss Christine Harter, Yale, 1915, B. F. A., and a niece of Albert Harter, the artist. Miss Harter won a first prize at the last Spring Academy Exposition in New York.

Many prominent New Haven society women who are to take part in the production have been helping to make their own costumes, thus relieving the stress of work at pageant houses. One of the important features of the pageant will be the music, which has been especially composed by seven Yale men. Each episode of the pageant has been turned over to one man to set to music. The music is in the hands of Professor Horatio Parker, dean of

the Music School and well known as a composer of two prize operas, "Mona" and "Fairyland"; Professor David Stanley Smith, professor of theory in the School of Music, and also well known as a composer; Professor Harry B. Jepsen, the university organist; Seth Hingham, organist of the Madison avenue Church in New York; Walter Ruel Cowles and William Edwin Haesche, instructors in piano and instrumentation respectively in the Music School, and Douglas Moore, a graduate student in the Music School.

David Stanley Smith, who bears the imposing title of Master of Music, will conduct the band of about 150 instruments and the chorus of several hundred voices, formed largely from the Yale Glee Club, the College Choir and the Derby Choral Club. A new method of making even more effective the remarkable acoustics of the Bowl will be tried out at this performance. A platform has been constructed above the level of the heads of the highest auditor. This will be furnished with an improved Order of Red Men, the New Haven Fire department, the state militia, the Governor's foot guards and the First Church of New Haven.

## HANGCHOW IS RARE CITY

THE visitor to Hangchow 600 years ago could well have been appraised. Silk-clad gentry rode through the paved streets in magnificent carriages, drawn by the finest of horses, or floated on the placid waters of beautiful West Lake in great barges, with beautiful singers and graceful dancers to while away the hours, and silver and choice nappy on tables to which were brought the delicacies of the known world. Thousands of bridges crossed myriad canals, and floated in the world. Three thousand baths, accommodating 250,000 people, catered to the desire for cleanliness.

Paper money passed freely, the births of children were recorded by the state, dead bodies were cremated and the wealthy visitor, on arriving at his hotel, was compelled to register his name before being shown to his luxuriously upholstered bedroom. A census of the entire city was kept by the painting of the names over the house doors.

Today the office of a sewing machine company occupies a place on the once famous Great street; British-American tobacco has taken the place of opium since 8000 opium pipes were burned in a single bonfire, and the Standard Oil Company is preparing to sell motor spirit instead of kerosene after a short but decisive battle with a globe. The first carriage that modern residents have ever seen in Hangchow. It was very popular for several weeks, but it was almost immediately pushed into second place by the advent of an

automobile. From ricksha to carriage and from carriage to motor car was the change of a single month. Both carriage and motor car were shipped in by rail or canal, although one can go from Hangchow to Shanghai in a 30-mile-an-hour express, he cannot drive in a carriage between the two cities under any circumstances.

Foreign goods are appearing in shops, once the finest in the world. Many of the men are already wearing Western dress and even a few of the women occasionally wear New World fashions. With its loss of Oriental character, Hangchow is gaining in wealth and importance. The great fan shop, patronized by pilgrims from the four corners of China's vast domain, bears on its walls certificates of excellence from the expositions of Europe and America. The simple but keen-minded Chinese are coming into constant contact with the foreigner. Last Spring I watched the progress of a party of wealthy foreigners from Shanghai down the coast, and into the newly-built hotel district. One of the ladies not only attracted my attention, but that of many of the polite Chinese as well. Her carmine lips held a cigarette and her crossed legs displayed the latest style of sheer hose. The Chinese would not have been surprised to see a woman in Western dress. Her carmine lips never presume. But many of them already prefer foreign mistresses to women from their own race. Western culture is pervading this beautiful city, which has so far only been influenced by the mission of the West. Hangchow's beauty threatens to pollute her. —Mortimer Owen Williams in World Outlook.

## SPEAKS APE LANGUAGE

NEXT time you visit a monkey house at the park, try shouting: "Chu-hi Our'h" ("Listen. Where are you?") and whether some scoldable chimpanzee, hanging by their tails from the cage roofs, do not answer with a rapid: "Eu-nh" ("Here.") He should, if you choose an intelligent monkey, and if the theory of Professor Richard Lynch Gardner regarding his new "Monkey Lexicon" is correct.

Professor Garner is the scientist and African explorer who first demonstrated that monkeys have a language—or rather several languages—all their own. He plans returning to Africa within the next few weeks, but will leave behind him his recently compiled dictionary of the monkey languages.

Here are some common words he picked up by listening to the orang-outangs and observing what they did when they chattered:

- Quh—Want.
- Our'h—Where are you?
- Khi-in—Look out.
- Eu-nh—Here.
- Khi-uh—Retreat.
- Ch-h—Hark. What?

For more than a quarter of a century Professor Garner has been making a study of the animals that Darwin declared were our ancestors. Ten years ago he sailed on his fourth trip to Cape Lopez, in Western Africa, his purpose being to learn the habits of the chimpanzee in its wild state and to discover whether the ape also is able to distinguish color and forms. For seven years Professor Garner lived in a bamboo hut in the heart of the jungle, with only two native servants and wild animals for companions.

During that time he demonstrated to his entire satisfaction that monkeys can talk and that the giant gorilla, which walks upright like a man, and the chimpanzee, also, have a language of their own.

"I know of a pineapple plantation that will exactly suit my purposes," Professor Garner said, "and I plan to lure to my cage those gorillas which you cannot find upright merely by plunging into the jungles after him. You must bring him to you by the lure of food, by calls he understands, and by acents that are agreeable to him."

"I am especially anxious to capture a young chimpanzee that can be trained as satisfactorily as was Susie, which I presented to the Bronx Zoo several years ago. She died about a year ago in an epidemic which swept over the monkey colony. Susie could do about anything that a 4-year-old child could do. She could assemble geometrical figures, both plane and solid; could count up to three perfectly and up to four imperfectly; could select six colors and understand and obey at least 150 commands and about 200 words.—Boston Post.

Globe Trotters. Outlook. "What globe-trotter has made the quickest trip around the world?" John Henry Mearns, of the New York Evening Sun, at present holds the record. Traveling east from New York City in 1913, he crossed the Russian empire by the Siberian railway and reached New York again in 25 days 21 hours and 55 minutes. In 1911 Andre Jaeger-Schmidt made the trip in 59 days; George Francis Train, in 1899, made it in 67 days; Nellie Bly, in 1859, in 72 days; Captain Seymour, in 1876, in 117 days; the Macellan expedition, 1619-22, in three years.