

down to reality. He saw English literature in relation to life. He prodded students into thinking, if they were able to think—and there *are* a few such. I fear this was a cause for some grumbling, for even those who can think dread to do it.

Professor Senour sometimes impressed strangers as being austere or even brusque. His impatience with superficialities accounts for most of this impression, and a certain moodiness for the rest. He did have spells of dejection; and not without reason. He was not always appreciated as a man of his genuine worth should have been. In reality he had a gentle soul, a rare sense of humor, and the ability to win and hold the sincerest affection of those who knew him best. He was a teacher and a philosopher and a devoted lover of the beautiful things of the world of nature and of art. When I think of him I think of the words of his distinguished friend the artist Theodore Steele: "Every day I take off my hat to the beauty that is in the world." That was his creed.

E. R. CUMINGS, Indiana University.

JOSEPH SWAIN.

PENDLETON, INDIANA.

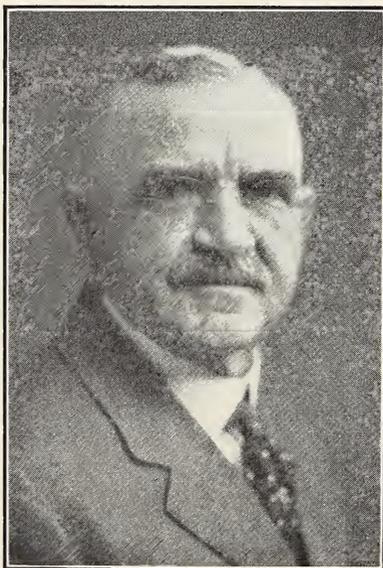
June 16, 1857.

WALLINGFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

May 19, 1927.

Joseph Swain was born at Pendleton, Indiana, June 16, 1857. He died in Wallingford, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1927.

He was of Quaker parentage, and was trained in the cardinal principles of the Religious Society of Friends. These principles were the



JOSEPH SWAIN.

corner-stone of his philosophy of life. This Quaker faith is tolerant of others' convictions, avoids conventional sham, mixes in a peculiar way conservation and far-seeing liberalism. Quakers have believed in and practiced the theory of equal rights of men and women in the Society for two and a half centuries and for the same length of time have been consistently opposed to military strife. Some of its leaders, more than 200 years ago preached and practiced a socialism that today would seem radical. They are tolerant. They never proselyte. They believe in the good in man. Their one dictum is "Mind the Light."

The progenitors of Joseph Swain for many successive generations were Quakers. Joseph Swain was a Quaker. He was a farmer's son. Led by Professor Lewis Jones, then of Indianapolis, he entered Indiana University in 1879. He graduated in 1883. From 1883-85 he was an instructor in mathematics and biology in his Alma Mater. He married Frances M. Morgan in 1885. He studied in the University of Edinburgh, 1885-86. There he came under the influence of Chrystal and of Tait, whose friendship he enjoyed for many years.

He had an instinct for judging men. As an undergraduate he was the personal friend of many of the stalwarts of the Indiana University faculty. Many of his intimates among the undergraduates became leaders—great leaders—in their respective callings and professions and of great influence in the respective institutions with which they were later associated. The list is too long to record here. I may mention only one—the long, close-knitted friendship of Joseph Swain and David Starr Jordan.

He had an abiding interest in Science. He was an assistant to the United States Commissioner of Fisheries in 1884. Some of his earliest papers were published by the United States Fish Commission. On the other hand his innate administrative ability, his love of men, his ability to see the possibilities of a situation, his ability to see the necessity of and to secure the material needs for a research made him an administrator rather than a research man; an administrator who provided in very many instances the opportunity for others to delve into nature's secrets. He was able also to divine the relative importance of a proposed research. He had accumulated as the years went by many things about which he intended to know the truth when his administrative duties were over. It was a tragedy that lack of robust health deprived him of this opportunity.

He was professor of mathematics in Indiana University, 1886-91; professor of mathematics, Stanford University, 1891-93; President of Indiana University, 1893-1902, and President of Swarthmore College, 1902-21.

He played a large part in the affairs of the National Educational Association, being in succession, President of the section of Higher Education; President of the Council of the National Educational Association; and finally, President of the National Educational Association, 1913-14. This was a particularly constructive period of the N. E. A. The dignity of teaching as a profession was greatly appreciated during this epoch. The salaries and pensioning of teachers was a concern which

lay heavily on his heart and he played a dominating part in the establishment of the present pension system for public school teachers.

Swain's greatest contribution, in my judgment, was not that of an official but that of his personal influence. A few moments were sufficient to convert a culprit called to his office into a man who went out with a desire to try again. To the discouraged he pointed the way of life; to those who needed help he showed the way to self-reliance. With rare skill he transferred the misfit into his proper sphere. All this he did with a wisdom and tact of which he himself was entirely unconscious.

J. A. MILLER, Swarthmore College.

EMERSON BLANE WRIGHT.

LAPEL, INDIANA.
SEPTEMBER 21, 1884.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
APRIL 17, 1928.

Emerson Blane Wright was born at Lapel, Indiana, September 21, 1884, and died at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 17, 1928.

He received his education in the rural schools of Hamilton County, at Lapel High School, and at Indiana University, graduating from the latter institution in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later taking the Master's degree there. He was a member of Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational fraternity, of the Masonic Lodge, and of



EMERSON BLANE WRIGHT.

the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1910 Mr. Wright was married to Miss Charlotte Passwater at Noblesville. Mrs. Wright, Maxine, their 15-year-old daughter, his mother, two sisters, and a brother survive him.