WHEN on Saturday, February 3, 1917, Ambassador von Bernstorff was handed his passports, and the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, graduates of the college throughout the country, realizing the gravity of the situation, telegraphed and kept the mails busy informing Colonel Hyatt that they were ready, when called upon, to serve under the Colors. Many made immediate application for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Among the first to answer the call was Major Albert G. Chase, of Fairbault, Minnesota, Class of 1897, a retired officer of the Minnesota National Guard, in which he had served for three years as captain and for five years as major. As a marksman he held the remarkable record of eleven consecutive bulls-eye at 1,000 yards, made at the range at Sea Girt, New Jersey, shooting as a member of his state rifle team. Major Chase enlisted as a "buck" private, but upon his arrival in France was made captain of a machine gun company of the 136th Infantry. Before the close of the war he was transferred to the Inter-Allied Waterways Commission, with headquarters at Coblenz, Germany, being placed in command of all inland waterways within the bridgeways. He was known as "The Admiral of the Rhine."

Twelve hours before Congress voted that the United States should enter the great struggle, the college had started real work on its war programme by the organization of the Citizens' Training Corps. The corps speedily numbered more than four hundred high grade men, who lived in and about Chester, and later, was armed with instruction rifles supplied
by the Pennsylvania State Defense Commission, appointed by Governor Brumbaugh. Two nights each week were devoted to drilling on the campus, under the direction of Captain Lewis S. Morey, U. S. Detail, and other officers of the institution's military staff.

But even before Uncle Sam got into the war, P. M. C. men, with British and Canadian forces, were fighting in France for world-liberty. Prominent among these was George H. Ralston, for years a resident of Canada, who attended P. M. A. 1881-'82. He went over with the first Canadian Expeditionary Force as a lieutenant colonel of artillery, and fought right up to the signing of the armistice. Before the war closed he commanded a brigade of artillery as brigadier general. He was decorated by the King of England, and the French Government. Of the 30,000 men composing the first Canadian Expeditionary Force, only 1,100 returned, and General Ralston was one of these.

"Carry on, fellows."

The first son of P. M. C. to fall mortally wounded on the fields of France, fighting for world-liberty, refused the aid of his comrades when they stopped to help him into the shelter of a shell-hole. He thought only of the attack and told them to "carry on."

The man was Edmund Garretson Cook, ex-cadet, Class of 1906. He went "over the top" for the last time on August 1, 1917, just as the dawn was breaking over "no-man's land." His regiment was the Grenadier Guards, the King's own guard, the pick of all the British army in courage and physique.

Cook and his comrades ordered to the attack, dodged from shell hole to shell hole in their charge. Machine guns played upon them; they were caught in an enfilade-fire and
“Ned” Cook went down, wounded in the abdomen and the legs. Stretcher bearers following the attack picked up the injured man who had refused the proffered aid of his brother Grenadiers. They carried him to the rear. He died a few days later at a casualty clearing station. The phrase, “Carry-On” coined by Cook quickly became universal throughout the British army. Cook was a captain in the Texas National Guard, a rancher at San Angelo, when war was declared. He felt it his patriotic duty to fight for the Allies, crossed to England and enlisted, October, 1914, in the guards.

P. M. C.’s part in the World War is a fine chapter of achievement. Actuated by desire to serve their country in the great emergency, graduates, cadets and ex-cadets, promptly volunteered to do their “bit.” Many served as officers, while others, enlisting in the ranks won quick promotion because of training received at Chester. Members were decorated for bravery, and for efficiency by the American, British and French Governments. The records in hand show that more than three hundred of our boys answered “Here,” which number included, in the Army, one major general, three brigadier generals, eleven colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, thirty-five majors, fifty captains, forty-four first lieutenants, and forty-five second lieutenants; and in the Navy, one rear admiral, one lieutenant commander, two lieutenants, one surgeon, two ensigns, and one chief yeoman, with non-commissioned officers and privates, strong and true, also making history for America and the old school in the varied activities of military and naval service. Further, remember those that as military instructors, efficiency experts and skilled workers in science contributed royally to the speeding-up of Uncle Sam’s gigantic war preparations. Conspicuous among these latter was John C. Jones, Class of ’86, who superintended the production of all
ordnance manufactured for the government at Midvale, Bethlehem Steel, Remington Arms, du Pont Powder Works, and all other munition plants in Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and a part of Maryland.

It would require the writing of a thick volume to do justice to the part played by P. M. C. men in the nation's participation in the World War. One of the first to be decorated for his work on the battlefields of France was James C. Hobart, Jr., Class of 1916, a driver in the American Field Service. He was decorated on the French front August 6, 1917, in the presence of French and British generals. Hobart earned his honors after a hard, uphill fight. Before he enlisted in the American Field Service in January 1917, he made twelve attempts to enter various departments of the United States military service, but was not accepted on account of defective eyesight. Before the close of the war Hobart had served with the Red Cross in France, Italy and Palestine.

From captain to colonel was the excellent record made by Churchill B. Mehard, Class of 1902. Resigning his commission as major in the Pennsylvania National Guard, Mehard went to the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, and was there assigned to overseas duty. He saw plenty of hard fighting at St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne Forest drive.

The death of Lieutenant Elliott Durand, Jr., Air Service, Class of 1903, in a terrific battle September 1918, in which his plane was engaging three enemy planes, will ever remain a thrilling tribute to dauntless courage.

Just eight days before the World War came to an end, Lieutenant Douglas T. Cameron, Seventh Field Artillery, U. S. A., ex-cadet, 1911-'12, was killed while in the thick of the desperate fighting west of the Meuse.
But as in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, while former cadets were battling on bloody fields and directing the agencies of war, the college continued with increased vigor its work of training men to command.

Just before the nation got into the war there happened incidents related to P. M. C. worthy of record. In December 1916, the college was saddened by the death of Major Powell Clayton of the Sixteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., at Fort Houston, Texas. Major Clayton was a graduate of the Class of 1890, and an officer distinguished in the service of his country. Among his important details was that of Military Attache to the American Embassy at Mexico City during the Diaz regime. Later he became a member of the General Staff Corps, serving as personal aide to the Chief of Staff at Washington. He was the son of General Powell Clayton, for many years United States Senator from Arkansas, and one time Minister to Mexico.

In February, 1917, the cadet battalion was the escort of honor to Companies B and C of the Sixth Infantry, N. G. P. upon its return to Chester after eight months of service on the Mexican border. The cadets made a splendid showing.

The cadet body distinguished itself in the Eddystone disaster of Tuesday, April 10, 1917, when 133 munition workers were killed, and scores injured in the explosion that wrecked the shrapnel-loading plant of one of the greatest ammunition concerns in the country. Under the command of Captain Lewis S. Morey, U. S. Detail, one hundred cadets were rushed to the scene of the disaster. Their splendid discipline calmed the frantic crowds that would not give way to the regular guards of the plant. Five minutes after their arrival, a gray line had forced back the thousands pressing at the gates, and
Cadet Battalion marching on Franklin Field, the athletic stadium of the University of Pennsylvania, at the reception tendered Marshal Joffre, Savior of France and Champion of World Liberty, May 9, 1917.
efficient relief work was possible. The cadets did their work in calm, thorough, business-like way. No traffic or person passed them. Their discipline brought order out of chaos. A cadet company under Captain Herbert J. Wild, R. O. C., then professor of engineering, was assigned to duty at the Sixth Regiment Armory in Chester. The Armory was used as a temporary hospital after Chester City and Crozer hospitals had been filled with the injured. Captain Frank K. Hyatt, now lieutenant colonel, was one of the first to arrive at the scene of the explosion. He plunged into the work of rescue. Colonel Hyatt gathered blankets and hospital supplies for the wounded, and offered the use of the College Hospital. All of the officers on the Military Staff, and members of the faculty assisted in various ways at Eddystone, the Armory, and at the hospitals.

A gray-coated, motionless line of P. M. C. cadets, swords, rifles and colors at "present-arms", was the first to salute Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, as he, with Vice-Premier Viviani, entered Franklin Field, of the University of Pennsylvania, May 9, 1917.

Twenty thousand persons were present in the great stadium to honor Joffre. The crack First Regiment Band, of Delaware, accompanying the P. M. C. cadets, crashed out "The Marseillaise." Marshal Joffre raised his hand in salute as his automobile came opposite the cadet battalion. The swift review of the cadets by the great soldier who flung back the Kaiser's legions almost at the gates of Paris, was one of the most impressive moments in the history of the corps. Colonel Hyatt was among the guests present at the statue of Benjamin Franklin when Provost Edgar Fahs Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon both the distinguished visitors.
Lieutenant Colonel Frank K. Hyatt, Vice-President and Treasurer, of Pennsylvania Military College.
For an hour before the French envoys entered Franklin Field, the cadet battalion, under Captain Morey, U. S. Detail and Captain Edward Brautigam, Tactical Officer, drilled before the thousands who were waiting for Joffre. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin commented as follows:

"The cadets executed their formations like clockwork, frequent bursts of applause attesting the admiration of the spectators. As a climax, they formed in battalion front, a single long line, and marched the length of the field, amidst more hearty applause from the crowd. Led by the white-sweatered cheer leaders, the University battalion gave a 'long-ray' for P. M. C."

In appreciation of the work of the cadets, Provost Smith wrote to Colonel Hyatt as follows:

"The boys made a splendid showing, and I want you to thank them for us, reserving at the same time for yourself an abundance of gratitude and best wishes for you in the noble work in which you are engaged."

Major General Carroll A. Devol, of the United States Army, and a graduate of the Class of 1878, was the central figure at the Alumni Day Celebration of June, 1917. General Devol was welcomed with a salute of thirteen guns from 3-inch field pieces, when he rode upon the campus. He reviewed the corps, and pinned military medals upon cadet winners of cavalry, rifle and revolver competitions.

In 1917, an event of great importance to the life of the college, occurred in the election of Captain Hyatt to the vice-presidency. Frank Kelso Hyatt, the older son of Colonel Charles E. Hyatt, was born at the college in 1886. He attended the public schools of Chester, and later Gilbert's Academy and Swarthmore Preparatory School. He enrolled as a freshman at P. M. C. in 1902 where he remained until
Interior of Armory—On this immense floor are held the Corps "hops," so eagerly anticipated and so long remembered by cadets.
the winter term session 1903-4, when he entered the sophomore class at Swarthmore College, graduating in 1907 with the degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering. In the Fall of 1907 he was appointed instructor in mathematics at P. M. C. In 1909 he became assistant professor of mathematics, and in 1912 professor of mathematics. This latter position he held until 1916 when he was made treasurer of the college. With his appointment to the vice-presidency in 1917, Lieutenant Colonel Hyatt assumed entire control of the business affairs of the institution.

The college has grown and prospered under the financial guidance of the Lieutenant Colonel. He is an enthusiastic young man of high ideals and earnestness of purpose. Although progressive in the best sense of the word and quick to adopt new ideas which have the essence of good sense and practicability, he holds deep reverence for the fine traditions which have made P. M. C. a school of national prominence. Since his taking hold of the financial reins of the institution, has come the largest development of the college. Solely through his efforts was brought about the erection of the handsome new armory with its magnificent drill hall, fine swimming pool and indoor rifle range of the most complete type. He has recently added six acres to the campus, and made numerous other improvements that increase greatly the facilities of the institution. Athletics have also come to the forefront under his energizing direction. Then, too, for many years he has been instructor-in-chief of cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Hyatt is a born-horseman, and his natural adaptability along this line has been wonderfully developed under highly efficient United States cavalry officers detailed for duty at the college. He organized Troop G, National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1910, and was captain of the organization for three years.
The Commencement season of 1918 was made notable by the presence of Major General Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, then in command of Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. General Scott, on whom the college in 1916 conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science, reviewed the cadet battalion in infantry and cavalry tactics at the exercises of Military Day.

Shortly after the Commencement exercises, graduates and friends of the college were thrilled by the news that Major Benjamin S. Berry, Class of 1902, and a member of the Sixth Regiment, United States Marines, had been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry. Later, Major Berry received the Distinguished Service Cross at the hands of General Pershing.

The cadet battalion took part in the Inauguration exercises of Governor William C. Sproul, at Harrisburg, January 21, 1918. The cadets, looking spick and span in their gray uniforms, were commanded by Captain Edward Brautigam, Associate Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

This appears a fitting place to pay tribute to a most deserving member of the present faculty. It is generally recognized that the high grade of efficiency that has characterized the military department of the college for many years, and its present splendid disciplinary system is to be credited in no small measure to the intelligent, tireless energy of Captain Brautigam. For five years a cadet in the gray under U. S. Details, and for twelve years associated as instructor with the army officers on duty at the institution, he has for seventeen years of his life been laboring in our midst for the best things as both student and teacher.

In May, 1919, a platoon of cavalry from the college, in charge of Major John E. Lewis, U. S. Detail, served as personal
Hon. William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, upon whom the College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1920.—One of P. M. C.'s most loyal friends.
escort to Governor William C. Sproul in Philadelphia's great "Welcome-Home" to the Twenty-eighth Division. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin had this to say of the event: "Pennsylvania Military College cadets were lined up in platoon-front facing Independence Hall, while the Governor's conveyance was driven in front of the historic edifice. Sabres flashed in the sunlight when the cadets presented arms as the Governor alighted, and this ceremony was the signal for another outburst from the crowd. The cadets served as escort to the Governor all day, returning to the college that night."

Honorary degrees were conferred upon men of national prominence by Hon. John Wanamaker, President of the Board of Trustees, at the Commencement of 1919. The degrees conferred, follow: Governor William C. Sproul, Doctor of Laws; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Doctor of Laws; Samuel Morse Felton, '68-'70, President of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad and Director General of the Military Railroads in France during the war, Doctor of Laws; Brigadier General William Henry Rose, Director General of Supplies for U. S. Army during the war, Doctor of Science; and Major Oliver Brunner Zimmerman, Engineering Staff of the International Harvester Company, with U. S. Ordnance Department during the war, Doctor of Science.

On Memorial Day preceding the Commencement, Secretary of the Navy Daniels visited the college, and in behalf of the institution, presented a beautiful gold sword to Major Benjamin S. Berry in recognition of his splendid service in France. The inscription on the sword reads: "From P. M. C. to Benjamin S. Berry, Major, United States Marine Corps, for bravery and distinguished service in the World War, 1917-18." Following the exercises, Secretary Daniels was
To Col. Frank N. Hayd
With cordial greetings and good
wishes from one who holds
Chester's famous college in high esteem
Among Warren Harding

President Warren G. Harding
tendered an informal reception at which he met many alumni and prominent citizens of Chester.

The formal opening of the new armory took place Friday afternoon, November 14, 1919, with excellent addresses by Colonel Fred Taylor Pusey, Rev. Dr. Francis M. Taitt, and Joseph H. Hinkson, Esq. In the evening the corps gave its annual Hop. Not many days later, Charles J. Webb, the well known wool merchant of Philadelphia, three of whose sons have worn the gray, forwarded a check for ten thousand dollars to the college, to pay for the splendid swimming pool in the basement, known as the “Charles J. Webb Swimming Pool.” The generous donor is a member of the Board of Trustees, and a most loyal friend of the institution.

Early in 1920, Edgar P. Hershey, Class of 1881, and formerly an instructor in mathematics at Chester, died at his home in Denver. Dr. Hershey, a diagnostician of national reputation, was the first president of the Mercy Hospital in Denver.

February 27, 1920 was made unforgettable in the history of P. M. C. when Warren G. Harding, now President of the United States, had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws amidst impressive exercises in the Armory. Mr. Harding, then United States Senator from Ohio, was accompanied to the college by his secretary, George B. Christian, Jr., a graduate of the class of 1896, and now Secretary to the President.

Mr. Harding’s address to the cadets was characteristic—a sane, clear-cut message of Americanism—an address good for young men to hear. Every cadet and every ex-cadet present felt a glow of pride when the distinguished speaker paid his exceptional tribute to the institution.

Others who received honorary degrees on the occasion in question follow:

The presence at the Commencement of 1920, of Captain Allan M. Hiller, of New Haven, Conn., and Henry W. Potts of Shepherdstown, W. Va., both of 1863-64, gave a pleasing touch to the occasion.

Following the Commencement of 1864, Cadet Hiller on the way home was approached by a colonel of volunteers in Philadelphia to join a volunteer regiment he was then organizing, promising a commission to the young man if he would enlist. Hiller did so and before the close of the war had won a captain's bars. Following the war, Captain Hiller studied law at Yale, attained success in that profession, and has long held official position in its School of Law. He evidenced keen interest in the college and its development.

In 1920 Colonel Hyatt was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy by President Wilson, and the week of May 4 of that year he spent at the institution with his colleagues of the Board, which comprised noted educators as well as distinguished members of Congress. One of the interesting incidents of the inspection was the dinner given in honor of the Board by Admiral Scales. Colonel Hyatt was seated at the right of Captain Watt-Tyler Cluverius, commandant of the Academy, while at the Captain's left, sat Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Danford, commandant of West Point.
Commencement of 1920 was one of the inspiring occasions in the history of the college. The honorary degrees were as follows: Doctor of Laws—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; William Irwin Schaffer, Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Lewis Thompson Bryant, Class of 1891, Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey; Master of Military Science, William Gray Price, Jr., Major General, commanding N. G. of Pennsylvania, and former commander, Artillery Brigade, 28th Division, A. E. F.; Master of Civil Engineering, William James Backes, Chief of Maintenance of Way, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Mr. Roosevelt, in accepting the degree conferred upon him, paid a striking tribute to the College. He said in part: “This is a historic moment for me—the getting of this degree in an institution so essentially American. The great need of our country today is broad Americanism and a leadership of vision. This institution stands for that sort of thing, and this is why its graduates have made enviable records in all lands.”

And so P. M. C. goes on making history every day. The past has been full of brightness, but the future is glowing with even greater promise. The country at large is coming to the realization in these testing days of national life, that the things for which it stands, are essential to the stability, prosperity and happiness of the world’s greatest Republic.