

medical corps in November, 1917. He reported for training at the Base Hospital at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, April 10, 1918. On August 12, 1918, he was sent to Base Hospital No. 85, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. On September 8, 1918, he sailed, reaching Glasgow September 21, and went to Paris by way of Southampton. Reaching Paris September 24, he was ordered to Red Cross Hospital No. 5, as they were short of surgeons there, but he was still considered as belonging to Base Hospital No. 85. He was sent to Angers, France, January 5, 1919, and back to Paris, January 11. He left Paris January 18, 1919, as a member of the American Red Cross Balkan Commission for northern Serbia. He worked in Belgrade, Serbia, until February 4, when he was sent to establish a hospital at Semendria, Serbia. Here he was taken sick about the middle of February and died on February 22. Before leaving Paris he had been recommended for promotion by his superior officers, they saying, "He is a surgeon of unusual ability, dexterity and judgment. During his service here he has successfully performed many of the most formidable operations in military surgery." He was decorated with the order of St. Sava by the King of Serbia, the hospital he established was named in his honor, as was also a street in Belgrade, and a tablet was placed on the house where he died.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLARKSON R. ELLIOTT was born in Morgan County, Ohio, February 2, 1865, and died on the battlefield near Soissons, France, July 21, 1918. With his parents he removed to West Liberty, Iowa, when a small boy and attended the public school, but before completing its course he entered the apprenticeship of harness maker, which he followed until his enlistment in the United States Army, June 20, 1894. At the opening of the war with Spain he was made a sergeant in Troop F, Third Minnesota Volunteers, and later was promoted to second lieutenant in the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers. After a year's service in this regiment he was mustered out as a battalion adjutant to again become a second lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers. This regiment saw service in the Philippines, and while there Elliott was promoted to first lieutenant. In 1911, while in the Philippines a second time, he was promoted to captain and in 1912 he was made major and commanded a battalion of Philippine scouts. Returning to the States in 1914 he was on the Mexican border until we entered the World War. He was stationed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was there made a major, August 5, 1917, commanding a battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. This division sailed for France November 3, 1917, and was immediately dispatched, upon its arrival, to trench activities near Toul. He and his regiment were in the first battle in which the

United States took active part. Immediately after this he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry. He was continually on duty at the front, until he met his death from German machine gun fire while inspecting his front lines. He lies buried in the National Cemetery in France with the white cross signifying his name and rank. Elliott was a self-made man. He entered the United States Army without a high school education, but by his own efforts was advanced from that of a private to that of lieutenant-colonel. A wife and one child, six years of age, were left waiting for a husband and father who will never return.—GEO. W. GAUSE

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EDGAR W. STANTON was born at Waymart, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1850, and died at Canandaigua, New York, where he had gone for treatment on September 12, 1920. An ancestor, Thomas Stanton, emigrated from England in 1635. Dr. Stanton received his early education at Waymart Academy, then attended Delaware County Literary Institute at Franklin, New York, and entered Iowa Agricultural College in 1870, and was graduated in the first class in 1872, and on the day of his graduation was appointed instructor in mathematics. He became professor of mathematics on November 14, 1877, and professor of mathematics and political economy on November 26, 1877. He became secretary of the Board of Trustees in 1874 and served until 1909 when the Board of Education was created. From that date until his death he was secretary of the college. He was made junior dean in 1903, was acting president in 1890 to 1891, 1902 to 1903, and 1911 to 1912, and vice-president from 1913 until his death. At the semi-centennial in June, 1920, he was given a certificate for fifty years' service. By virtue of his long tenure and ripe experience he helped shape many of the educational policies of the college. He served with fidelity under Presidents Welch, Knapp, Hunt, Chamberlain, Beardshear, Storms and Pearson. He knew better than anyone else of the finances of the institution. It was left to him largely to prepare the legislative and annual budgets. Dr. Stanton received the M. S. degree from Iowa State College in 1897 and the degree of LL. D. from Coe College in 1904. He was the author of an algebra published in 1901, also of numerous addresses. He was conservative in a business way and through wise investments became well to do. He was a director in the Union National and Savings Bank of Ames and the Valley National Bank at Des Moines. He was eminently successful as a teacher and administrator and was universally loved and respected by faculty, students and business associates.—L. H. P.

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