food in Commons so much appreciated. After dinner the sailor is free until seven-thirty, when the evening study period begins. Unable to roam the campus, the student finds it an easy matter to concentrate upon next day's lessons, and a surprising amount of work is being done. Recall is sounded at nine-thirty and the fifteen-minute interval before call to quarters allows a hurried jaunt to Russy B's for supplementary 'cats.' Tattoo comes five minutes before taps and everything is quiet. And finally, at the end of a long and hard (if not altogether perfect) day, taps is sounded at ten o'clock, all lights go out, and for eight hours the student sailor sleeps the sleep of the just.

Princeton in the Great War

Deaths in the Service

Four more names have been added to the list of Princeton men who have given their lives in war service, as follows:


This makes the total of Princeton men who have made the supreme sacrifice fifty-six, according to the reports received by the Princeton War Records Committee.

William Orr McConnell was killed in action in France while fighting as a private on July 20, 1918. He was graduated A.B. from Reed College, California, and came to Princeton in the autumn of 1915, as instructor in Spanish. He resided at the Graduate College from that time until the spring of 1917, when he went to France as a secretary for the Y. M. C. A. In February, 1918, he enlisted in the 26th Infantry, Regular Army. When he was killed he was in the rear of the lines. His body was brought to Princeton for burial.

Edward M. Cronin was an instructor in history and English at Princeton. He was killed in action on the Western Front on July 17, 1918.

Samuel W. Elwood was killed in action on October 20, 1918, while serving with the 7th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. He was a member of the Class of 1917.

CITATIONS

Lieutenant George A. Vaughn, Jr., '39, has received the Distinguished Flying Cross from the British Government and has been cited for the French War Cross for unusual bravery in the August battles. Lieutenant Vaughn was one of the first five American officers to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross, a new war honor conferred by His Majesty, the King, for unusual bravery in the air service. He has recently been promoted to the rank of Flight Commander with the American Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant Vaughn was an undergraduate at Princeton when the United States entered the war and received his first training at the Princeton Flying School. He was also a member of the first class graduated from the Aeronautical School established by the Government at Princeton. After his training at Princeton he was sent to England on September 11, 1917, where he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps. With this organization he received additional training in England and Scotland and on May 18, 1918, he was sent to the front in France.

The British Royal Flying Corps reported to our War Department in September that the group of American flyers attached to the British forces between July 1 and August 25 accounted for fifty enemy airplanes and seven balloons. Lieutenant Vaughn was one of these American flyers. The War Department has made the subjoined statement:

"The Americans mentioned are the early graduates from flying cadets sent to England in the first months of the war before the American Flying Fields, training planes and instructional forces could be got ready to train the hundreds of men on hand to meet the enlarged aerial programme in the western hemisphere. The other cadets sent to French and Italian schools, were afforded the best advantages of the fully developed training systems abroad and were sent later to the front, attached to active squadron of the final training over the lines and until such time as they could be incorporated into complete American units."

The acceleration in speed and the enlargement in numbers of the American aerial programme made possible by this