

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS



No Compromise!

By H. W. van Loon '05

Freedom Under the Law

By C. W. Pound '37

Another Message from the
Committee on
Student Scholarship

Triangular Debate Given Up

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CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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HOW many students were to be sent home because of failure in the midyear examinations had not been told when the NEWS went to press. If there was truth in the rumors on the hill the number was uncommonly large. Faculty committees at several colleges were still busy this week reviewing the cases of students who had received "bust notices" and had petitioned for reinstatement. The figures were not to be made public until all the colleges had reported to the President's office. In the last ten years the average number of students dropped at the end of the first term has been about 112. According to rumor this week the number this year was likely to be almost double that.

AN ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR (Mr. Miguel Zapata) has just been appointed to teach Spanish. The number of students receiving instruction in this language now requires a staff of five teachers—an assistant professor (Mr. Keniston) and four instructors. The elementary course in Spanish is given in one term of six hours a week. This year 310 students (110 of whom are taking it in the second term) have registered for this course—an increase of about twenty per cent over last year's registration. There are two hundred students in advanced Spanish courses; two years ago their number was only 34.

THE ADVANCE REGISTRATION (required of all Arts students) for elementary Spanish this term was 55, and that number was doubled by students of the colleges of engineering who enrolled in the course at the beginning of the term. So the department had to get another instructor in a hurry and send a rush order for more text books. Seventy-five of the 110 students in elementary Spanish this term are from outside the College of Arts and Sciences. Such students have been found to be generally superior to the Arts students. Men from the engineering colleges, for example, who study Spanish do so not for credit toward graduation but because they know that many Cornell engineers are now working in Spanish-American countries and that they themselves are likely to need a knowledge of the language. The best group of students in elementary Spanish

last term were men from the College of Agriculture. For students of engineering the department of Spanish is hoping to arrange special sections to meet three hours a week throughout the year instead of six hours a week during a single term. There are several reasons why that would be better, including the fact that the instruction could be better adapted to the special needs of such students.

THE LARGE INCREASE in the number of sections in Spanish has caused the department of Romance languages to overflow its quarters in the north wing of Goldwin Smith Hall and to use rooms in other parts of the building and even in Lincoln Hall. Indeed, this condition of overcrowding is common in Goldwin Smith Hall. Every classroom in the building is assigned for every hour from nine o'clock to one, and several departments, that of economics, for instance, are using rooms in White Hall or other buildings for sections which have been crowded out.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN delivered the University Day oration at the University of Pennsylvania on Washington's Birthday, speaking of the statesmanship of George Washington and its lessons for the Republic of to-day. The university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In bestowing the honor Provost Smith addressed President Schurman in these words: "Influential member of the most recent constitutional convention of the Empire State; directing mind of the first Philippine Commission; esteemed minister of our beloved country to foreign lands; president of an honored sister university; profound scholar; learned author of writings on political economy, literature, ethics and philosophy, which are destined to bear your name to posterity as a real investigator and teacher." A similar degree was conferred at the same meeting on Herbert C. Hoover, director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

THE OPINIONS of several university presidents on the problem of national defense were sought by Elon H. Hooker (C.E., '94; Ph.D., '96), president of the Society of the Genesee, to be read at

the society's annual dinner in New York on March 3. Some of these opinions were printed in the *Times* of February 26, which quoted President Schurman as writing: "Cornell was in a thorough condition of military preparedness before the nation-wide movement in favor of it began. It is the aim of Cornell to give undergraduates military training enough to qualify them to become lieutenants of volunteers. And the annual inspections of the War Department show that this task is being accomplished successfully. If war were banished from our planet I would retain military training side by side with athletics as an instrument of physical education in our universities."

SIX SERGEANTS of the regular army and, in addition to them, six retired sergeants, are to be stationed at Cornell University to assist in the instruction of the Cornell unit of the reserve officers' training corps. This unit is in process of organization. It is expected to comprise a considerable number of men by next fall, when members of the present sophomore class will be eligible for enrollment in it. Comparatively few of the members of the present upper classes are expected to enroll for this special training, for the reason that most of those men have not kept up their military training, not having been required to drill as sophomores.

SIBLEY COLLEGE has arranged for more than twenty lectures this term on various subjects related to engineering or manufacture, and most of the lectures will be illustrated by means of the motion picture projector which is installed in the Dome. The illustrated lectures will deal with such diverse things as the manufacture of paints, steel tubes, motor cars, hats, white lead, turbines, and silk, and methods of locomotive fuel economy, safety engineering, railway electrification, coke production, telephone service, refrigerating, and coal mining. Some of the films to be used will be sent here by industrial concerns and others by the National Association of Manufacturers.

MEETINGS of the trustees' committees on administration and buildings and grounds will be held in Ithaca March 3.

No Compromise!

By HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON '05

WHEN I was very young—nine or ten years old—an uncle of mine with good lung power took me upon a momentous expedition. I was to go with him to the top of the tower of old Saint Lawrence in Rotterdam. And so, one fine day, a sexton with a key that reminded me of old pictures of Saint Peter opened a mysterious door. "Ring the bell," he said, "when you come back," and with the grating noise of old and rusty hinges he separated us from the noisy street of our busy town and locked us into a world of great and new experiences. For the first time in my life I was confronted by the problem of audible silence. When we had climbed the first flight of stairs I added another discovery to my limited knowledge of natural phenomena, that of tangible darkness.

A match showed us where the upward road continued. We went to the next floor, and the next and the next, and then came the fifth floor and there was plenty of light. This fifth floor, on an even height with the roof of the church, was used as a storeroom. Covered with many inches of dust, here lay the ruins of a venerable old creed, discarded many years ago. It did not look very imposing to my youthful eyes. That which had meant life and death to hundreds of thousands was here reduced to junk. The industrious rat had made his nest among the old carved boards. And the ever wakeful spider had opened up shop between the outspread arms of a venerable saint and was making an honest living while bestowing his destructive benefits upon the human race.

The next floor showed us from where we had derived so much light. Large open windows with heavy iron bars made this the roosting place for many hundred pigeons. The wind blew through the iron bars and produced a weird music. It was the noise of the town below us, filtered and purified. The rumbling of heavy carts and the clicking of horses' hoofs, the winding of cranes and pulleys, the hissing of steam set to work in a hundred forms for the benefit and convenience of men, all blended into a softly rustling whisper, a beautiful background for the trembling cooing of the pigeons.

Here the stairs stopped and the ladders began. And after the first ladder (a slippery one where you must keep your

head cool not to lose your step) there was a new and great wonder. I saw the heart of time. I could hear the heavy pulsebeats of the ominous seconds. One, two, three—up to sixty. Then the grinding noise and a sudden quivering of the mechanism when another minute was chopped off eternity. Once more it began—one, two, three, until after a warning rumble and the scraping of many wheels a thunderous voice told the hurrying world below us that it was a quarter past three.

On the next floor were the bells. The terrible bells! In the center the big bell which made me turn stiff with fright when I heard it in the middle of the night and when it told of fire or flood or threatening danger. In solitary grandeur it seemed to reflect upon the six hundred years during which it had shared joy and sorrow with the people of the good town of Rotterdam.

Around it, neatly arranged like the blue jars in an old-fashioned apothecary shop, hung the little fellows who twice each week play a merry tune for the benefit of the country folk who have come to market to buy and sell and hear what the big world has been doing. But in a corner, all alone and shunned by the others, a big black bell, silent and forbidding, the bell of death.

Then, darkness again and more ladders, steeper and less comfortable, and then suddenly the fresh air of the wide heavens. It was the highest gallery. Above us the sky. Below us the city of toy houses, little ants hastily crawling hither and thither, each intent upon his or her particular business, and all around us in the distance the green of the countryside.

It was my first glimpse of the big world.

Since then, whenever I had an opportunity I climbed to the top of the tower. It was hard work, but it repaid me for the mere physical trouble of mounting many stairs. I knew what my reward would be. I would see the land and the sky and I would listen to the wisdom of a kindly philosopher—the watchman.

My watchman had spent most of his life in the little wooden house on the top gallery of Saint Lawrence. He looked after the machinery of the clock and was a father to the bells. At night he kept a watchful eye on the city. In the morning he slept a few hours. Then he made

a fire in his small stove, cooked his breakfast, read the old newspapers which some one had left behind, filled his pipe and meditated. He did not know very much. He had had some learning at school, sixty years before. He had inherited his job from his father, who in turn had inherited it from his grandfather. And unconsciously he had absorbed the philosophy of the big world which surrounded him. He knew his history from hearsay, but it was a living issue to him. "There," he used to say, "there, my boy, do you see that row of trees and the sudden gap? That is where the Prince cut the dikes to save Leyden." The mighty old Meuse and its glistening waves became more than a river. It was the highway for imaginary fleets, carrying home the victorious ships of De Ruyter and Tromp and the spoils of the East and West India Company. The vessels were gone but the glory remained behind.

Then, there were the little villages, clustering around the protecting church. Each one had its own character. Every small tower had a different story to tell. In the dim distance we could see the leaning tower of Delft. At the foot of it William the Silent was murdered and Grotius learned to construe his first Latin sentences. And still further away the long heavy body of the church of Gouda, the early home of the man whose wit had proved mightier than the strongest scholastic arguments and whom we know by the name of Erasmus. Then there was the distant sea and the mystery behind the evanescent horizon. And immediately below us the patchwork of roofs and gutters and chimneys and the little houses each containing its own secret and that compound of joy and grief which the Gods have agreed upon as the just share of the human race.

But from our high point of observation all these impressions were blended into one. Life ceased to be a problem. At this distance it became something to be accepted in a cheerful spirit—with everlasting patience and kindly understanding. One learned to understand the most important questions of all—the relation of the own individuality to the rest of the world. In short, the Tower provided the right point of view when the many annoying questions of the daily existence had upset the spiritual equilibrium. The modern college, if it

wishes to fulfil its full duty, should be such a Tower.

We all know this. Where three are together in the name of education we agree upon this subject with ready eagerness. Then we hasten to talk about something else. The competition in the academic field is great. Promotion is slow. The world is cold.

At the present moment we have reached a most distressing period in our history. Whether we shall have war or not matters little. The world will have to be reconstructed and we shall need great leadership. Our colleges will have to provide many of the leaders. What can we do to turn out men of wisdom?

It is well enough known what we accomplish at the present time. We have accepted the Declaration of the rights of man in the fullest sense. All men are born free and equal and entitled to a Bachelor's degree. Our mighty tower is free to all. The door is open. Please come in. The professor hastens from the library to the classroom with a pailful of rich intellectual cream which he has just obtained from many musty tomes. The student opens his mouth in the familiar languid fashion. The notebook serves as a funnel and the substance is poured down. Once a year we make up our accounts. We try to discover how much has been spilled by the way. If more than half of the fluid has reached its destination the registrar rings up one credit. When he has repeated this operation one hundred and twenty times, the young man is presented with six cents' worth of parchment and a bit of ribbon, green and purple or yellow and black, and we turn him loose upon the world to go out and learn something. As for the sum total of his achievements the reader can judge for himself. The manners and the outward behavior of the student have been none of our concern. Unless he behaves himself in a disorderly fashion he may leave college and not know how to eat or drink or keep up a consecutive and intelligent conversation for more than three sentences. He can not write or speak or think in grammatical English. He has had four years of Spanish and German and French and can not translate the headlines of a newspaper. Of the geographical and historical background of the world in which he will have to make his way he knows nothing. The most rudimentary laws of nature which will affect his existence are unknown to him. His general point of view upon all mat-

ters is as broad as that of a domestic goldfish.

Yet we can hardly blame the poor children. They have been encouraged to come. The door opened at the slightest pressure. Four years of vegetating leisure were offered for next to nothing. All the rights and none of the duties. Why should anybody withstand such an inviting temptation?

If we do not wish our colleges to degenerate into a perpetual country fair with movies and athletics and a few lectures to get through the twenty-four hours which kind Providence places at our disposal each morning, we shall have to take some very drastic measures. In the first place, the entrance to the door of our Tower must be carefully guarded. There ought to be one single password—ability. Education and art are a matter of individual devotion. In our modern democracy we can give each man, woman and child an equal vote. We can not give them intellect, industry and application. Without these, no student should be allowed to reach the top floor. The vision of the broader world is a reward of hard labor. It is not an inherent right of the human race. The Gods will give us everything in return for an equal amount of sweat. Let the stairs be steep, and hang a sign on the door, "We have no lift."

These considerations, you will say, are all very well but they are mere negative criticism. So are eight of the ten commandments. I have, however, some positive suggestions to make. Here is one. A college (I am not talking about the professional schools) can not be part of the material world. It represents a different ideal. It is a stronghold of something higher and finer—something which has been entrusted to its care by countless generations of toiling men and women. Empires may come and republics may go and creeds may change together with fashions and art and literature, but we upon our tower shall contemplate this changing landscape, shall notice the difference and shall maintain our ancient ideal—that no man shall go away from us without a definite idea about his own relationship to the coordinated facts of the world around him. On this point there can not possibly be a compromise.

We have held our own for many centuries. There have been attacks from Barbarians. There have been attacks from learned theologians. They gave up the struggle three hundred years ago. There have been assaults from learned

scholars who threatened our liberal interpretation of life with the violence of their theory and the irrefutable arguments of their grammar. We have survived that too.

Now we have to defend ourselves against the most subtle and the most dangerous of all onslaughts—the invasion of our premises by the false gods of the world-as-it-is. Our enemy does not carry an armour. He comes with the perfunctory good-fellowship of contented ignorance; he brings us the sweet-sounding admonition to leave well-enough alone; he demands that the weakest of our brethren shall be given the same consideration granted to his brilliant neighbor; he whispers to us not to offend the opinion of those who might bestow upon us of their millions but rather to flatter them into giving, and he sums up his philosophy in these few words: "Be a good sport. Let us all be happy and don't take this matter too seriously."

Between these arguments and our old ideal there can be no possible truce. May the Lord give us a few fanatics. We need the men who will throw ink bottles at the Evil One himself and who will tell both Emperor and Pope where they can go to seek their salvation.

But amid all this chaos there is something hopeful. That is the great Renaissance of our American world. A world free from the prejudice of the Puritan and the devout belief in his own perfection of the adherent of Predestination; a world in which the desire to play the game safe will give room to the aspiration to live life courageously and nobly; in short, a world in which the respect which we now bestow upon negative virtues shall make place for a sincere admiration for positive thought and action: this rebirth of a new intellectual and ethical enthusiasm is a great deal nearer than many people seem to suspect. Like most successful revolutions, it will come from below. It will have a hard struggle to win ground against the quiet forces of the established order of things. But the fight is worth while. It means the continued existence of those spiritual possessions which we deem higher than the claims of our material existence.

It is on behalf of those who have taken up this mortal combat that I write this.

The battle has just opened. As yet no leader has appeared. There is no generally recognized plan of action. There is only the beginning of co-operated propaganda. That in itself is

a hopeful sign. Reduced to the simplest forms this will be our program.

For twenty years we have worshiped false gods. We have done homage to success without regard to the means used toward the ultimate result. We have striven after quantity rather than quality. We have killed all desire for originality of thought and action. And it has been our ultimate aim to build marble halls, resounding with the lingering yawns of indifferent students, rather than the wooden shack with the man of ideals which in the olden times formed a University. Those who have ears to hear and eyes to see let them look forward to great changes.

And those who retain some recollection of the many things the old Tower has meant to them—who remember what inspiration it gave them in the difficult days of life when the steady point-of-view was lost—those who believe with us that this is a struggle for the highest good of the human race—help us. We need you.

In Honor of Professor Church Alumni to Provide a Permanent and Useful Testimonial

A committee of the Cornell Society of Civil Engineers is receiving contributions to a fund for a testimonial to Professor Irving Porter Church '73. A part of the fund will be expended for a portrait of Professor Church to be presented to the University. The remainder will be used for a useful and needed gift to the University in his honor, for a purpose which, the committee says, has his approval. The solicitation of funds for this testimonial has received the sanction of the Cornellian Council.

The committee says it will welcome contributions which alumni of Sibley College or others who have studied under Professor Church may care to make. Such alumni would, the committee presumes, prefer that their gifts be used for the portrait.

The chairman of the committee is F. W. Scheidenhelm '05, and the treasurer, to whom remittances to the fund are payable, is W. D. Kelley '80, No. 173 Roberts Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. The other members are F. E. Bissell '78, C. B. Wing, '86, R. H. Jacobs '93, D. H. Dixon '96, I. W. McConnell '97, E. B. Whitman '01, and E. P. Leonard '09.

THE JUNIOR SMOKER will be held in Bailey Hall on March 23. President Schurman will hand out the "shingles." Motion pictures will be shown.

STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP

Faculty Committee Invites Suggestions and Assistance from the Alumni

EDITOR, CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS:

The Committee appointed by the University Faculty on the Alumni Inquiry Regarding the Recognition of Scholarship would be glad to have further advice and assistance from you and from the Alumni of the University in formulating its recommendations to the Faculty.

As was stated in a recent number of the NEWS, the consideration of the Committee has been given to four aspects of the question submitted to it. First, what can be done on behalf of the Alumni or by the Faculty here at the University? Secondly, what can be done by local Alumni organizations in their home towns? Thirdly, what can they do in co-operation with alumni of other universities? Fourthly, what can be done through the local chapters or central organizations of fraternities?

Certain specific suggestions have been laid before the Committee or contributed by its members upon which we should be glad to receive expressions of opinion:

1) A Convocation Hour on the day of the Trustees' spring meeting, devoted to the recognition of scholarship. At such a meeting prizes could be awarded and an address could be given by some prominent alumnus or other well-known speaker.

2) The establishment of a number of honorary undergraduate scholarships without stipend to be awarded in each college of the University on the basis of scholastic rank. Such scholarships would be similar to the Fuertes Undergraduate Medal now awarded to that senior in the College of Civil Engineering who has maintained the highest grade of scholarship in the courses of his college.

3) The establishment by gifts from alumni of prizes and possibly funded scholarships to be awarded on the basis of high class standing, accompanied by success in other activities. For example, an average mark of ninety, combined with membership in a debate team or The Masque or an athletic team or with an elective undergraduate office might be rated higher than a mark of ninety-five with no outside activities. Team banners might be offered for fraternities or for societies which should make the best total averages.

4) Honor groups consisting of the best students in each class in each college. There might be three classes of honor students and the names should be

published in the University Bulletin. This procedure is followed at Yale.

5) Local alumni luncheons in honor of students who have achieved a high grade of scholarship. Such luncheons have occasionally been given in honor of prominent athletes. Cornell alumni might join with the local alumni of other universities in giving recognition to high class students from all the universities and colleges represented.

6) Addresses to the freshmen at the opening of each academic year on the purposes, organization and history of the University, the intellectual opportunities within their reach, and methods of study.

7) Lectures on methods of teaching for the benefit of members of the instructing staff. Such lectures have been given with marked success at the Iowa State College.

8) University recognition of election to Phi Beta Kappa and Tau Beta Pi.

9) An effort to induce the senior societies and the fraternities to give increased recognition to scholarship in selecting their members, and to co-operate in raising the standard of scholarship in the undergraduate body.

The Committee would welcome opinions on any or all of these subjects and would also be grateful for any additional suggestions that may occur to anybody.

Perhaps the general subject and the specific suggestions mentioned above might be discussed at gatherings of Cornellians in the near future, and we should be glad to have some report of the results of any such discussions.

HENRY A. SILL.

239 Goldwin Smith Hall,
Ithaca, February 24, 1917.

The Influence of Big Business

EDITOR, CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS:

I have been reading various articles on scholarship and the rating of students in the University as well as the increasing of professors' salaries so as to obtain the most noted men, and as I am interested in the welfare of the University I venture to send you my views on the subject, based upon the experiences of the last nine years, since graduation.

I believe that the opinion of an alumnus will be of value, as I am absolutely sure that the present attitude toward high scholarship in the University is a reflection of the conditions outside. I think that the general experience of graduates is that being smart doesn't pay any better than mediocrity, and sociability is just as good an asset outside the university as it is inside, so far

as self advertisement and popularity is concerned.

I am heartily in sympathy with an increase in professors' and instructors' salaries if for no other reason than that nobody else will value brains any more than the institution which develops them. Therefore I do not wish to be construed as opposing the ideas set forth in the article entitled "The underpaid professor" in the issue of the NEWS dated December 28th, 1916, or the President's report and extracts therefrom in the issue of November 16th, 1916.

I am, however, of the opinion that a large number of students passing through the University with the present standards at an average of 60 is better than a small number of students graduating with an average of 80 at a higher standard than at present. The present standard is higher than any business either will require or pay for.

We cannot neglect the influence of big business on all activities, and as most college grads take positions with small salaries in large corporations their attitude toward a college education will be reflected inside the University.

The college grad usually finds that bringing up new ideas and new methods in a department soon gets him in wrong and the best way to avoid friction is to be able to pat the boss on the back and call him by his first name and take things as he finds them. In this way he passes a pleasant, quiet existence, free from storms and friction of various kinds which the bright and ambitious youngster always finds coming his way.

If the young man who graduates 90 takes the same position, he goes to the boss with a motion study suggesting a way to save steen dollars on a certain operation. The boss wakes up with a jump and comes down on the gang so hard that our bright young man finds life hardly worth living and himself without support either above or below. After several of these experiences he seeks other fields for his ambitions or else gives up all idea of getting to be president and settles down to a humdrum mediocre existence, cursing his luck and asking himself what was the use of being a shark and a grind anyway.

Since the resistance to mental ability, like kinetic energy, is proportional to the square of its distance above the average, and since it is no better paid or respected than mediocrity, why be anything but mediocre if you can find life more worth living?

For the benefit of the genius I believe

a large number of mediocre graduates is better, as it will help to raise the standard outside to a point where genius will be appreciated in the near future.

NORMAN M. MACLEOD, M.E., 1907.
Germantown, Pa., Feb. 20, 1917.

Buffalo Scholarships Awarded

The Buffalo scholarships were awarded for the year 1917-18 at the annual meeting of the Cornell Alumni Association of Western New York on February 24, the \$200 scholarship to John G. Link, of Buffalo, a junior in the agricultural course, and the \$100 scholarship to Howard A. White, of Buffalo, a sophomore in the arts course.

The report of the committee, Messrs. Frank H. Callan '90, Clinton T. Horton '96, and Everett W. Jameson '04, said:

"The original association scholarship was founded February 21, 1896, and was endowed by raising a fund of approximately \$4,000 on February 21, 1902. Scholarships are always awarded as a loan to some resident of Erie or Niagara Counties who is registered for a four year degree, and who is wholly or partly self-supporting. The amount paid back on loans to date is \$2075.38. The amount of unpaid notes outstanding is \$1578.50. The endowment of the major scholarship consists of \$4,000, invested in the first mortgage bonds of the Lackawanna Steel Company. The endowment of the junior scholarship consists of \$2,000, invested, \$1,000 in the first mortgage bonds of the Ontario Power Company, \$500 in the bonds of the Village of Interlaken and \$500 in the bonds of the Village of Waverly. The balance in the bank to the credit of the fund amounts to \$131.53. The major scholarship amounts to \$200, and the junior amounts to about \$100 each year. To date we have made awards to twenty-five different individuals, and thirteen of these have paid back their loans in whole or in part."

COLLEGE WINTER SPORTS

Scribner's Magazine for March has an interesting illustrated article by Lawrence Perry entitled "American Universities and the White Outdoors." It describes in a lively way the various winter sports practiced by those of our northern colleges which enjoy settled winter weather. Dartmouth College, which is in the snow belt and has brought such sports to a high development, naturally gives Mr. Perry the most of his material. Cornell's outdoor winter life is described and there are two good pictures of Beebe Lake in the skating and tobogganing season.

Triangular Debate Given Up Columbia Unwilling at This Time to Argue about Compulsory Service

The plans of the University debating teams have been deranged by the international crisis. The intercollegiate triangular contest of Columbia, Pennsylvania and Cornell has been abandoned for this year. It was to have been held on March 16. The proposition chosen for the argument was to the effect that the United States should adopt compulsory military service. After the diplomatic break with Germany, the Columbia debating council expressed its opinion that the preparation of arguments on that proposition had become impracticable. The situation is thus described by the *Columbia Alumni News*:

"Columbia debating teams will take part in no more contests this year. This decision was reached by the Debating Council and telegrams were sent to Fordham, Georgetown, Colgate, Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Cornell, with which debates had been arranged. All of the colleges on the schedule agreed when it became certain that diplomatic relations with Germany would be severed that it would be extremely unfortunate to debate on the proposed topic of Compulsory Military Service. The difficulty with this subject, aside from any patriotic aspects, is that the possible developments in any one day might so change the international situation that a complete revision of material would be necessary within a very short time before the debate. Columbia then proposed the subject of Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes. Some of the other colleges were unwilling to substitute this topic and the best plan for this year seemed to be to abandon the remainder of the schedule."

Arrangements may yet be made at Cornell for a dual contest with the University of Pennsylvania on March 16, on the original proposition. A debate with Colgate will take place at Utica on March 2, and later in the month there will be a debate with the Ohio State University at Columbus.

THE FACULTY of the 1917 Summer Session will include eighteen teachers of music. Among them will be Hamlin E. Cogswell, director of public school music of Washington, D. C.; Arthur Edward Johnstone, musical editor of the American Book Company and composer, of New York, and Ernest Richard Kroeger, director of the Kroeger School of Music in St. Louis.

Discipline Must Govern Freedom in Education

*Address of Judge Cuthbert W. Pound '87
at the Cornell Banquet in Buffalo*

The idea of freedom, of the emancipation of the individual from the religious, political, social or educational control of authority, has been the mainspring of progress through the ages. Every abridgment of the liberty of the few justifies its existence only by the necessity of preserving the liberties of the many. To foster and develop individual self-assertion has been the true aim of American governments.

Cornell University was founded as a challenge to the conventional scholarship of the day, which rested on authority rather than on reason and held itself aloof with aristocratic scorn from the daily affairs of mankind. "Any person," said the Founder—not any gentleman, merely—was to receive instruction "in any subject," not in Greek, Latin and the Evidences of Christianity, merely.

But the old education developed men of firmness of purpose. The Master of Balliol could say to the young man who told him that he had lost his faith in God that he must find it again before three o'clock in the afternoon or leave the university. One of the earliest efforts of Andrew D. White to check the tendency of the new freedom toward instability and vacillation was the circulation among the students of Foster's virile essay on "Decision of Character." That free atmosphere was wonderfully stimulating, but the maximum of personal choice is not true liberty, for no true liberty can exist except under the law. Democracy's ideal should be efficiency no less than freedom. Education's ideal should be the development of the man no less than of the technical expert.

In Cornell a corrective of freedom in the choice of studies was compulsory military training. In my day that was hateful in itself and made hateful by custom. The uniform was the odious livery of obedience, the cadet officer was the despised jack-in-office, the drill an irksome task to be shirked with all the fertility of excuse of which the student mind was capable. It clashed with our ideas of student rights. But as we grow older we grow wiser. The book of experience teaches its lesson where the book of wisdom fails. We realize that there can be no true freedom without restraint, no force without co-operation, no strength without discipline. We

know that if democracy is to endure it must be strong as well as free, and that it cannot be strong if its citizens take the easiest way and sink into self-indulgence and indifference, with no incentive to action but the individual greed of gain, if its young men study to find the softest courses, the most indulgent professor and the lowest pass mark; if they rebel against any interference with their innocent pleasures and make cheerful sacrifice of their ease only to the exactions of athletics and junior week.

Across the seas we see efficiency perverted to the arts of destruction; the freedom of the individual sacrificed to the existence of the state. The nobler and manlier lesson is heard not in the battle cry of kings and aristocratic governments, but in the capacity of democracy for self-control and co-operation; in America prosperous in peace and prepared for war, free from aggression because ready to resent insult. I think that the lesson has sunk deep in the minds of the youth of Cornell and their instructors. Military drill is no longer the hideous and unwelcome task that it was in the old days; the slacker and snap-hunter are no longer admired and petted; the youth who destroys in dissipation his usefulness as a man and a citizen is not the jolly good fellow that he used to be.

I do not mean to be harsh with ingenuous youth. Many a brand have I snatched from the burning to serve a useful purpose. But I would say to every student: "You are free under the law; free to think, act and believe as your own choice dictates, but as the state is greater than the citizen, so the University is greater than the student, and its welfare and usefulness and good name will not be sacrificed to your selfish disregard of your obligations to it." And I would say to every teacher: "Political and religious bondage do not exist in this free air, but the slavery of self-indulgence is more degrading. Look to it that you do not coddle your young men into a belief that the University owes them a life of pleasantness, disturbed not too much by any serious demands upon body or soul or mind."

DELOS F. WILCOX, of New York, gave the first lecture in the citizenship course this week, speaking on "Government and the control of public utilities."

GENERAL GEORGE W. GOETHALS will speak in Bailey Hall next Monday, Marci 5.

The Western New York Banquet Willard Straight's Address—\$2,500 a Year from Buffalo for Alumni Fund

The Western New York Association held the biggest banquet of its history last Saturday night at Buffalo. Two hundred and thirty-eight men attended. The banquet moved like a breeze under the hand of Art Jones '06 and his committee. Bill White '93 had a choir which dispensed melody, "Bunny" Mott '03 and Phil Catalano '12 did the solo work on the Cornell songs; "Dutch" Schmidt kept the party in an uproar; and the moving pictures of the cadet corps, the track team and Spring Day brought the Campus right to Buffalo.

At each banqueter's place was a report of the Cornellian Council committee. It showed that to date the committee had turned over to the Council new subscriptions from Buffalo for more than \$2,500 a year. In calling attention to the report George Crofts said that the work of the committee would never be completed nor its books closed so long as there remained in Buffalo a Cornell man who was not doing something, according to his means, to aid the University that educated him.

Cuthbert W. Pound '87, Willard Straight '01, Daniel A. Reed '98, and Professor Dexter S. Kimball were the speakers. George D. Crofts '01, president of the Cornell Alumni Association of Western New York, was toastmaster. At the speakers' table were Harry L. Taylor '88, Walter P. Cooke '91, Otto J. Lautz '93, George M. Tuttle '93, Willis H. Carrier '01, and Jacob F. Schoellkopf, jr., '05.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ralph S. Kent '02; vice-presidents, George H. Norton '87, John C. Trefts '02, and Paul A. Schoellkopf '06; secretary and treasurer, James A. Magoffin '02; assistant secretary and treasurer, Everett H. Hunt '11; athletic director, D. F. Potter '16.

Willard Straight, the first speaker, received an ovation. His talk made a deep impression. He spoke of the crisis affecting all the nations of the earth—and particularly dwelt upon its influence upon the United States. His first-hand information as to conditions in Europe and Asia—obtained by residence in those continents—gave weight to his remarks. He described our state of unpreparedness to engage in warfare as now waged. He emphasized the point that war in this day is a struggle of nations; that it is won or lost not alone by the men in the trenches or behind

the big guns, but by financiers and factory-workers at home. He said that university graduates owed it to their country to do all in their power to advance the cause of national preparedness—not necessarily in the matter of armies and battleships, but in the co-ordination of the country's resources in such a way that no time need be lost in the toils of organization in the event of war. He said he had great faith in the future of his country because, of all the commercial organizations with which he had come into contact in different parts of the world—British, French and German—none could compare with several great American organizations.

Dan Reed aroused his audience to a fuller realization of their duties to Cornell. He emphasized the University's financial needs.

The toastmaster announced that George M. Tuttle '93, of Niagara Falls, a former president of the Western New York Association, had just announced that within the next fortnight a booming Cornelian Council campaign would be launched in Niagara County.

Professor Kimball's talk was a serious survey of Cornell's needs, other than material ones.

[Judge Pound's address is printed in another column.—EDITOR.]

Cleveland's Banquet

In Honor of Wason '76—Professor Crane the University's Representative

Two hundred Cornell men filled the big dining hall of the University Club at the eleventh annual banquet of the Cornell Club of Cleveland on February 24. The dinner was given in honor of Charles W. Wason '76.

The banquet committee, under Chairman Herb Putnam, had arranged numerous amusing novelties. Every man wore a regulation "frosh cap." The menu cards appeared blank until a lighted match was applied to the reverse side of the paper.

Rod Grant was toastmaster. A quartet composed of Wason '76, Beahan '78, Clark '92, and Randall '74 sang "The Bulldog on the Bank" and "My Suit of Corduroy." Louis Fuertes and Johnny Barker gave monologues. Louis Bement described old days on Aurora Street and presented Bac Little with a long overdue bill from Dr. Fred Howe for \$4.25 for grass seed.

Harrison B. McGraw, president of the Cleveland University of Michigan Club, expressed pleasure in the friendly relations between Michigan and Cornell.

Professor Crane, as the guest of honor from Ithaca, brought the program to a close. The Cornell Club of Akron was on hand thirty strong. On Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Wason gave a reception for Professor Crane at their home.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

EASTERN NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the Cornell Alumni Association of Eastern New York was held at the Fort Orange Club in Albany on February 19. There were sixty-six Cornell men present. After a short business meeting a smoker was held. Lantern slides picturing familiar and unfamiliar scenes on the Campus and about Ithaca were shown, and commented upon jocularly and otherwise by the gathering. Dr. H. W. van Loon read a paper, entitled "No Compromise," which was exceedingly interesting to the men. R. J. LeBoeuf '92 and F. S. Dunn '92 were elected president and vice-president respectively for the ensuing year. An amendment to the constitution was adopted making the office of secretary and treasurer an appointive one for an indefinite term, and C. R. Vanneman '03 was appointed to the office.

WOMEN'S CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Cornell Women's Club of Chicago will meet on the third Saturday of every month for luncheon at 1 o'clock at the College Club, Stevens Building. The next luncheon will take place on March 17.

WOMEN'S CLUB OF CLEVELAND

The Cornell Women's Club of Cleveland had Professor T. F. Crane at luncheon on February 24 at the College Club. The question of the need of more dormitories for women students was discussed after the luncheon. The club has been increased in membership by the coming to Cleveland of several young Cornell women, among whom are Miss Ruth Stone '14, Miss Florence Rosenthal '15, Miss Lewette Pollock '15, Miss McCarthy and the Misses Delahunt. Miss Rosenthal is secretary and treasurer and Mrs. Willard Beahan '78 is president of the club for the current year.

CONNECTICUT BANQUET

The Connecticut Cornell Association had a successful banquet recently in New Haven. An account of it has been received late on account of the illness of the secretary, William Van Kirk. The guests included President Schurman, John C. Westervelt '94, and Professor Charles F. Kent of Yale.

Basketball

The Cornell five lost another game to Pennsylvania on February 24 and remains in last place. Columbia was defeated by Princeton and is still in fifth place. This defeat of Columbia put Princeton in a tie with Yale for first place in the league—a tie which was destined to be broken by the result of the Yale-Columbia game on February 27. Pennsylvania and Dartmouth were to meet on February 27 to battle for third place.

Pennsylvania 23, Cornell 18

In the game at Philadelphia last Saturday night Cornell led in the scoring in both periods, but Pennsylvania came from behind toward the end. The Penn players had taken warning from their earlier defeat by Cornell—the only game Cornell has won this season—and they had a stronger defense. The summary:

Cornell	Pennsylvania
Stewart.....	left forward.....
Ortner.....	right forward....
Fuller.....	center
Palmer.....	left guard.....
Kendall.....	right guard....
	McNichol

Field goals—Fuller 2, Ortner 4, Stewart; McNichol 3, Jefford 3, Lavin 2, Emery. Foul goals—Ortner, 4 out of 7; McNichol, 5 out of 7. Substitutes—Lavin for Jefford, Jefford for Eble.

Wrestling

The Cornell wrestling team was defeated by Pennsylvania State College on February 23 by a score of 21 to 9. On the next day, at Princeton, the team defeated the Princeton wrestlers 23 to 4.

The Pennsylvania collegians scored one fall and four decisions, Cornell one fall and one decision. The Cornell winners were Captain Sager in the 158-pound class, who threw his antagonist with a bar and chancery hold in 5 minutes 14 seconds, and E. S. Post '17 in the 145-pound class, who won a decision over Captain Long of Penn State. In the 135-pound class, Mills of State College threw R. K. Reynolds '17 with a body hold in 5 minutes 31 seconds. In three events, the 125 and 175 pound and heavyweight classes, State College won decisions after the bout had gone to fifteen minutes. The Cornell wrestlers in these bouts were John Wigsten '18, C. P. Zepp '18, and G. P. Bard '17. L. E. Rofe '18 lost the decision in the 115-pound class.

Princeton won the decision in the 115-pound class and lost all the other bouts. Cornell men who scored falls were Reynolds, Sager, and Bard.



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ITHACA, NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1917

THE communication which Professor Sill's committee publishes in the NEWS this week contains suggestions of various kinds which the committee has received from various persons—suggestions of ways in which the University might give public recognition to meritorious work by students.

THE FIRST ONE on the committee's list proposes that prizes be awarded in public, at a meeting to be held perhaps late in the spring term. At present comparatively little publicity is given the names of prize winners. Their only official publication is in the Commencement program, where few undergraduates see them. They may be printed in the *Sun*, or they may not. Their importance to the *Sun* is not absolute, but is relative, depending on how much space is available for them after the undergraduate demand for other kinds of news has been supplied. Students who win the C in

athletics are publicly recognized at a meeting every year, the Junior Smoker. Their names are printed in the program of exercises of that event and also, as a rule, in the *Sun* about the same time. The opinion behind this suggestion is that the University should give recognition to intellectual achievement to the same extent and in somewhat the same way as the undergraduates now pay homage to athletic achievement. Most of the other suggestions reported by the committee propose ways in which student scholarship might be recognized.

IN THIS INQUIRY we are not using the word *scholarship* in its purest and highest sense, the sense of the enthusiastic devotion of ripe powers of mind to letters or science. We use it, for want of a more precise word, to mean the quality of the work done by our students in their classes. We recognize as a fact that it is human nature to try to do well that which the general opinion of our community regards as worth doing well. We also recognize as a fact that our undergraduate community has been allowed to develop a cult which renders greater respect to membership in an athletic team or in an editorial board than it renders to achievement in the very field which the University either must cultivate thoroughly or else fail to do its duty. We are confronted by an undergraduate state of mind which most of us have helped, in the last thirty years, to create. Happily there are increasing signs of the coming of a healthier state of mind.

THE PROBLEM of student scholarship is one thing in a technical or professional school and another thing in the College of Arts and Sciences. There are certain stimuli to honest work on the part of professional students which are not felt by the students of the College, or which can not be applied to them without perverting the true function of the College. Dr. van Loon's paper in this issue of the NEWS is a discussion of the function of the College. The College is essentially educative and not essentially vocational. The College must pursue truth and not seek immediate utility. The desire for truth is not communicated by precept. It is not to be imparted by means of prizes and honors. It is a spirit which is born in some men and not born in others. The function of the College is to attract this spirit, to welcome it, and to sustain an atmosphere in which it can live and expand. The College is wasting its efforts when it tries to force its instruction upon persons who are unable

or unwilling to strive for learning, and it is wasting their time. Devices for the recognition of scholarship may persuade such persons that scholarship is respectable but will not make scholars of them. The College needs the support of its friends, to the end that the standards of the business world, the standards of quantity of product and practical immediate utility of product, shall not be applied to it.

SOME OF THE DESIRE on the part of alumni for a better recognition of student scholarship in the University doubtless comes from their relations with young graduates of the technical or professional departments. Here there is a peculiar opportunity for alumni to make students feel that honest work is worth while—an opportunity for alumni to find means of recognizing and so stimulating and rewarding meritorious work.

DR. DAY TO LIVE HERE

Dr. Mary Gage Day, a sister of Professor S. H. Gage '77, is leaving Kingston, N. Y., to make her home with her brother in Ithaca and gratify a lifelong desire to devote her time to researches in biology. During the last twenty years she has practiced medicine in Kingston. The other day a large number of Kingston people held a meeting to tell her what a useful citizen she had been and how much they regretted her approaching departure.

COLUMBIA CALLS PROF. WORKS

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by Columbia University of the appointment to an associate professorship of education in the Teachers College of George Alan Works, professor of rural education in the College of Agriculture, Cornell University. Professor Works is a graduate of both the academic and the agricultural departments of the University of Wisconsin. He has had experience as high school principal and superintendent of schools. He resigned an assistant professorship of agricultural education in the University of Minnesota in 1914 to come to Cornell. No announcement of his intention to resign from the Cornell faculty has been made here.

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CORNELL ALUMNI CONVENTION

CHICAGO, MAY 11-12, 1917

ALUMNI NOTES

'92, A.B.—Francis E. Brewer, who is in charge of the Port Richmond Annex of the Curtis High School at Port Richmond, New York City, was recently elected chairman of the High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City.

'97, M.E.—Fred H. Hayn is first assistant examiner in the U. S. Patent Office. His address is Room 278.

'98, Ph.B.; '99, LL.B.—Ernest G. Lorenzen, professor of law in the University of Minnesota since 1914, has been appointed professor of law in the Yale Law School. After his graduation from the Cornell Law School Mr. Lorenzen studied in Paris, Heidelberg and Göttingen, and at the University of Göttingen in 1901 he received the degree J. U. D. with the highest distinction. He practiced at New York for two years and was afterward dean of the law school of George Washington University. He was professor of law at the University of Wisconsin from 1911 till 1914, when he accepted a call to Minnesota. In his junior undergraduate year at Cornell he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and in his senior year he won a place on the Woodford stage. He is the author of "Cases on the Conflict of Laws" (1909) and of numerous articles in American and European law reviews.

'99, B.S.—W. R. Knapp, of the Semet-Solvay Company, has changed his address from Waukegan, Ill., to 1419 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

'02, M.E.—Joseph B. Weaver on February 1st resigned the office of general superintendent of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company to accept the office of vice-president and general manager of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation at Wilmington, Del.

'05, C.E.—N. N. Tiffany, of East Hampton, N. Y., has completed five

miles of cinder road, a part of The Montauk Road, across Napeague Beach. Tiffany is supervisor of the town of East Hampton.

'06, M.E.—Edward T. Foote was married to Miss Laura C. Stedman, daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Stedman, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, Mass., on January 27. Mr. and Mrs. Foote will make their home at Newton Centre, Mass.

'06, M.E.—The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn., announces, under date of February 15, the resignation of the company's purchasing agent and the appointment of J. E. Forgy as acting purchasing agent.

'07, M.E.—A son, John Eugene Sly, was born on February 14 to Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Sly of 543 West 162d Street, New York. Mrs. Sly was Miss Alberta B. Coy of Ithaca.

'07, A.B.—The address of Henry L. Johnson is U. S. Forest Service, Elkins, W. Va.

'08, B.S.A.—Chester J. Hunn is sailing about March 1st for the island of Haiti. He is a member of a party which is to make an agricultural survey in the island for a commercial concern, and he expects to be employed in this work for six weeks or two months. On his return he will resume graduate work in the University.

'09, M.E.—C. Leslie Barnum has moved from New Brighton, Staten Island, to Vermont Terrace, Crestwood, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

'09, M.E.—A son, Stuart Gatch Hill, was born on December 4, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood Hill, of 5542 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. "Bunker" is a sales engineer with the General Electric Company at St. Louis.

'10, C.E.—A son, John William Crofts 2d, was born on February 15 to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar R. Crofts, of Rochester, N. Y.

'11, M.E.—C. W. Verity is with the American Rolling Mill Company at Middletown, Ohio. A son, Calvin William Verity, jr., was born on January 26, 1917.

'12—L. J. Rosenwald is with Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

'12, A.B.—W. T. Ward's address is 45 North Irvine Avenue, Sharon, Pa.

'12—C. W. Floyd Coffin's address is 225 North Central Avenue, Chicago. He is western sales manager of the Franklin Railway Supply Company and western representative of the Lima Lo-

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comotive Works, at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

'13, A.B.—Robert F. Corley has joined the sales force of The E. Ingraham Company, clocks and watches, Bristol, Conn., and may be addressed in care of the company or at 46 Goodwin Street, Bristol. Dudley S. Ingraham, LL.B., '13, is the purchasing agent of the company.

'13, C.E.—Russell D. Welsh has changed his address from Wolf Creek, Tenn., to 826 North Fifth Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

'13, M.E.—The address of L. du B. Rees is Gray Apartments No. 302, Wilkesburg, Pa.

'13, M.E.—Howard Tilson is Cook County special agent for Conkling, Price & Webb, insurance agents, with office at 1423 Insurance Exchange, Chicago.

'13, B.S.—George L. Fischer is at present engaged in making transcontinental trips on freight trains. He is testing the efficiency of refrigerator cars for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'13, A.B.; '14, A.M.—The *Century* magazine for March contains a poem by Morris Gilbert Bishop, of Boston.

'13, M.E.—Verne R. Read is with the Read Benzol Company, Akron, Ohio.

'13, LL.B.—Hugo Zeller has been admitted to partnership in the law firm of Thomas & Houghton, 111 Broadway, New York. The other members of the firm are Hector W. Thomas, Augustus S. Houghton, John H. Taylor, and Woolsey A. Shepard.

'13, A.B.—Adolph F. Zang is vice-president, treasurer, and a director of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, operating mines in the Cripple Creek district. He is secretary and a director of the Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company, which operates in the same district. His address is 314 German American Trust Building, Denver.

'13, A.B.—Robert L. Shultz is in the bond department of the German American Trust Company, Denver, Col. His address is 1000 Corona Street.

'14, A.B.; '15, B.Chem.—T. H. Griswold is now a chemist at the U. S. Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J. His address is 53 Elizabeth Street, Dover, N. J.

'14, B.Chem.—Charles E. Vaughn is a chemist in the Emerson Laboratory at Springfield, Mass. He was married to Katherine E. Leonard of New York City on October 4, 1916.

'14, M.E.—Louis Salmow has left the National Carbon Company and is a sales engineer with the New York office of the Rumsey Pump & Machine Company, 75 Warren Street, New York.

'14, A.B.—H. K. KirkPatrick is professor of English in Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, India.

'14, A.B.—Hamilton McCurdy Lufkin was married to Miss Leila Browning Markham, daughter of Mr. James Edwin Markham, at St. Paul, Minn., on February 17. Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin will be at home after April 1st at 572 Pleasant Avenue, St. Paul.

'15, M.E.—The address of H. F. Hodgkins is 53 Kanatenah Apartments, Utica, N. Y. He is an engineer with the Savage Arms Company, manufacturers of Lewis machine guns.

'15, C.E.—C. C. Cooman has left the employment of the Portland Cement Association to become assistant engineer with the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, 501 Arlington Building, Rochester, N. Y. He spent the last year working in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska in the interest of concrete roads and pavements.

'15, C.E.—John R. Grime was married to Miss Warrena Clements, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Clements, of Damascus, Virginia, on December 21, 1916. His address is Carney's Point, N. J., in care of Mrs. Sullivan.

'16, M.E.—Robert G. Meyler is an instructor in industrial engineering in Sibley College. He lives at 210 Dryden Road, Ithaca.

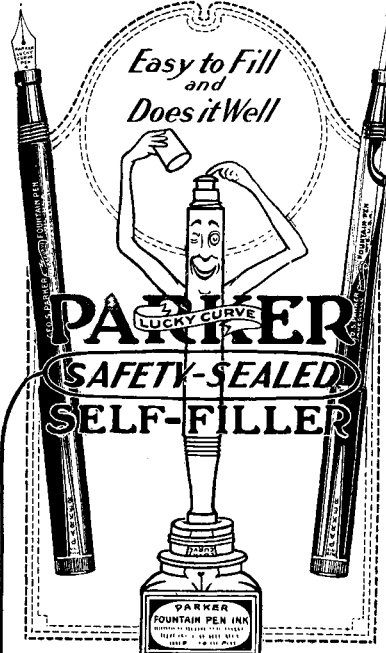
'16, A.B.—Miss Signe K. Toksvig is general secretary in the office of Herbert Croly, editor of *The New Republic*, New York.

'16, B.S.—Since his graduation Seymour W. Davenport, jr., has been manager of the Jericho Mountain Orchards, at Pineville, Pa., twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. His permanent address is



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169 Lynnwood Avenue, Elmira Heights, N. Y.

'16, B.S.—Albert Hartzell has been appointed teaching fellow in entomology in Iowa State College. His address is 803 Hodge Street, Ames, Iowa.

'16, B.S.—Earl Hodder is employed at Sebring, Florida, by the Sebring Real Estate Company, which manages a large part of 2,900 acres of citrus fruits which are planted in the vicinity of Sebring. The citrus trees consist mostly of oranges and grapefruit and the company is planting nearly 500 acres of those fruits this season. Most of the acreage managed by the company belongs to northern investors.

'16, A.B.—Charles Levine is employed by R. H. Macy & Co., of New York, in the company's bureau of investigation.

'17—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hollowell of Atlanta, Ga., announce the approaching marriage on March 22 of their daughter Bessie to John E. Colley '17. Colley's address is 701 Healy Building, Atlanta.

NEW ADDRESSES

'98—S. C. Lines, 518 Yosemite Building, Stockton, Cal.

'00—F. M. Crouch, 481 Irvington Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

'01—M. de K. Smith, 137 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

'07—J. H. Baker, 248 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'09—S. A. Kalberg, 77 Firglade Avenue, Springfield, Mass.—Chester C. Neal, Greencastle, Pa.

'10—Harry V. W. Berry, 2708 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Ralph M. Crumrine, Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass.

'12—James L. Kraker, Box 126, Webster, N. Y.

'13—Fred C. Cory, 2271 Jerome St., Toledo, Ohio.—Dudley W. Wallace, 35 Parkway, Montclair, N. J.—M. R. Williams, 221 Farrand Park, Highland Park, Mich.

'14—Frank F. Abbott, 3206 South Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.—Ralph Entenberg, 822 Trinity Avenue, New York.

'15—W. H. Mayer, jr., 1033 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Howard G. Nichols, 82 Pierpont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—P. M. Russell, 23 West 106th St., New York.—John C. Smaltz, 53 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.—Ralph C. Smith, 2713 East Fifty-fifth St., Cleveland, Ohio.—J. P. Watson, 31 Warren St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

'16—L. G. Lorenzen, 1538 Kenilworth Avenue, Chicago.

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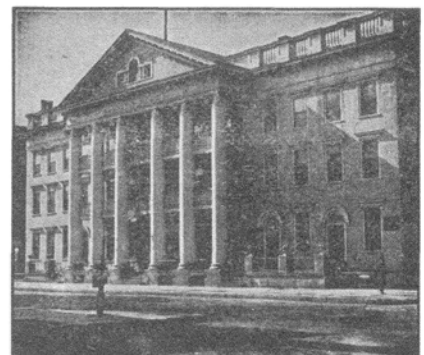
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