

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

Vol. X. No. 38

Ithaca, N. Y., July 1, 1908

Price 10 Cents

UNIVERSITY PROGRESS AND PURPOSE.

President Schurman's Address at the Fortieth Commencement of Cornell University, June 18, 1908.

IT IS FORTY YEARS since Cornell University was opened. The ideas incorporated in its organization were in part old and in part new. The old were borrowed from the oldest American colleges and from the venerable universities of Europe. The new were drawn from the creative impulses of the progressive spirit of the age and the responsive minds of individual teachers and educators, among whom the most influential was the first President, Andrew Dickson White. Dr. White is with us to-day after rounding out a successful diplomatic as well as a successful educational career, and to-day as always he is the magnetic object of our unfeigned gratitude, our proud admiration, and our deep and abiding affection. The best proof that he builded wisely the new university is the fact that the novelties for which it was in the early days criticised and even ridiculed have since been silently adopted by the most venerable and conservative institutions of the land and are now the common possession of the best American universities alike in New England, the Middle West, and the far-away states on the Pacific.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

But while I desire to see the work which the University is doing along agricultural and technical lines extended, under University leadership, to all parts of the State by means of a well organized system of schools, and while I should also like to see the work which our Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering are doing here on this campus greatly strengthened and improved, I am far from regarding this as the be-all and end-all of the higher education. For, in the first place, there are other callings which require certainly as much if not more scientific training and scholarly preparation. And, in the second

place, education is more than a preparation for professions and vocations, however fully the importance of this professional and technical education be recognized. Minds may be trained without reference to future callings. And, indeed, this is the highest species of education which a college or university can undertake. The sole motive is a disinterested love of truth and knowledge, a devotion to culture for the love of it. The process and result are therefore properly designated as a liberal education. It is not at war with practical and professional education. It is merely other than that. I know this conception of liberal education is now under eclipse. That is due in part to the practical and utilitarian spirit of our age and in part to the foolish identification of liberal culture with certain specific subjects like Greek or philosophy. But we shall come in time to see that liberal culture is nourished by all the best intellectual and æsthetic creations of our race and that while these remain it cannot pass away. I, therefore, regard it as the high duty of a university which is active in the field of scientific, technical and agricultural education to proclaim the supreme importance of liberal education. When Cornell University opened its doors in 1868 it had to plead for the right of pure and applied science. That battle is won. Now in 1908, as educators who would do our whole duty, we must reassert the transcendent value of liberal culture for American civilization and the duty of maintaining and fostering it in all our colleges and universities. And by liberal culture we mean, not bondage to any discipline, whether ancient or modern, but a disinterested devotion to those liberal arts and sciences which have potency to nourish and enlarge and mould and elevate the spirit that makes us men.

Knowledge and culture of this sort has no ulterior end; it is self-satisfied and self-contained; like virtue or religion, it is its own reward. To reason with Newton or Darwin, to reflect with Kant or Hegel, to assimilate and appreciate the poetry of Shakespeare or Dante or Homer, to fill the eye and mind with the pictures of Raphael or the statues of Phidias—these and such activities are on the intellectual and æsthetic side the supreme end of human existence. It is curious that after forty years it should be necessary for Cornell University, after successfully vindicating the claims of practical and technical education, to assert the abiding rights and the ineffable value of a liberal culture.

SCIENCE AND FAITH.

But this is not the only change which the lapse of forty years has made in the intellectual environments and sentiments of the American people. In 1868 and long after this University was denounced as godless because it was undenominational. To-day a denominational university is an anachronism, if not indeed a contradiction in terms. Nor is it merely that denominationalism is relaxing its hold on the colleges and universities of the land. There has been a far deeper and more momentous change. It is not merely that the dogmas which separated denominations from one another are silently disappearing. That of itself indeed marks an epoch in ecclesiastical history. But it is only a symptom of the underlying theological revolution which we have witnessed in forty years. That revolution is one of the most pregnant, stupendous and far-reaching in the history of human civilization. In these forty years we have seen the structures of dogmatic theology built up by our forefathers so badly undermined that only the most thorough reconstruction can rescue them from collapse. This work of destruction was done by natural science and historical criticism. Darwin's "Origin of Species" was published in 1859, and the whole mod-

ern movement of evolutionary science and historical research falls within the lifetime of this University. From the beginning Cornell has stood for freedom of inquiry. Our attitude has been one of hospitality towards truth, however much the new truth jarred with old beliefs. We have said we would follow wherever the evidence led us. And we were willing to have everything submitted to scientific investigation. Everybody here was awake with expectation and occasionally an individual professor may have been rash or radical or revolutionary. But for a university even radicalism is far better than unreasoning adherence to dogma or resolute unwillingness to open the eyes to new truth. All considered, the attitude of our University to this great movement of modern thought is one on which we may well congratulate ourselves.

We shall, however, make a great mistake if we consider our duty now done. Vast changes are taking place in the religious life of our time as a result of the critical and destructive movement to which I have referred. And among these changes I discern two dangers, both of which should be strenuously combatted. One is an increase of superstition among minds which cannot stand the light of free inquiry and criticism. The other is an advance towards infidelity by minds which have only felt the negative results of physical science and historical research. But we have not thus learned modern science and scholarship. We know that no evidence has been discovered to prove we live in an atheistic universe. If religion began with savage cults it does not end with scientific criticisms. It has a deeper source in the soul of man. Explore yourself and you find you are dependent on the Infinite Spirit. That dependence is the basal fact of religion. Neither scepticism nor indifference can alter the fact, which superstition at any rate recognizes. But we need no access of superstition. The demand of the age is for reconstruction of a reasonable religious faith. Whoso can build it anew on a basis which neither physical science nor historical criticism can assail—him I shall regard as the great benefactor and helper of our time.

I have spoken of the changes

which forty years have wrought in education, in science, and in religious thought. These have been gradual, though the accumulated effect is now obvious enough. When we turn to the political sphere we find a more recent but also more rapid development of tendencies, which, if not resisted, will surely menace the integrity of our republican institutions. Forty years ago the American people had just finished a great Civil War waged on behalf of liberty and the rights of man. The Republic stood proudly before all the world as the champion of freedom and political equality, the model of constitutional democracy, the friend of struggling nationalities, the home of the oppressed out of all lands, and the advocate and exemplar of international peace, good-will and brotherhood, which constitute both the noblest and the cheapest defense of nations. In forty years our Republic has grown strong and rich and powerful, as no other nation on earth has done. And, if I am not mistaken, there has developed amongst us a disposition to exalt and glorify the mere physical power of our nation in disparagement of the political sentiments, ideas and principles by which the Republic was created, through which it has been nourished and vitalized, and by means of which alone it has contributed something of grandeur and nobility to the history of mankind. Along with this un-republican worship of gross material power there goes a disregard of the constitution and the laws when they stand in the way of forceful men doing things by forcible ways. And as inevitable climax then follows the disposition to concentrate in single hands the powers which the constitution, the laws, and well-established practice have assigned to different and independent departments of government.

Are we then travelling the road from democracy to despotism? Is our constitutional government giving way to autocracy?

THE LESSON OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

These are startling questions. Some of you may say alarming and unjustifiable. But I ask if you have considered the history of democracies. No form of government is more difficult to maintain, because none demands so much patriotism and civic

virtue in the people. In the long and checkered history of mankind only two nations, with petty exceptions, had attempted republican government before the organization of the United States of America. And even in these countries popular self-government co-existed with slavery on a large scale. But, subject to that qualification, the petty republics of Greece and the extensive republic of Rome had pretty much the same problem as we have; and their experience is valuable for our instruction and warning. The experience of Greece is recorded and expounded by the greatest intellect of the ancient world, if not of all time—by Aristotle, the teacher of Alexander the Great. And an equal good fortune has preserved for us the history and philosophy of the transmutation of the Roman democracy into despotism.

Polybius died in the year 122 B. C. when that process of transformation had already commenced. He had every opportunity of observing and understanding contemporary events in the Roman world and he was familiar with the history of the vanished Greek democracies. On the basis of this experience his reflection led him to formulate a law of cyclic revolutions in government. Democracy in Rome he saw giving way to despotism; but despotism had in the past been displaced by aristocracy, as aristocracy in turn had yielded to democracy, which again had always been superseded by despotism. Governments, he held, owe their foundation, growth and decay to natural causes; and these natural causes produce a constant transformation from despotism, through aristocracy, to democracy, and then back from democracy to despotism to renew the cycle in never-ending procession.

What, then, are the natural causes to which Polybius attributes the degeneration of democracy into despotism? The answer to this question brings Polybius home to the anxious hearts and bosoms of patriotic Americans. Democracy, he says, is undermined, first, by a weakening in children's children of that sense of the value of equality and freedom which was intense in the fathers who won equality and freedom from their oppressors; and, secondly, by the rivalry for power and office in which

demagogues deceive and corrupt the masses, accustom them to receive bribes, and awaken in them "hopes of a livelihood from the property of their neighbors." Thus, says Polybius, "the virtue of democracy is destroyed, and it is transformed into a government of violence and the strong hand."

I do not believe in a natural law in politics which over-rides the wills of men. I do not think that the destruction of the Roman Republic was inevitable. "Ten Catos might have saved it," says a modern history. But it could not have been preserved without a fresh dedication of the Roman people to the republican ideals of liberty and equality, of reverence for the laws and constitution, and of disinterested patriotism and civic virtue. And not less essential is an enlightened public opinion in regard to all questions of public policy and a courage and readiness in individual citizens to expose and oppose the quackeries and machinations of demagogues and vote-catchers.

THE LESSON OF THE GREEK REPUBLICS.

Turn for further instruction to the republics of the Hellenic world. Their melancholy destiny and the causes of it are set down by Aristotle in the immortal fifth book of his "Politics." The essential thing in all well-attempted government is, he says, "a spirit of obedience to law." And just as Darwin finds trifles significant in the natural world so Aristotle finds trifles of immense consequence in the political world. In all states trifles are the prolific source of revolutions. A beginning is made, he says, "by giving up some part of the constitution, and so with greater ease the governments change something else which is a little more important, until they have undermined the whole fabric of the state." This is especially true where the influence of certain individuals has grown to be predominant. "When one or more persons have a power which is too much for the state and the power of the government, this is a condition of affairs out of which there arises a monarchy, or a family oligarchy."

In the Hellenic republics over 2,000 years ago, as to-day in America, the contrast between riches and poverty was a firebrand in the hand of a reckless demagogue. Aristotle

knew what conflagrations it had kindled in ancient societies. "Revolutions in democracies," he says, "are generally caused by the intemperance of demagogues, who either in their private capacity lay information against rich men or coming forward in public they stir up the people against them." Thus the demagogue uses the people to make himself a Cæsarian tyrant. The rights of property disappear, the laws are defied, the constitution is disregarded, and in the end life itself becomes precarious and insecure. Such a demagogical ruler is the bane and ruin of any state. In contrast to him Aristotle describes the qualifications of those who should fill the highest offices. These qualifications are three-fold; virtue and justice, administrative capacity, and loyalty to the established constitution.

THE SOUL OF THE REPUBLIC.

In general the picture drawn by Aristotle is similar to that of Polybius. Both see that the life-blood of republics lies in the moral and political sentiments of their citizens. An ardent devotion to civil and political equality and liberty; reverence for the constitution and laws; the unremitting practice of justice, along with an absolutely impartial treatment of all classes of citizens, whether rich or poor; a willingness to render public service without the rewards of money or office or honor; and a courage to fight and expose the demagogues and deceivers who sow class hatred and foster impatience and contempt of the salutary restraints of the constitution—if these sentiments and principles are weak or wanting in us, our Republic has already entered on the baleful transformation described by Polybius and Aristotle. If we would keep our Republic on immovable foundations we must nurture in ourselves these republican sentiments and ideals and render our share of public service. I believe the heart and mind of our people to be entirely sound. But the political principles and sentiments which they passively entertain need to be vitalized and aroused to active expression. We all need a fresh baptism of political idealism, a new consecration to the old-fashioned republican faith of the fathers. Leadership in that reform I regard as the greatest political desideratum

of our time. And to me it looks as if that leadership has already been begun by one whom we honor as a Cornell man and who has just vindicated in our Empire State at once the inviolability of the constitution and the supremacy of the moral law.

Meeting of Class Secretaries.

The regular summer meeting of the Cornell Association of Class Secretaries was held in Barnes hall on June 17. The attendance was large, all the classes being represented except '69, '70, '72, '75, '76, '79, '84 and '04. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Rowlee, '88; vice-president, George H. Young, '00; secretary, W. J. Norton, '02; treasurer, C. D. Bostwick, '92. On motion, it was resolved that secretaries for the classes of '70, '76 and '82 be appointed by the executive committee. A motion made on behalf of Dr. H. P. de Forest, '84, that the secretaries use uniform stationery in their official correspondence was referred to the executive committee. After completing some of the details of the reunion arrangements the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of Football Alumni.

A meeting of alumni interested in football was held at the Town and Gown Club on June 17. Among those present were W. W. Rowlee, '88, football adviser from the Faculty in the Athletic Council; A. E. Whiting, '98; G. H. Young, '00; Frank S. Porter, '00; Philip Will, '00; E. R. Alexander, '01; F. Willis, '01; W. J. Norton, '02; Henry Schoellkopf, '02; Edward Burns, jr., '03; John Newhall, '06; M. S. Halliday, '06; J. A. Pollak, '07; Edwin Earle, jr., '08, and G. T. Cook, '08. There was a general discussion of plans for next season, including a plan for resuming the sending out from Ithaca of weekly letters to members of the Alumni Football Association.

At last the work of removing from the Library tower the bells composing the University chimes has begun. The bells are to be recast and the founders promise to have the work done before the University reopens in September. One large bell for striking the hours will remain in the tower.

SYRACUSE THE WINNER.

Columbia Varsity Eight Second and Cornell Third—Cornell Wins Freshman Race, but Loses the Four Through an Accident.

RESULTS OF THE RACES.

Varsity Eights—Syracuse first, 19:34 1-5; Columbia second, 19:35 1-5; Cornell third, 19:39; Pennsylvania fourth, 19:52 3-5; Wisconsin fifth, 20:43 4-5.

Varsity Fours—Syracuse first, 10:52 4-5; Columbia second, 11:06 3-5; Pennsylvania third, 10:57 4-5 (disqualified). Cornell's time not taken.

Freshman Eights—Cornell first, 9:29 3-5; Syracuse second, 9:38 3-5; Columbia third, 9:43; Wisconsin fourth, 9:55 1-5; Pennsylvania fifth, 10:42.

THE CORNELL CREWS.

Varsity Eight—Bow, M. F. T. Smith, jr., '10, Portland, Ore.; 2, Waterman Stone, '10, Ithaca; 3, E. H. Clark, '09, Cortland; 4, W. A. Backus, '10, Glencarlyn, Va.; 5, E. A. Stevens, '09, Cortland; 6, P. Z. Horton, '09, Peoria, Ill.; 7, Samuel Williams, '10, Salt Lake City; stroke, C. P. Cox, '08, Washington, D. C.; coxswain, J. A. Clark, '10, Sidney, N. Y.

Varsity Four—Bow, F. B. Kelley, '10, Newark, N. Y.; 2, E. I. Bayer, Sp., Toledo, O.; 3, C. C. Brinton, '08, Butte, Mont.; stroke, G. H. Crawford, jr., '10, Nyack, N. Y.

Freshman Eight—Bow, C. N. Seagrave, Wellesley, Mass.; 2, L. D. Simson, Tonawanda, N. Y.; 3, H. D. Hadley, Mumford, N. Y.; 4, W. M. Aitchison, Morristown, N. J.; 5, S. H. Sutton, Naples, N. Y.; 6, P. L. Day, Brisbane, Australia; 7, Sewell Names, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; stroke, A. C. Wiechers, New York city; coxswain, H. J. Kimball, Watertown, N. Y.

STORY OF THE REGATTA.

The principal event of the Inter-collegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie on Saturday, the race of 'varsity eights, was won by Syracuse. But the day was not without honor for Cornell. The 'varsity, of which not much had been expected, surprised its friends by finishing third in the big race, less than five seconds be-

hind the winner. Cornell won the freshman race and would doubtless have finished first in the four-oared but for a collision with a buoy. The weather was ideal and the number of spectators was estimated at fifty thousand. Cornell's supporters filled twelve cars on the observation train.

THE 'VARSITY EIGHTS.

Coach Courtney had said right along that the 'varsity eight did not have a chance, but there was nothing humiliating in the performance of that crew when it came to the test. Third place was the best it could get, but it was a mighty good third. Wisconsin had the course next the western shore; then in order were Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Syracuse. The start was even. Pennsylvania hit up the stroke at once and led the bunch at the first half-mile post; close behind was Wisconsin, with Cornell next, rowing smoothly, and Columbia and Syracuse fighting for fourth place. At the mile the relative positions of the crews were about the same, but they were closely bunched. In the next mile there was a change. Syracuse, stroked by "Jim" Ten Eyck, son of the trainer, spurted, and the patched bow of her shell showed in front at the two-mile mark. A couple of days before, the crew had collided with a rowboat while in practice; the shell was badly injured, but it was taken to the Cornell quarters, where John Hoyle repaired it. Pennsylvania was unable to respond to Syracuse's challenge and fell back into third place, Wisconsin taking second. The three leading crews seemed to be only inches apart, and Columbia and Cornell were hanging on grimly. Cornell was in last place, but scarcely more than a boat length behind the leader and rowing smoothly. So close was the race at this point that it was hard to determine the positions of the shells.

Through the third mile of the course, down to the bridge, Syracuse held her lead. Columbia had passed Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and Cornell was still in the rear. Passing under the bridge, Wisconsin met with a mishap which put her out of the race. Jakisch, No. 6, struck himself in the stomach with the handle of his oar. He collapsed, and the crew almost stopped rowing. Jakisch was revived after a few moments,

only to collapse again. Again he braced up, but his strength was gone, and the Badgers, although they kept on rowing, were hopelessly out of the race. Pennsylvania had rowed herself out in the first two miles, and was in fourth place as the crews came out from under the bridge. Cornell was third. Down toward the finish they went, Syracuse holding the lead, her boat lapped always by Columbia, and Cornell gaining. They held this position to the finish, Syracuse winning by about fifteen feet over Columbia and Cornell less than a length behind, a plucky third.

As fine an exhibition of spirit as has ever been seen on the river was shown when the Wisconsin crew, although thrown into confusion by the collapse of Jakisch, pulled itself together and rowed out the race. A revenue cutter had started out to pick up the crew, but the Wisconsin men disdained its help. They finished little more than a minute behind the winner. Columbia had the same smoothness and just as much fighting spirit as last year, when they came within three feet of victory. Like Cornell, they had the form this year, but lacked the strength.

THE 'VARSITY FOURS.

The Cornell four was put out of the race by a series of accidents. At the start the boy holding the Pennsylvania boat to the stake pulled out the rudder pin and the steering gear was left hanging. This made it virtually impossible for the crew to steer a straight course. They got out of their lane, which was the outermost one, in the middle of the river, and crowded Columbia, which in turn crowded Cornell. The result was that Cornell was forced away off her course. Syracuse jumped into the lead at the start, but did not hold it long. Cornell forged ahead and ran right away from the others. Passing under the bridge, the half-way point, Cornell led by two open lengths, but a quarter of a mile further on the boat met with disaster. Kelley, the bow oar and steersman, looked around and saw that he was headed too near the shore, the uneven steering of the Pennsylvania shell having misled him. He turned the boat back toward its proper course and started to spurt for the finish. A moment afterward the bow of the

shell crashed into a buoy used as a course mark. These marks had never before been used on the river and they were placed there only on Friday afternoon. They consisted of floats about six feet square on which poles carrying red balls were set up. Kelley had not gone over the course since the new marks were set. Under the float the nose of the Cornell shell was forced for several feet. The men backed water but could not dislodge the boat, and before a launch could come up and pull the shell loose Syracuse had crossed the finish line. Just after Cornell's mishap the Pennsylvania and Columbia crews, which were fighting it out on even terms two lengths behind Syracuse, got their oars interlocked and came to a stop. When the tangle was straightened out Pennsylvania pulled ahead and finished in second place, but they were disqualified and the place was given to Columbia.

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

The Cornell freshmen ran away from the other crews and were never headed, winning by two lengths. Syracuse took second place after a hard fight with Columbia, and Wisconsin was fourth and Pennsylvania a bad last. This freshman eight was really the best crew Cornell had on the river this year. A few days before the regatta it had beaten the 'varsity eight in a four-mile race. Mr. Courtney calls it one of the best crews he ever saw. Its watermanship on Saturday was almost perfect. Wiechers, the stroke, is lanky and red-haired and is said to have eyes in the back of his head. He can tell just what every man in the boat is doing without looking around. The crew's time in the race was 9:29 3-5, about twelve seconds slower than the record, but they were not pushed to their utmost and every man finished strong, showing plenty of reserve power.

The following Cornell men are members of the American team which sailed from New York last Saturday to take part in the Olympic games in London this month: H. F. Porter, '05, high jump; J. P. Halstead, '08, 1,500-meter run; E. T. Cook, jr., '10, broad jump and pole vault, and L. J. Talbott, '11, wrestling and hammer throw.

A NEW TRUSTEE.

Sketch of the Life of Mr. Emerson McMillin, of New York.

Mr. Emerson McMillin, who was elected a Trustee of the University on June 18, is the head of the banking house of Emerson McMillin & Company in New York city. He was



EMERSON M'MILLIN.

born in Ewington, O., on April 16, 1844. His education was obtained in district schools. He served in the Civil War with the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry and the Second West Virginia Cavalry. After the war he engaged in merchandizing and then entered the employment of a contracting firm, building gas works at Iron-ton, O., of which he became manager after their completion. In 1875 he became interested in iron manufacturing and coal mining. He lived for thirteen years at Columbus, O., and was one of the first presidents of the Columbus Board of Trade. He removed to New York and opened the banking house of Emerson McMillin & Company, making a specialty of gas, electric and street railway stocks. He is president and director of the Binghamton (N. Y.) gas works, the Consolidated Gas Company in New Jersey, the Detroit City Gas Company, the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company, the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, the

Southern Light & Traction Company, the Western Gas Light Company (Milwaukee), the American Light & Traction Company and the San Antonio Traction Company, and a director in the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, the Denver Gas & Electric Company, the National Surety Company, the San Antonio Gas & Electric Company, the St. Paul Gas Light Company and the Trust Company of America. He is a member of the Lotos, Lawyers, Engineers, Union League, Army and Navy and several other clubs. His office in New York is at 40 Wall street and he lives at 320 Riverside avenue.

Regulation of "Rushing."

Twenty-nine chapters of fraternities at Cornell have signed the agreement, described in a recent number of this paper, for regulating the "rushing" of freshmen at the re-opening of the University next fall. Approval of the new code of rules is therefore virtually unanimous. There is a general committee composed of delegates, two from each chapter, to take active charge of the rushing and to see that all rules and regulations are observed and enforced. At the last meeting of the committee, held on June 2, Lewis Henry, '09, of Elmira, N. Y., was elected chairman and W. W. Goetz, '09, of Milwaukee, Wis., secretary. It was decided to hold the initial fall meeting four days before the first entrance examination. From then on the committee will have charge of the rushing.

From September 1 until 6 p. m. on the day of the last entrance examination there is to be no "rushing" of freshmen by fraternities. During this period engagements may be made for the entertainment of freshmen at a later time, but only delegates may make such engagements. No members of fraternities except these delegates are to return to Ithaca prior to the day before the last entrance examination unless it be absolutely necessary, and in such case the committee may require an explanation from the delegates of the fraternity concerned.

Contracts have been let for the building of the new Chi Psi house and work has begun. The house is to be finished by the fall of next year.

**SUBSCRIPTION—\$3.00 Per Year.**

Published weekly during the college year and monthly in July and August; forty issues annually. Issue No. 1 is published the first Wednesday of the college year, in October, and weekly publication (numbered consecutively) continues through Commencement week. Issue No. 40, the final one of the year, is published the last Wednesday in August and contains a complete index of the entire volume.

Single copies, ten cents each. Foreign postage, 40 cents per year. Subscriptions payable in advance.

Should a subscriber desire to discontinue his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent in before its expiration. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Checks, drafts and orders should be made payable to the Cornell Alumni News.

All correspondence should be addressed—

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Office: 110 N. Tioga st.

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Entered as Second-Class Matter at Ithaca, N. Y.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 1, 1908

THIS is the last weekly number of the ALUMNI NEWS for the college year. No. 39, the first of the mid-summer monthly numbers, will be published within the next two weeks and No. 40 will appear during the month of August. No. 40 will be the last number of the volume. In August there will be published also an index of the current volume. This index will be sent free of charge to all subscribers that ask for it.

THE TEN YEAR BOOK.

It will probably not be easy to obtain a copy of the Ten Year Book of Cornell University for 1908 after the book is published. The reason is this: The edition will be strictly limited to the demands of subscribers and the needs of the University officers themselves. It is not desired to have a large number of copies stored away unused. The book will go to press some time this summer. To be sure of getting a copy any alumnus should send in his order to the Treasurer of the University with the

price of the book, two dollars, at once. The volume will be very valuable to Cornellians as a reference book, for it will contain the name and address, with comparatively few exceptions, of every person that has matriculated at Cornell. It should be of especial service to alumni associations, containing, as it will, a geographical index. Every association in the country will then have ready to its hand a complete mailing list of all Cornellians in its neighborhood. We happen to know that the organization of several new alumni associations in various parts of the country is awaiting the appearance of the Ten Year Book. The geographical index will then be used for bringing Cornellians in different centers of population into communication with one another. Efforts have been made within the past year in at least half-a-dozen large towns to form Cornell alumni associations, but the lack of an accurate list of Cornellians in those sections has stood in the way.

The "Widow" Reorganized.

With the advice and assistance of a committee of seven former "Widowers" living in Ithaca, the *Widow* board has been reorganized and a new constitution will be drawn up for adoption early next year. The office of editor-in-chief has been abolished and two new offices, those of managing editor and literary editor, have been created. The two new offices are to be considered of equal importance and are to share alike in the profits. The literary and artistic editors are to be responsible for their respective departments to the managing editor, who is to be responsible for the make-up and publication of the paper and who will be the executive head of the publication.

The following officers have been elected for the year 1908-09: Managing editor, James A. Harris, jr., '09, Cleveland, O.; literary editor, Harold J. Snyder, '09, of Auburn, N. Y.; artistic editor, Edgar Stow Wheelan, '11, of New York city; business manager, Hart Irving Seely, '09, of Spencer, N. Y.; assistant business manager, Lawrence Robert Bandler, '10, of Owego, N. Y.

Workmen are now engaged in making repairs to Sage College.

PARIS CORNELL BANQUET.

Our Fortieth Anniversary Celebrated in the French Capital.

THE Paris edition of the *New York Herald* of June 7 contains these paragraphs:

Forty years ago this autumn a score of professors and some one hundred students met on the picturesque heights of Ithaca, in the heart of the lake region of New York State, and Cornell University began its triumphant career. At the commencement of the week after next, when the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the institution will be celebrated, nearly 4,000 undergraduates will muster on the beautiful campus, which a generation ago was a wheatfield, while more than 500 members of the teaching body, a remarkably rich library of about 350,000 volumes and an endowment fund and property amounting to more than \$14,000,000 will attest the wonderful development of this creation of Ezra Cornell.

This was the event which the Cornell alumni in Europe commemorated last night in an enthusiastic banquet at Foyot's restaurant, in the Latin quarter, amid the great schools of the Paris University. College songs were given with a gusto, and numerous reminiscent and humorous speeches were delivered by the graduates, old and young, among whom were: Mr. Byron Shear, '74; Mr. Theodore Stanton, '76; Mr. T. D. Merrill, '78; Mr. J. T. Stambaugh, '84; Mr. A. D. Weil, '86; Mr. H. C. Charpiot, '86; the American Vice-Consul-General, Mr. Dean B. Mason, '91; Mr. M. C. Jacobus, '97; Mr. W. H. Squire, '97, and Mr. Robert Stanton, '07.

Mr. Theodore Stanton, who presided, read a letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, written in memory of his brother-in-law, the late Charles Wolcott Balestier, '85, whose brilliant literary career was suddenly cut short almost at its dawn. Andrew Carnegie also sent a message from Skibo Castle, Scotland. Another letter came from the American Ambassador in Vienna, Mr. Charles S. Francis, '77, who was famous in his college days as Cornell's champion single sculler. Referring to the first president of Cornell University,

the veteran American diplomat, Mr. Andrew D. White, Mr. Francis said:

"While he knew little or nothing about athletics, I vividly recall the exuberant greetings Mr. Andrew D. White extended the victors upon their return to Ithaca after the Cornell oarsmen had in 1876 made their first clean sweep in the intercollegiate regatta on Saratoga Lake, and it is quite safe to say that the speech of welcome the president delivered from the balcony of his residence on the campus was to the successful athletes the most highly-prized incident in connection with the most prominent event in Cornell's grand aquatic history."

The only "outsider" was Dr. Lee De Forest, of Yale, the inventor of the wireless telegraph and telephone system which bears his name. His wife is a Cornell student [Nora Stanton Blatch, '05, and, being prevented from attending at the last moment, she sent her husband in her stead. He replied to the toast "The Other Universities."

Mr. Robert Stanton gave the new Cornell songs, which none of the "old grads" had ever heard, and Mrs. Byron Shear gave in excellent style some fine college and other songs, for which she was awarded several farewell "Cornell, I yell, yell, yell, Cornell!" cheers, and the old Latin quarter re-echoed to this college slogan in the early hours of this morning as the banquet broke up.

Philadelphia Club's Outing.

The Cornell Club of Philadelphia held its annual outing and shad dinner on June 6 at "The Orchard," Essington, Pa. In the afternoon the Benedicts and the Bachelors played a spirited game of baseball which resulted in a victory for the Benedicts by a margin of one run. "Jim" Lynah, '05, pitched for the Benedicts and Webb Offutt, '02, was in the box for the other side. After dinner, at which there were forty-five Cornell men, the members of the club were the guests of "Kid" Kugler, '03, and "Bill" Kugler, '02, on their yacht Dorothy for a sail up the Delaware. This was a most fitting climax to a delightful outing, as it afforded "Bunnie" Ramsburg, '99, Wiley Wakeman, '99, "Al" Warner, '00, and Lee Heist, '04, an opportunity to render some of their famous close harmony.

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ALUMNI FIELD FUND.

Additional Subscriptions Received at the Reunion.

Subscriptions making a considerable addition to the Alumni Field fund were received at the reunion on June 17. After the program of speaking at the steps of Goldwin Smith hall was finished, Henry W. Sackett, '75, took the chair and gave a brief summary of the recently published report of the field committee. He then introduced Judge Harry L. Taylor, '88, who told how urgent was the need of having the field completed and announced that an opportunity for subscribing to the fund would now be given. Mr. Sackett then described the plan of the committee for raising \$100,000 in \$500 subscriptions and said that the committee now had on hand twenty-one subscriptions under this plan, making a total of \$10,500 toward this additional fund. He said that the financial and business depression of the past year had interfered with the plan of the committee, but that a determined effort was being made to put the field in condition for use without unnecessary delay.

There were then received at the meeting seven subscriptions of \$500 each and one of \$1,000, besides the following subscriptions from classes: Class of 1898, \$2,500; class of 1899, \$1,100; class of 1901, about \$1,000. The classes of '99 and '01 expect each to secure further contributions sufficient to bring its total up to \$2,500. It is also understood that there is another \$500 subscription forthcoming. If such is the case, and on a basis of the classes above named each bringing its subscription up to \$2,500, the total subscriptions on account of the \$100,000 fund will amount to \$23,000, leaving \$77,000 to be raised.

Although the results of the meeting in Ithaca were not so gratifying as some of the committee had hoped they would be, it is believed that interest in the project was greatly stimulated. The committee feels more confident since then that the fund can be raised.

The work of grading the new Garden avenue from South avenue to the College of Agriculture is finished.

Cornell Railway Men.

The annual dinner of the Cornell men in attendance at the conventions of the Master Car Builders' and Master Mechanics' Associations was held on the evening of June 20 at the Windsor Hotel, Atlantic City. About thirty men, representing classes from 1880 to 1906, attended. The Criterion Quartet, of New York, furnished the entertainment during the serving of the dinner and C. L. Safford, Williams '92, dropped in after his engagement at the Marlborough-Blenheim and added to the pleasure of the evening with some of his famous songs and stories.

E. H. Sibley, '80, was elected president for the coming year, and E. A. Averill, '00, secretary and treasurer.

Those present were: F. M. Whyte, '89, New York Central Lines; J. F. De Voy, '88, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; F. F. Gaines, '95, Central Railroad of Georgia; B. P. Flory, '95, Central Railroad of New Jersey; J. A. Pilcher, '92, Norfolk & Western Railway; E. H. Sibley, '80, Galena Oil Company; C. W. Old, '95, American Blower Company; L. A. Shepard, '92, Atha Steel Castings Company; W. S. Austin, '96, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company; C. P. Storrs, '95, Storrs Mica Company; R. L. Gordon, '95, Standard Steel Car Company; N. S. Reeder, '96, Canada Car Company; W. H. Baldwin, '89, Adams & Westlake Company; J. H. Mitchell, '96, Pressed Steel Car Company; J. H. Klinck, '94, Westinghouse Electric Company; H. G. Macdonald, '01, Standard Steel Car Company; A. S. Blanchard, '00, Atha Steel Castings Company; A. C. Morgan, '90, Chicago Varnish Company; E. A. Averill, '00, *American Engineer and Railroad Journal*; R. S. Cooper, '03, Independent Pneumatic Tool Company; F. C. Wight, '04, *Engineering News*; C. W. Everson, '04, Hayward & Company; George A. Post, jr., '05, Standard Coupler Company; F. C. Lippert, '05, Falls Hollow Stay Bolt Company; Thomas Farmer, jr., '05, Consolidated Car Heating & Lighting Company; J. G. Ristine, '04, Lowe Brothers Company; L. J. Hibbard, '04, American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company; George F. Johnson, '06, Buckeye Steel Castings Company, and L. H. Snyder, '06, Joseph Dixon Crucible Company.

THE SUMMER SESSION.

New Courses of Instruction Offered in Several Departments.

THE seventeenth Summer Session of the University will open next Monday, July 6, and will continue for six weeks. The Director is Professor George P. Bristol, under whose management the Summer Session has for several years past been highly successful. Last summer there were 755 students in attendance. This



GEORGE P. BRISTOL.

year there will be some important additions to the courses of instruction.

Work in the department of education is extended by a daily courses of lectures and conferences on school organization and management. Just now, when the problems of the public school system are pressing for solution and when a very radical change in the general management and organization of our public schools is urged by such prominent educators as Commissioner Draper, such a course as this, presenting different points of view from which a public system of education may be regarded, is especially timely. This course will be conducted by Dr. James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of public instruction in Baltimore, Md. Dr. Van Sickle has devised and put into operation several notable features in the schools of Baltimore, and persons attending this course will have an opportunity of hearing of these improvements in public school work.

In English, in addition to the work given by Dr. Lane Cooper in literature, which was so successful last

year, and to the strictly pedagogic courses under Mr. Stebbins, Professor Sampson will take part for the first time in the work of the Summer Session. He will give one course on English composition and another on Shakespeare.

In German exceptional advantages will be offered for advanced students and for teachers of German in two courses given by Dr. Hermann Davidsen, one consisting of lectures in German on the history of the German literature, the other, in which German will be spoken largely, covering composition and conversation.

In history, Professor Sill will give for the first time a course in Roman history, and Professor Woodburn of the University of Indiana, who comes to Cornell for the first time, will give one course on American history and one on the civil government and party system of the United States. The latter course should prove especially interesting to the student of history and to young men who take a personal interest in the politics and government of the country.

In mathematics there has been added for the benefit of teachers a

course in elementary algebra, projective geometry and theory of equations.

Following out the plan of keeping the interests of teachers prominently in view, a new course has been added in physics, dealing especially with the practical equipment of a laboratory and with the presentation of physics in high school work.

The work in chemistry has received greater extension than in any other single department. In addition to the elementary courses which have been given year by year, the subject of organic chemistry will be treated this year, in three different courses, by Dr. Thomas G. Delbridge. Three advanced courses in spectroscopic analysis and gas analysis will be given by Professor Browne and Mr. Shetterly, with other assistants. These latter courses have never been given in the summer at any university, and the opportunity presented is an unusual and valuable one; the courses are unique in American university instruction.

A new grouping has been made of the various lines of work included under the general subject of biology

so that elementary courses in this subject are co-ordinated and arranged to fit in with the strictly pedagogic. Advanced courses in all these departments are given as usual.

As heretofore, there will be a regular series of lectures open to the public on Monday evenings through the session. These will deal with the present problems in various sciences. The course will be opened on Monday, July 6, by President Schurman, and other speakers in the course will be Professors Nichols, Titchener and Dennis, each of whom will treat of some topic in his own field of study. On Wednesday evenings general lectures will be given. Arrangements have already been made for one by Professor Condra on the great irrigation projects of the government in the arid lands of the West, one by Mr. Charles W. Furlong on the remote regions of Patagonia, which he visited last winter, and another by Mr. Louis A. Fuertes on birds.

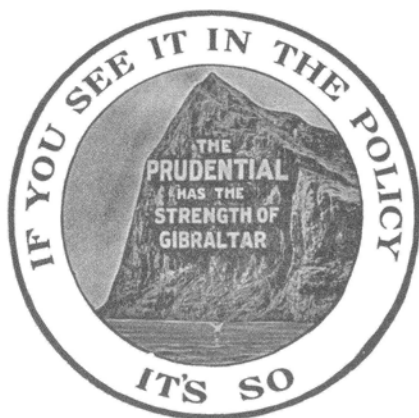
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OBITUARY.

D. H. McMILLAN, '72.

Daniel Hugh McMillan, long a well known member of the bar of the city of Buffalo, died in Denver, Col., on June 2. Mr. McMillan was born at York, N. Y., on March 7, 1848. He entered Cornell at the opening of the University in 1868 and was a student for one year. In 1869 he became a resident of Buffalo, where he practiced law after his admission to the bar in 1872. From 1885 to 1887 he was a member of the State Senate. He was a delegate-at-large to the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1894, and in that convention he served as chairman of the committee on state officers and as a member of the committees on judiciary and rules. He was a member of the commission appointed in 1899 to revise the education laws of New York State. In 1900 he was appointed by President McKinley a justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, and he held this office for three years. Mr. McMillan was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1887 and was alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions of 1888, 1892 and 1896. He was vice-president of the New York State Bar Association in 1887-8, and was for several years on the boards of trustees of the Buffalo State Asylum, State Normal School and Buffalo Library, being at one time president of the last named institution. He was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity.

H. E. WISE, '88.

(By the Secretary of the Class of 1888.)

HARRY EDMUND WISE, 1867-1908. Mr. Wise died at his home in San Francisco, May 20, 1908, after an illness of about six months. He was the son of John H. and Sarah Ann (Merker) Wise, and was born August 28, 1867, at San Francisco, and

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was descended from the Wise family of Virginia, members of which figured prominently in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and also to the present day in Virginia affairs.

He prepared for college at the Boys' High School in San Francisco and at the Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass. The first part of his college course was taken at the Indiana State University, but he transferred to Cornell in the autumn of 1887, and graduated in the course in philosophy with the degree Ph. B. in 1888. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and was also interested in college affairs, both athletic and literary. He was an associate editor of the *Cornell Magazine* and editor of the *Cornell Era* and was a Commencement orator. His thesis was on the honor list. He was a very brainy man, very companionable and affectionate, and very popular. He was in business with his father, John H. Wise, from the time of his graduation until his death. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the first district of California and secretary of the delegation. He was offered the nomination for Congress by the Democrats at one time and would have been elected, as the party was successful in electing their nominee. He could have had other honors but had no desire in that direction. He always maintained a warm interest in Cornell University, and wrote cordial letters to the secretary anticipating great pleasure in the recent reunion.

He was married to Edith Mabel Whittemore, March 9, 1891, at San Francisco, who, with three children, survives him. His memory will always be cherished by the members of the Class of '88, by whom he was greatly beloved.

W. S. HUBBARD, '95.

Walter Stacy Hubbard, who was an attorney-at-law in Olean, N. Y., died in a private hospital in Buffalo on June 6. For a year past he had been in declining health.

Mr. Hubbard was born in Portville, N. Y., in 1860. He received his early education in the country schools and entered Cornell University in 1882, taking an optional course. He left college in the spring of 1885 and taught school for several years in various villages, finally

becoming principal of the school in Ellicottville, N. Y. In the fall of 1894 he returned to Cornell and completed his course, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He then began the study of law in the office of Supreme Court Justice F. W. Kruse, in Olean. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in the same city and had practised his profession there ever since. He had held the offices of justice of the peace and acting police justice. While he was living in Ellicottville he married Miss Ethel Brooks of that village, who survives him, with two young daughters. The burial was in Ellicottville.

The *Olean Weekly Times* of June 12 said of Mr. Hubbard: "Olean loses a splendid citizen in the death of this man. He was honest, upright and a man of character. His moral and mental fibre was of the highest quality; he dared to stand for the right and he had a keen appreciation of his responsibility as a man and citizen. He possessed scholarly attainments and in his profession was rapidly gaining the confidence of all who came in contact with him. He made no pretensions as a brilliant advocate, but he was counted a safe and honest counsellor, elements that were building a fine reputation and a lucrative practice. . . . There was nothing of cowardice in this man's nature. He was a forceful, loyal, earnest exponent of what he believed to be right. He made his impress in this community for good."

ALBERT D. MOLER.

Albert Daniel Moler, the only son of Professor and Mrs. George S. Moler, died in Garden City, Kan., on June 7, of typhoid fever. His parents had been summoned to Kansas by information of his critical condition and were at his bedside when he passed away. Mr. Moler was twenty-seven years old. He graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1900 and entered the College of Architecture at Cornell in the same year. Ill health compelled him to give up his studies in his sophomore year, and two years ago he went West, hoping to receive benefit from a change of climate. He lived in Denver for a time and then removed to Garden City, Kan., where he contracted the disease which caused his death.

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS.

'80, C. E.—F. P. Mesick is a member of the firm of Hayes & Mesick, civil engineers, Exchange Bank building, Spokane, Wash.

'87.—F. I. Cadwallader is on the staff of the New York City News Association, 203 Broadway, New York city.

'89, LL. B.; '90, LL. M.—Governor Hughes has appointed Owen Lincoln Potter, of Albany, as his legal adviser to succeed Edward Sandford, who resigned recently to resume private practice. Mr. Sandford was the successor of the late Dean Huffcut. Mr. Potter has been connected with the Statutory Revision Commission at Albany since the early '90s.

'95.—Benjamin Andrews, jr., is superintendent of oil fields for S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., of London, England. He lives at the University Club in the City of Mexico.

'96, M. E.—Stephen G. Hobert was appointed last week as a member of the Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers of the Chicago Smoke Abatement Commission and the City Department of Smoke Inspection. Mr. Hobert is a consulting engineer in Chicago. Since his graduation at Cornell in 1896 he has had charge of the engineering works of several large concerns in different states, among these being Swift & Company, of Chicago; the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse and Detroit, and the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester. This appointment fills a vacancy due to the recent resignation of Mr. A. Bement.

'02, A. B.—A daughter was born on June 16 to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rea Patterson, of Cynwyd, Pa. She has been named Leonora. Mrs. Patterson was Leonora Thurston, daughter of the late Director Robert H. Thurston.

'06, M. E.—A. H. Schaaf is the inventor of a steel and glass refrigerator which is manufactured by the

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Fort Wayne Refrigerator Company. Mr. Schaaf organized the company and is its secretary and general manager.

'06, M. D.—Warren George Smith is surgeon for the Mexican Coal & Coke Company. His address is El Menor, State of Coahuila, Mexico.

'06, C. E.—E. W. Kramer is district engineer in the Forest Service in charge of construction in the Fourth District, with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

'06, C. E.—Lesley Ashburner is with the Warren-Ehret Company, Philadelphia.

'06, M. E.—H. R. Halloran is assistant engineer of the Municipal Council of Sydney, Australia.

'07, M. E.—S. W. Treat is still with the Otto Gas Engine Works, but has been moved from their head

'07, M. E.—Ralph I. Graves has changed his address to 303 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

'07, M. E.—Benjamin K. Boyce has changed his address to 218 West 112th street, New York.

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