

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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ITHACA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1902.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

Address by President Schurman on the Philippines.

Saturday, January 11, was Founder's Day. At the Armory in the morning, the customary address was delivered to the University at large, the speaker this year being President Schurman. The President took for his subject, "Philippine Affairs; a Retrospect and Outlook." The substance of his address follows:

"The founder of this University was pre-eminently anxious that its students should be good citizens. I know no more effective way of exercising good citizenship than by the formation of sound public opinion, and as the Philippine question is the most vital one now before the public, I thought I should be acting in the spirit of the Founder if I set aside this day for a discussion of what our relations have been, are, and will be with the Philippines.

"It is three years since I was summoned to Washington and asked to accept the presidency of the Philippine commission. I stated to President McKinley that I thought it very improbable that I could leave Cornell for that length of time, and further said, 'There is another difficulty in the way; I do not believe in your Philippine policy. I do not want the Philippine Islands'. President McKinley answered, 'I did not want the Philippines either, but there was no alternative'. He believed that the American people would never consent to leave the Philippines under Spanish oppression. There was, therefore, nothing to do but to take the islands or run the risk of international war.

"President McKinley's object from the first was purely humanitarian. He was still free to give the islands independence, to make colonies, or even to make them states or territories. His only policy then was to eliminate Spain. Unhappily no sooner had Spain been eliminated than the problem was once more complicated by the attack of Aguinaldo on the American forces at Manila. In addition, the so-called Philippine republic under the leadership of Aguinaldo, was endeavoring to secure the interference of various European powers.

"The object of the President in appointing a civil commission was to obtain advice in regard to Philippine affairs, and aid in the formation of a local government to act with the Army and Navy. The first efforts of the commission were devoted to extending a pacific authority over the island, and to obtaining the influence and aid of the intelligent Filipinos. We first assured the Filipinos of the commission's intention to give them the utmost freedom compatible with law. This made a decided impression, and when the American army was driving the Filipinos like sheep through the islands, we thought that the time had come for further action. We issued a proclamation, based on a deep study of insurgent documents, in which we tried to remove all the objections in the minds of the Filipinos.

"As we now know, this proclamation had two effects. In the first place it gave to the Filipinos who had already been won over, a platform on which to base their allegiance. It resulted finally in the formation of the Federal party—a pro-American party—which has played so important a part during the last year in the establishment of a civil government. The second effect was even more remarkable. The affairs of the Philippine republic were at a very low ebb. Many proclamations had reached the insurgents, and their leaders felt that the moment had arrived for peace. An almost unanimous vote was adopted by Aguinaldo's cabinet that war should cease, that peace should be established, and that the proclamation should be accepted as a basis of civil government. A delegation was despatched to notify the American commission of the acceptance of the proclamation. Thus far the work of the commission had been eminently successful.

"Now the kaleidoscope shifts and a wonderful thing happens. Luna, the insurgent leader, seized the delegation, and put himself at the head of the military dictatorship. A month later he was assassinated, and Aguinaldo again seized the reins. From that moment the war required a new complexion. It now became a war conducted by officers who were unwilling to return to insignificance in civil life, and by soldiers unwilling to earn their own livelihood.

"The work of the commission had up to this time been confined to Luzon. I now proceeded to the islands in the South, and visited the island of Negros. This island declared voluntarily for American rule, and raised the Stars and Stripes. I next visited the Sultan of Sulu, and told him that we had acquired the sovereignty of the islands from Spain, but said that we hoped that our relations with him would be as amicable as his with Spain had been bitter. I proposed to adopt an agreement similar to that enacted with Spain several years before, and after making several demands, all of which were refused, the Sultan said at last that he was willing to re-enact the agreement. Thus the islands were won without the firing of a single gun.

"As far as the charge of permitting slavery is concerned, I knew that contact with Christianity would in time abolish slavery. It seemed better to let this influence work gradually than to invite a great Mohammedan war by making a proclamation of abolition. I claim that the principle has been justified.

"There now remained the question of the general relations with the archipelago. So far as independence was concerned, I would have been delighted to see such a grant but it was not feasible. In the first place, no one who goes to the Philippines, who will carefully study the conditions, will have any doubt that these tribes—barbarian and uncivilized as they are—are unfit for independence. In the second place, as Spain had al-

ways ruled these islands with a high hand, no Filipino could be found who had had any experience in government beyond service in a town council, and even there he had been subject to the dictates of the Spaniards. Further, the Filipino property owners believe today that independence is neither practicable nor desirable until the islands have passed through a period of tutelage and training under the Stars and Stripes. Under the question of American protectorates there is this to be said,—that wherever the conditions have permitted, a protectorate has been established. This method of government was applicable in Sulu where there was a hereditary ruler. Unfortunately, however, conditions in Luzon are absolutely different. There all native princes disappeared under Spanish rule and only a natural democracy remained.

"So if independence and a protectorate were out of the question, American government alone remained. In considering the government to be instituted, we began with municipal government, proceeding next to provincial government, and finally to the general government. The Filipinos could not conceive of home rule, as the term is understood in this country,—they consider supervision over all branches of government necessary. Consequently the commission recommended that the municipalities be given power similar to that given in this country; that the provincial government consist of a council like our own country consists; and that the central government consist of a government appointed by the United States, an upper house partly elected and partly appointed by the president of the United States, and a lower house wholly elected. This was what the Filipinos desired, and was far more than Spain had ever granted.

"Let us consider now the later developments in the archipelago. At the beginning our army in the Philippines was too small to accomplish the double purpose of doing the military work and at the time impressing the sentiment of the people. The army has been increased however, until it now numbers 70,000 men. Under the present plan of reduction it will soon be decreased to about 30,000 men. In 1899 we held Manila and an adjoining strip of land about 50 miles long and ten miles wide. Today all Luzon is pacified with the exception of two provinces, and Negros and the large southern islands are quiet. Only two important military leaders remain in revolt.

"The civil aspect of affairs has also changed. The president adopted the report of the first commission and instructed the second commission to follow its suggestions. Accordingly the Taft commission has established municipal governments in 765 towns, with a population of 5,000,000 people; the rest of the territory remains under military regime. The suffrage is limited to persons of at least \$250 property, or paying \$15 yearly taxes, or able to read, write, or speak English or Spanish. Under these restrictions the number

of voters is very low, averaging about 19 to every 1,000 people. These qualifications may be too high. In particular the educational qualifications should be lowered. A knowledge of languages is only one test of education. Why should we require more of Filipino voters than we do of our own?

"The provincial government established over the municipalities consists of a chief officer, elected, and of a supervisor and a treasurer, who are American appointives. A Filipino treasurer would be desirable as he would give the Filipinos a majority in the controlling board. This is the line along which development of self-government must take place.

"Great advances have taken place in the judiciary. Justice courts, presided over by Filipinos, have been established in each of the 765 municipalities. The district judges number fourteen, six of whom are Filipinos. The supreme court consists of a Filipino chief justice, and six associate justices, four of whom are Americans.

"Schools have been organized in the islands with 800 American teachers and over 3,000 native teachers. Adult night schools for the study of English are in session with an attendance of over 30,000. It is interesting to note that the Filipinos most affect English, the natural sciences, and manual training.

"Philippine exports and imports have increased largely, owing to the thrift and industry of the Filipinos themselves, but, I regret to say that only a small share of this trade is with the United States.

"The internal condition of the islands requires much amelioration. In the present state of affairs no bonds can be issued for public improvements, no franchises granted, and there are no railroads, telephones, or even American banks. It is our duty to remedy these defects. Further, a reduction of 50 per cent, in the duties on sugar, tobacco, hemp and the like products has been recommended. As regards the land which by the treaty of Paris went to the friars, I think it should be bought by a bond issue, and sold to the Filipinos, the purchase money being used to redeem the bonds.

"As to the future—we took the islands with the humanitarian object of giving liberty and self-government. We must stay until it is done. How long it will take we know not—a generation, a half century, or perhaps a century. I believe that when it is done, if the Filipinos wish to remain under our flag they can; if they wish independence, I believe that it will be granted."

On Saturday afternoon, President and Mrs. Schurman held a reception for the seniors and Faculty at their residence on East Avenue. President and Mrs. Schurman, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Durand, and Miss Cornell received.

President W. C. Geer, of the Christian Association, has been invited to speak before the biennial State Y. M. C. A. convention in Elmira, February 20.

THE '94 MEMORIAL.

Annual Contest in Debate Won
by F. L. Carlisle, '03.

The eighth annual contest for the '94 Memorial prize in Debate, held in the Armory on the evening of January 10, was won by F. L. Carlisle, '03. The attendance was large, President Schurman presiding. An orchestra furnished music during the intermission between the regular and rebuttal speeches and also while the judges were preparing their decision.

The subject for debate was, "Resolved, That the United States should resist—by force if need be—the colonization of South America by any European power." The speakers on the affirmative were James O'Malley, '03, F. X. McCollum, '02, M. M. Wyvell, '03, and W. A. Frayer, '03; on the negative, G. A. Oldham, '02, G. P. Winters, '02, F. L. Carlisle, '03, and G. H. Sabine, '03. The contestants were each allowed ten minutes for their regular speech and five minutes for their rebuttal.

James O'Malley, on the affirmative, opened the debate by claiming that owing to the long existence of the Monroe doctrine, it devolved upon the negative to prove that a change was necessary. European colonization would divert too great a proportion of South American trade from the United States. If European nations were permitted to possess territory near the proposed Nicaraguan canal the latter would become a bone of contention, which could not be the case if the United States were the predominant power.

G. A. Oldham opened the debate for the negative. He said that the Monroe doctrine had been promulgated to protect us from the Holy Alliance and since there was no such danger now the doctrine may be repealed. Our interests no longer demand its continuance. Circumstances have changed.

F. X. McCollum continued the affirmative by showing that we should enforce the Doctrine for three reasons. Since we have upheld it for so many years, our honor demands that we should continue to do so. Our potential interests in South America demand that Europe should be excluded. Our safety in time of war calls for the same anti-European policy.

The negative was continued by G. P. Winters. He claimed that we have nothing to fear from the nearness of a European power, since already several are established in South America and moreover Canada is right at our borders. Nor have we a right to follow the policy of isolation as we have now become a world power.

The affirmative was then taken up by M. M. Wyvell. He showed that under the Monroe Doctrine, South America and the United States had both benefited and that therefore it ought still to be pursued. The practical side of colonization would present insurmountable difficulties, even if permitted.

F. L. Carlisle appeared as third speaker for the negative. He answered several questions of his opponents. Then he proceeded to explain that South America needed European colonization to introduce an energetic and progressive race, in place of the worn out and degenerate peoples who now live there.

The affirmative side of the debate was closed by W. A. Frayer. He

held that if Europe were permitted to colonize South America the same conditions would arise which now exist in China. To repeal the Monroe Doctrine would be to break faith with our sister Republics whom we have protected for 75 years and in whose growth we are deeply interested. We should give them a longer time to develop by continuing the Monroe Doctrine.

G. H. Sabine brought the negative to an end. He argued that after comparing the advantages and disadvantages of European colonization and war he found it would be better to permit the powers to accomplish their desires than to oppose them.

The Debate Council, which held a meeting immediately after the contest, chose Carlisle, Winters, and Wyvell, with McCollum, as alternate, to represent Cornell in the debate with Columbia on March 7.

Professor Winans expressed himself as being well pleased with the debate. Though there were no star speakers the average was high, fully up to that of last year. The team is well able to uphold, as it will, the negative side of the question in the debate with Columbia.

The Judges at the '94 were Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, A. B., '75; Jared T. Newman, Ph. B., L. L. B., '75; Hon. Albert H. Sewell, B. S., L. L. B., '71.

The 1903 Cornellian.

Preparations for the publication of the *Cornellian* for this year are rapidly being made. The contract for doing the printing and engraving has been awarded to the Charles H. Elliott Co. of Philadelphia, who have published some of the preceding annuals. This year's book will be marked by several new features. The most important of these is the omission of the customary literary department. In taking this step, which is somewhat radical, the board believes they are not only improving the *Cornellian*, but are also putting it into its proper place among the other University journals. In the first place, the literary work which has appeared in the *Cornellian* in the past has not been of a standard uniformly high enough to warrant its appearance there. In the second place, when the *News* appeared about three years ago, a general shake-up took place among the various college papers, and the particular field of each was roughly defined. Under that definition, all the matter which has appeared in the *Cornellian* ought properly to be given over to either the *Widow* or the *Era* which now appears as a literary monthly.

A second innovation this year will be the introduction of half-tones in color for full page illustrations. In the department devoted to athletics, there will also be fac-similes of the various insignia worn by the 'Varsity "C" men. The *Cornellian* will be placed on sale about May 1.

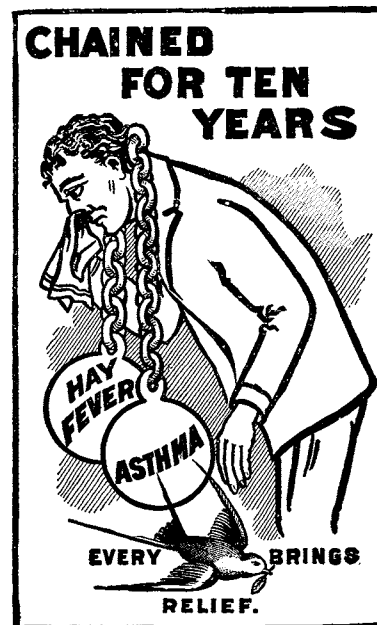
The *News* is compiling a directory of the class of 1901, which will be published in these columns as soon as it is completed.

Professor D. C. Lee, who is spending his sabbatical year at Oxford University, has been invited by the University Extension Delegacy of Oxford to deliver a course of six lectures on "Further Studies of the Predecessors of Shakespeare."

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THE ALUMNI.

One purpose of THE ALUMNI NEWS is to keep Cornell men informed about one another. Every Cornell man, therefore, is invited to contribute to this column news concerning himself or any other student, and every contributor should remember that in sending news items he is conferring a favor upon other Cornellians.

'73, B. S., '75, M. S. A bulletin on "Beet pulp as a stock food," by Clinton D. Smith, has recently been published by the Michigan Agricultural college.

Ex-'77. Professor Irving P. Bishop of the New York State Normal School at Buffalo is chairman of the committee whose report to the State Science Teachers' association on the effects of; alcohol on the human body and the proper methods of teaching them has recently been made public. The committee affirms its belief in the harmful effects of spirits, but recommends greater freedom for teachers in handling the subject.

'87, B. L. State Senator Horace White of Syracuse, N. Y., was entertained at dinner recently by President Roosevelt.

'89 et al. Among recent visitors at the University were Minerva W. McChain, '89, Horace S. Potter, '96, Louis A. Fuertes, '97, Carl W. Gay, '99, Frances Worth, ex-'00, Arthur Adams, '01, Claire Seymour, '01, Anthony H. Hansen, '01, Bryant Fleming, '01, and Elizabeth L. Russell, '01.

'91, E. E. Edward M. Wood died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 26, 1901.

'91-'92, Fellow. Frank Thilly has an article in the current number of the *Philosophical Review* on "Soul and Substance."

'92, C. E. William G. Atwood has returned to Seattle from Alaska, where he had been engaged in gold mining.

'92, M. E., '96, M. M. E. Word has been received at the University from Chester P. Wilson, who is now engineer and superintendent for the Camps Bay Tramway company at Cape Town, South Africa. He writes that business in the Transvaal is gradually being resumed and that the mines are being opened.

'94, A. B. Earl W. Mayo has an article in the January *Forum* on "The Americanization of England," and one in the January *World's Work* entitled "A Day at a Cattle Ranch."

'94, A. B. Jerome B. Landfield is now at Yuma, Arizona, where he is connected with the King gold mine.

'95, C. E. William H. Hoy, who has been in the employ of the Standard Oil company for several years, has accepted an excellent position as engineer to the Burma Oil company at Burma, India.

'96-'98, Fellow. Mutry Macneill has accepted a government position in the finance department at Toronto, Canada.

'97, M. E. Enrique K. Muller has a position with the Trigg Shipbuilding company of Richmond, Va.

'98, LL. B. Louis S. Carpenter has been appointed assistant district attorney of Montgomery county, New York. Since his graduation from the University he has been associated with the law firm of R. B. and L. F. Fish at Fultonville. He will now practise separately while performing his official duties.

'98, M. E. Albert H. Emery, Jr., has returned from Hamilton, O., to Stamford, Conn., and expects to remain in the latter place through the winter.

'98, B. Arch. James K. Frazer, who was recently in the employ of Ward & Gow, advertising agents, of New York city, is the artist of the "Spotless Town" advertising pictures which have attracted much attention.

'98, LL. B. Issac C. Ludlam recently opened a law office in New York city.

'98, C. E. Charles U. Powell is an engineer for the New York City Rapid Transit commission, and is employed in the subway now being constructed.

'99, C. E. Araham U. Whitson is engaged in the topographical survey of New York city.

'99, M. E. Wilbur H. Dickerson, who has been connected with the motive power department of the Lehigh Valley railroad since graduation, has accepted a position with the Union Pacific railroad.

'99, M. E. John S. Avery is with the Heine Boiler company at its New York office, Bowling Green building, Manhattan.

'99, C. E. Frank L. Getman has resigned his position as engineer to the New York State Board of Tax Commissioners and has accepted a position in the sewer department of Havana, Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Getman sailed for Cuba December 18. Their address will be Tacon 3, Havana.

'99, B. S. A. Edwin R. Sweetland, who was coach of the crews and the football team of Syracuse university during the past year, has signed a contract by which he will have entire charge of these two branches of athletics at Syracuse another year. It is expected that he will become in time director of all athletics at the university.

'00, M. E. Alfred Englert, formerly with the Schenectady Locomotive works, now has a position with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad company of New York city.

'00, E. E. The engagement is announced of John K. W. Davenport to Miss Pearl Taber of Holyoke, Mass. Mr. Davenport is engineer to the Smith-Whaley Construction company of Columbia, S. C. Miss Taber is a 1900 graduate of Mt. Holyoke.

'00, B. Arch. Frederick E. Jackson, who was recently manager of the Navy, is a member of the architectural firm of Hilton & Jackson, 75 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

'00, Ph. B. The Groton and Lansing *Journal* recently published a second letter from Clayton I. Halsey, describing life and conditions in the Philippines. Great interest is being taken by the natives in the newly established schools, he says. Teachers are held in the highest esteem and are perfectly safe.

'01, A. B. Mrs. Louise Puff Dorn sailed last Wednesday from New York for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to join her husband, Ralph W. Dorn, '01. They will go some distance into the interior of the country, where Mr. Dorn will take charge of a large coffee and rubber plantation.

'01, B. S. A. Delos L. VanDine delivered an address on the subject of gardening recently before the Teachers' club of Honolulu.

'01, M. E. Archibald B. Morrison, Jr., has accepted a position with a pump manufacturing firm at Germantown Junction, Pa.

Weddings.

BOYNTON—WINDSOR.

The wedding of Margaret Boynton, Ph. B., '95, and P. L. Windsor, Northwestern, '95, took place in Lockport, N. Y., on the evening of New Year's Day at the home of the bride's brother. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Frances Boynton, and Mr. Arthur L. Bailey of Albany acted as best man. Only relatives and intimate friends were present and the wedding was characterized by simplicity and informality. Among the out-of-town guests was Mrs. J. H. Comstock of Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Windsor will live in Washington, D. C.

GERBER—MYERS.

Nathan Myers, B. S. in Arch., '96, and Miss Estella Gerber were united in marriage Wednesday, January 1, in Carnegie hall, New York city. They will reside at 55 Ingraham place.

Obituaries.

HENRY G. DIMON.

The terrible disaster in the New York Central Railroad tunnel in New York city last week claimed among its victims two Cornellians, one of whom was Henry G. Dimon, C. E., '87. The immediate cause of death was fracture of the skull. Mr. Dimon, who was a resident of New Rochelle, N. Y., and formerly of Groton, had risen to high rank in his profession of civil engineering. At the time of his death he was a consulting engineer in the employ of the American Bridge company. He leaves a wife and five children.

HORACE F. CROSBY.

Horace Franklin Crosby, ex-'02, who was also killed in the wreck, was 21 years of age and was the son of Horace Crosby, a well known engineer of New Rochelle. He entered the course in Arts at the University, but remained only one year, leaving at the end of that time to enter business life. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He was employed in the office of the American Locomotive company and was on his way there when the accident occurred.

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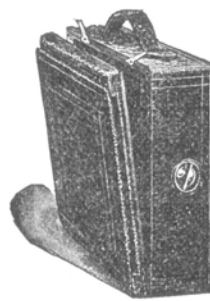
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1902.

Calendar of Coming Events.

- Jan. 17, Friday—Basketball, Cornell vs. Princeton at Princeton.
Jan. 18, Saturday—Basketball, Cornell vs. Harvard at Cambridge.
Jan. 19, Sunday—University preacher, Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass.
Jan. 31, Friday—First term ends.
Feb. 3, Monday—Registration for second term.
Feb. 4, Tuesday—Junior week opens with Masque presentation of "Our Regiment" at Lyceum.
Feb. 10, Monday—Fencing, Cornell vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
Feb. 14, Friday—Fencing, Cornell vs. Columbia, at Ithaca.

Junior Week Calendar.

- Feb. 4, Tuesday—Masque presentation of "Our Regiment" at the Lyceum.
Dances given by Delta Upsilon and Sigma Chi.
Feb. 5, Wednesday—1904 Sophomore Cotillion at the Lyceum.
Feb. 6, Thursday—Concert by the Musical Clubs at the Lyceum.
Dances given by Alpha Delta Phi and Kappa Alpha; Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Phi Gamma Delta.
Feb. 7, Junior Ball in the Armory given by the class of 1903.

FOREIGN ENTRIES AT HENLEY

It is well known that about two months ago the stewards of the Henley Regatta held a meeting to consider a resolution to exclude foreign entries at Henley and that the resolution was defeated by a substantial majority; but the American press reports of the meeting did not enlighten us as to the arguments which were advanced for and against the resolution. An abstract, however, of some of these arguments is given in an article contained in *The Referee*, a sporting paper published in London, England, which a former Cornellian kindly sent us recently. Thinking that the article might be of interest, even at this late date, to some of our readers, we have published it in this issue.

The observations of the Cornell

crew men who went to Henley in 1895, are in line with the arguments advanced against the resolution. Take, for example, the rejoinder made by Mr. Muttlebury, said by many to be the best amateur coach in England, to the attack made against American crews based upon the fact that they are generally coached by professionals. In 1895, when Cornell was at Henley, the Nickolls brothers, the two best known and most representative English oarsmen of the time, employed a professional single sculler to coach them for the single sculling event. We are not sure that some of the coaches for the crews entering the other events do not receive, either directly or indirectly, compensation for their services; but however that may be, Mr. Muttlebury simply stated an undeniable fact when he said that the competitors for the coveted diamond trophy almost invariably have the assistance of professionals. Under the circumstances, the argument against the American crews, based upon the fact that they employ professional coaches, could not be given much consideration.

While we would not care to go so far as Mr. Forster did and say that the English are behind us in the build of their boats, we do agree with him when he speaks of the boat's fittings. To take one specific instance, almost all the English oarsmen, except when they are rowing in singles, still cling to the old-fashioned thole-pin instead of using the modern swivel oarlock, which was adopted by American oarsmen years ago. This is due more to their conservatism than to any wide-spread belief prevailing among them that the thole-pin is superior. In fact, many of the progressive English oarsmen, among them, Mr. Lehmann, are said to favor the introduction of the swivel oarlock. Again, the American system of interior bracing for racing shells seems to be superior to that found in the English boats. Assuming that the American fittings are superior to the English, the adoption of the former by English oarsmen would doubtless be hastened by the presence in the Henley Regatta of American crews. Cornell men while at Henley met other Englishmen who, like Mr. Forster, were willing to believe that they might learn something from us even in the old English sport of rowing. We do not wish to be understood as thinking for an instant that we have nothing to learn from them. Nothing could be farther from the truth. We simply believe that the benefits derived from contact would be, to some extent at least, mutual.

The argument has often been advanced against our crews, along with other branches of American athletics, that we enter too seriously into rowing; that we make it more of a business than a pastime. The employment of professional coaches

is said to be to some extent an outgrowth of this tendency. The English object to our business-like tendencies. If it is true that the Englishmen do not go about their training in so serious or business-like a way as we do (we are sure the difference is not so great as commonly supposed), it is simply because it is not so necessary for them to do so as for us. English oarsmen told Cornell men at Henley in 1895, that they rowed on the water from eight to ten months during the year. The result is that they are more or less in condition all the time, and, therefore, in preparation for any particular regatta, simply have to put on the finishing touches. On the other hand, our men at Ithaca congratulate themselves if the weather conditions allow them to row on the water for over three months in the year, and they never have been able to row on the water for four full months. They have to do in three months what the English oarsmen can spread over two or three times that length of time. The English oarsmen do not have to train so seriously as we do, in order to get into as good condition. It is not necessary, because they have a longer time than we do to spend in preparation. Another reason is, that they are older and more seasoned men, as a rule, than the men who row on our crews. In fact, we are often mere-boys compared with them.

It was stated at the meeting of the Henley stewards that there was no thought in England of barring Americans in other branches of sport even though the Americans had achieved great success in some of the English track and field meets. If this statement is true, it would, indeed, seem strange to single out rowing and put up the bars against that branch of sport alone while leaving them down as to other branches. In fact, the question as to foreign entries at Henley seems to be settled for some time to come. When the next entry from the United States will be made is, however, altogether uncertain.

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The Study of Law in Germany.

Hardly any students of the American law deem it worth their while to go to Germany for the purpose of becoming acquainted with a system of law and a method of teaching so dissimilar to our own; but it is doubtful whether any person finds more satisfaction and greater profit in European study than he who ventures to register as a *studiosus juris* among the most feudal of German students. In addition to the novelty of the experience and the broadening influences, common to all pursuing studies in a country of a different language and different system of education, the law student finds himself upon a ground which is entirely unfamiliar to him at first, but which becomes gradually intensely fascinating. Within a short time as he listens with eager heart to the pure streams of legal learning as they flow through the mouths of the learned professors, from the inexhaustible fountain-heads of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* and the German civil code, he forgets all about digests, case-books, and precedents.

It is barely possible to keep from becoming an enthusiast at first sight for continental law, until a more mature reflection brings home the real merits of our own common law. For one used to handling the bulky text-books, digests, and reports of the American law—who appreciates the enormous amount of labor to be bestowed upon the simplest brief on a point of law—the conciseness, lucidity, and systematic arrangement of the German law is dazzling and overpowering. Within the compass of 2385 short sections of the civil code and 905 sections of the commercial code, he finds in a very clear, logical order the whole of the German law ordinarily to be applied. Once master to these, any student feels competent to decide any set of facts presented to him as correctly and wisely as the oldest professor or the judges of the imperial court in Leipzig. To a similar feeling is due the remarkable fact that the professors in the course of their lectures content themselves with an explanation of the code in the light of the past jurisprudence and the intended innovations, without reference to the judicial decisions except by way of criticism; and that the students themselves frequently hand in long written opinions on complicated cases without any citation of precedents or references to textbooks.

The function of the courts is regarded as confined to the application of the rules of law. By means of a uniform line of decision they may, of course incidentally create law—customary law—but this power they share with the jurists, who, by consensus of opinion (*communis opinio doctorum*), may contribute equally to the growth of the law. The courts are thus, on principal, not bound by their former adjudications. The imperial court may depart from them at any time if (and this restriction is added in the interest of the stability of the law) the majority of the judges of the combined chambers favor such departure.

The instruction in law has undergone a great modification within the past few years in adaption to the changes produced by the introduction of the imperial code, January 1, 1900. Before 1898, when the new system of teaching went partially into effect, the Pandects—the most important part of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* in its modern application—formed by far

the largest portion of the curriculum of the law student; from the Sages of Rome he had to learn the principles of law applicable to his day. At the present time the lectures on the Pandects have been superseded by those on the Civil Code (*Bürgerliche Gesetzbuch*); the Pandects have no longer the authority of actual law; but they are not and probably never will be relegated to oblivion in view of the splendid legal training afforded by them. The spirit of the Roman law which still dominates the German law and will forever form the true basis of any law of obligations, is contained in that precious collection and will have to be studied always by anyone claiming to belong to the rank of a German jurist.

It is natural, that the first semestre in law should be devoted almost exclusively in the German universities to the history of Roman law, the Institutes of Justinian, and Roman Civil Procedure, as the foundation for the study of the Pandects and of the German civil law. Lectures on the history of German law, on the civil, commercial, and penal law follow in the next semestres, while the cononical, administrative, and international law are reserved as a rule for the end of the course. No absolute order for the courses is prescribed, except that permission to take the first juridical examinations may be refused in case the order of studies taken shows an utter lack of method.

Characteristic of the German method of teaching law are the practical exercises in all branches, both public and private, consisting generally in the application of the rules of law to concrete facts, given out to the students to be worked out in writing and discussed in a seminary after their correction by a professor. These exercises form the most interesting and, in my opinion, the most profitable part of the legal instruction and constitute, just as the study of cases in the United States a necessary complement of the theoretical training. Through the discussions there, one gets a glimpse of the real spirit of the law—of the why and wherefore of a given rule and of its practical tendencies.

In comparison with our own legal instruction a great deal of attention is paid to public law, although not as much as in France; while in the history of the law, so sorely neglected in the United States, Germany stands unrivalled in the thoroughness of its teaching.

A German law student must be registered for at least six semestres with a legal faculty before he is allowed to try the first state examinations in law; as a rule he stays one or two terms longer. During that time, like all German students, he goes from one university to another without fear of interrupting his work, as the course of instruction never extends over a term. Each term all the subjects of the curriculum are repeated with a shifting of the professors—a circumstance which gives to the students the opportunity of avoiding the uninteresting or less capable professors, and enables them to go to the one who in addition to his qualities as a scholar, possesses those of an excellent teacher.

After the first state examinations the candidate is received as a "Referendar" amid the number of German officials. Thereupon he serves for four years without pay an apprenticeship in the courts, in the office of a lawyer, and in the administrative department of the gov-



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ernment until at the end of that time, by passing another legal examination he qualifies himself for any position as a lawyer, judge, or administrative officer with the possibility of some day becoming the Chancellor of the Empire.

Only a few of the numerous law students return after their first state examinations to take their doctor's degree upon submitting a printed dissertation and passing an oral examination upon all branches of law.

E. G. LORENZEN.

Cornell University Christian Association Lecture.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Ranford S. Miller, '88, gave a talk in Barnes Hall on "New Japan and Japanese Student Life". Mr. Miller was general secretary of the Cornell University Christian Association from 1888 to 1890, being the first after Barnes Hall was opened. In 1890 the association sent him to Japan as its missionary, where he remained in the service until 1895. Since then Mr. Miller has been interpreter for the United States legation at Tokio.

In his address, Mr. Miller said: "I shall speak of New Japan as beginning after the war with China in 1894. For sometime previous the Japanese had been growing more hostile to foreigners, owing to the oppressive treaties in force which required them to have foreign ports and other offensive foreign arrangements. The war with China gave vent to some of their pent-up feelings and also gave Japan her place among the nations. Since then she has welcomed foreigners, at the same time advancing with leaps and bounds.

"In the five years succeeding the war, industries of all kind trebled as did also the educational budget. A plan was set on foot to double the army and the navy; besides, large strides were taken along lines of educating the people. Foreign trade doubled in the same time. During the war great quantities of supplies and munitions of war were brought in but since then the exports have increased until they almost equal imports. In international relations the Japanese have shown much strength of character. Their forbearance in the late China crisis is a striking example of this.

"The old religion of Japan centers round the emperor; this however, has with many people, gradually turned into simply patriotic reverence for the emperor as emperor and not "Son of Heaven". The Buddhists are very much in evidence but draw principally from the lower classes. Confucianism is simply a code of morals; it has its good points

but much of the teaching is so obsolete that harm often is done by the people who are misguided thereby.

"Christianity has come to Japan in three great waves. One when Xavier went there in the sixteenth century, one began in 1868 after the new treaties and the third has come since the war with China in 1894. In numbers the success of these late efforts seems slight as there are in all only 120,000 Christians in Japan of whom 40,000 are Protestants. When a more careful consideration is made, however, it becomes apparent that this means more than mere numbers. The Christians are chiefly among the educated classes including a number of state ministers. Then English literature refers so often to the Bible that those wanting to learn English must have some knowledge of that book. Their political institutions and the principles of their government and law are also entirely based upon principles of the Christian religion and thus they are drawn into a Christian atmosphere.

"Among the student classes a great work has been started and is actively going on. The work of John R. Mott last September and October is most noteworthy. Over 1,500 people declared for Christ, among whom were about 1,000 men students. It is one of the wonders of modern missionary work. The need of the country is very great and the steps forward that are being taken call for more men and that very urgently."

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COLLEGE EXAMINATION BOARD

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(New York Evening Post.)

The new catalogue of the College Entrance Examination Board will appear in a few days, containing full information in respect to the subjects for examination, the requirements in each subject, the list of examiners for 1902, a schedule of examinations, and instructions to candidates. One of the most significant changes is in the new name of the Board, which shows that its scope is no longer confined to the colleges and preparatory schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley Colleges from New England have already joined the movement, and many other educational institutions in New England are at present considering the invitation of the Board; of these, several are expected to answer favorably in the next few weeks. The chief examiners in botany, chemistry, drawing, and Greek, respectively, are Professor William F. Ganong of Smith College; Professors Henry P. Talbot and Alfred E. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor Herbert Weir Smyth, recently appointed head of the Greek department at Harvard. Among the associate examiners are Professor Mears of Williams, Professor Rice of Wesleyan, and Professor Chapin of Wellesley.

To the list of subjects for 1901, including chemistry, English, French, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, and physics, there have been added Spanish, drawing, geography, and botany. Two years' preparation in Spanish, by way of example, as outlined, consists of a drill in pronunciation and the rudiments of grammar, translations of simple English sentences into Spanish, and vice-versa, leading in the second year to the memorizing of easy, short poems, and the reading of such classics as 'Gil Blas,' Valde's 'Jose' and Valera's 'El Pajaro Verde.'

The schedule of examinations for next spring begins with elementary algebra, Monday, June 16, at 9:15 o'clock, and ends with Latin and Greek, on Saturday, June 21, from 1:30 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The examinations may be taken part in one year and the finals in the second year. At the present time, with very few exceptions, every college and scientific school in the country accepts the examination of the Board as a satisfactory equivalent for its own separate admission requirements. The question-papers for last year have been published in book-form.

The following institutions are now represented on the Board:

Columbia University, President Butler, Chairman, and Professor Thomas S. Fiske, Secretary; Bryn Mawr College, President Thomas, Vice-Chairman; Barnard College, Dean Gill; Colgate University, Dean Crawshaw; Cornell University, Dean White; Johns Hopkins University, Dean Griffin; Lehigh University, President Drown; Mt. Holyoke College, President Woolley; New York University, Chancellor MacCracken; Rutgers College, President Scott; Swarthmore College, President Bird-sall; Syracuse University, Chancellor

Day; Union College, President Raymond; University of Pennsylvania, Professor Lamberton; Vassar College, President Taylor; Wellesley College, Dean Pendleton; Washington and Jefferson College, President Moffat; Western University of Pennsylvania, Dean Carhart; and Woman's College, Baltimore, Dean Van Meter. The secondary schools are represented by Dr. Julius Sachs, Wilson Farrand, James G. Crosswell, Samuel J. McPherson and James L. Patterson.

The Baseball Outlook.

The daily indoor practice of candidates for the baseball team commenced in the University Armory last week. This is somewhat early in the year for the beginning of the work, but Coach Jennings considered it advisable to start thus early, as the damage done to Percy Field by the December freshet will make outdoor practice rather late. With the single exception of Junior week, practice will continue in the Armory until the spring recess, when the team will take its southern trip. The lack of outdoor practice before this trip will handicap the team severely, especially in the first games. Last year the Varsity met the University of Rochester on Percy Field before going south.

The practice this winter will occur in a new cage considerably larger than the old one. Coach Jennings will devote more attention than usual to individual players, as he considers that by this method the lack of early practice on the diamond will be overcome, to some extent. The new cage is large enough to admit of batting, and battery practice at the same time.

The schedule of games for the spring, while about complete, has not yet been announced by the management. It is known, however, that it is much the same as last years', containing, besides the trip among the southern colleges, an eastern trip in May, and a western trip in May. The usual number of games will occur on Percy Field.

The team is fortunate this year in that it has most of last season's material to draw from. Robertson, Lyon and Morrison were the only Varsity men to graduate. Of these, Lyon will be missed seriously. His place as head pitcher must be taken by Chase, whose playing last year was inclined to be erratic. P. S. Wheeler, '04, and H. R. Bristol, '04, will be used to relieve him, and it is hoped that the freshman class may furnish material. Captain Whinery, '02, and W. A. Tydeman, '03, will be available behind the bat, and J. K. Williamson, '05, may also be used. In the outfield B. F. Drake, '04, and A. A. Brewster, '04, have returned, and in the infield G. J. Costello, '03, C. F. Harvey, '03, and D. K. Brown, '02. Two freshmen who are likely to put up a strong fight for first and third bases respectively are W. L. Wilson and Philip Lewis.

The track management, following the precedent of last year, will hold a dinner in the Dutch Kitchen on Saturday, January 18. The affair will be informal, the purpose being to give the new men, especially, an idea of the nature of the work.

Football Conference.

At the joint football conference held January 13, the alumni present elected three of their number to represent them in all matters pertaining to football, in accordance with the plan adopted at last year's conference. The committee selected consists of William McKeever, '98, of New York; T. F. Fennell, '96, of Elmira, and C. R. Wyckoff, '96, of Buffalo. The local committee which acts in conjunction with the above three alumni, is to look after the details of the season and is to make the final choice of coaches.

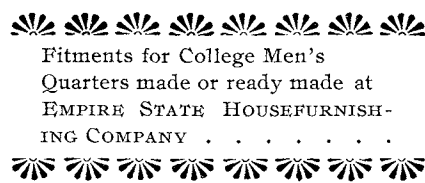
The graduate system which was so successful last year was entirely approved of and it was unanimously decided to ask Starbuck, Reed, and Duvall—who so materially aided the team last year—to return next fall and help Captain Warner coach the team throughout the season.

Those present were: C. R. Wyckoff, '96, Philip Will, '00, E. R. Alexander, '01, Frank Cool, '95, G. P. Dyer, '95, T. F. Fennell, '96, F. W. Freeborn, '97, E. A. Griffith, '96, Harry Lyle, '98, William McKeever, '98, C. B. Mason, '94, J. H. Taussig, '97, L. S. Tracey, '98. The local management was represented by Captain W. J. Warner, '03. Graduate-manager J. L. Senior, '01, Manager W. J. Norton, '02, Assistant manager Edward Burns, Jr., '03, and Professor L. M. Dennis, Advisory member.

Crew Call Issued.

On Tuesday January 7, the formal call for candidates for the 'Varsity and freshman crews was issued. Most of the freshmen had been rowing for some time on the machines, in fact ever since the fall practice on the Inlet was discontinued, but the 'Varsity men had done nothing up to that time. Of last year's crews the following have reported: 'Varsity eight: 7, Petty (capt.), '02; 5, Lueder, '02; 4, Van-Alstyne, '03; 3, Kuschke, '03; 2, Merrill, '03; bow, Hazelwood, '03. 'Varsity four: stroke, Frenzel, '03; 3, Edmonston, '02; 2, Ballinger, '03; bow, Toohill, '02. Freshman: stroke, Coffin; 6, Thompson; 5, Torney; 4, Nutting; 3, Whittlesey; 2, Wadsworth; substitutes, Lyford and Walker. The only men lost from last year's crews are Robbins, '01, 'Varsity stroke; 6, Beardslee, '01; 7, Vanderhoef, '01; Smith, '03, and Sebring, '03, substitutes. Freshman, Borden 6, and Shade bow. From this it will be seen that there are bright prospects for a good crew this year. The work thus far has been very light and no squads have been made up, but the real work on the machines will commence after examination and Junior weeks are over. The freshmen are an unusually large and heavy squad; and from the form shown on the water last fall and the machines in the winter should improve rapidly. From the present outlook there is nothing to prevent our having as good 'Varsity and freshman crews as last year, and indications point to an improvement if such a thing is possible.

A box of rare fossils has been received by the department of paleontology from Professor G. D. Harris, who collected the specimens in Georgia while on his way to Louisiana to take up there his work as state geologist.



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Foreign Entries at Henley.

The following is taken from a recent number of *The Referee*, a paper devoted largely to athletic sports, and published in London, England. It is an interesting supplement to the announcement made a few weeks ago that foreign crews would still be allowed to compete in the Henley regattas.

"At the instigation of the Amateur Rowing Association the following official announcement was recently made:

'HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.'

'Mr. Grenfell's motion as to foreign entries at Henley will come before the stewards of Henley Regatta on Nov. 13. Secretaries of clubs who usually compete at Henley, and who may desire to memorialize the stewards on the subject should, therefore, send the resolutions of their respective clubs to the Secretary, Henley Royal Regatta, on or before November 23.'

The Thames Rowing Club accordingly held a general meeting yesterday evening at Putney, the Captain, Mr. A. F. Johnstone presiding. The notice convening the gathering having been taken as read.

Mr. W. H. Eyre opened the discussion by reading Dr. Warre's well-known letter upon the subject, which letter, it will be remembered, was against foreign competition principally upon the ground that those beyond the seas (particularly the Americans), make too much of a profession of training for athletic competitions, and which he, (Dr. Warre) deprecated, the speaker being in the Head-master of Eton in his opinions.

Mr. S. D. Muttelbury entirely dissented from the views of Mr. Eyre and Dr. Warre, much as he esteemed those two gentlemen. He ridiculed the belief that Leander would be any the less formidable were there no foreign crews taking part in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, and considered Englishmen oarsmen would be guilty of great discourtesy to foreigners and colonials were they to fall in line with Mr. Grenfell. Mr. Muttelbury concluded a well-timed speech by stating that the proposed resolution meant nothing else than that we were afraid of the foreigners, and that there was no difference between Americans engaging the assistance of professionals for their preparation and Englishmen acting similarly as all at that meeting knew full well competitors for the Diamonds did.

Mr. Tom Young sided with the Cantab, and said that although Americans had carried off our championship in athletics, yet there was no thought of barring their entry in future. So why need English oarsmen desire to shut them out from their branch of sport?

Mr. R. H. Forster, whose views upon sport always secure the greatest respect, disregarded the intentions of the cup donors, inasmuch as the times had altogether changed, and he considered the long and hard course of training adopted by Americans should be an incentive to Englishmen to take more interest than they at present do in their preparation for racing. He thought we were in a state of stagnation as regards improvement in the build of boats and their fittings, and that much could be learned by the admission of foreigners, to say nothing of the ill-feeling that their exclusion would bring about.

Mr. F. W. Payne repudiated the idea that foreigners were alone in making their preparation a serious business, as the school to which he formerly belonged went about their training with great earnestness and clock-like regularity.

Messrs. Greenwood and Williams also spoke, and

The Chairman, plainly seeing the feeling of the meeting upon the subject, put it to the vote, whereupon it was ascertained that 37 members were for the exclusion of foreigners and 99 for their admission, or nearly three to one against Mr. Grenfell's proposed motion."

Dr. Woodbury's Appointment.

On the list of men appointed to positions under Mayor Low, of New York city, appears that of Dr. John McGaw Woodbury as Street Cleaning Commissioner. Dr. Woodbury is a graduate of Princeton and of the Bellevue Hospital Medical school, being at present an instructor in the Cornell Medical school in New York. In the *Sun* Mr. Low comments as follows upon Dr. Woodbury's fitness for the position:

"In making this selection I have borne in mind the fact that the work of the Street Cleaning Department consists of two very distinct parts. First of all it is necessary that the streets should be kept clean and that the garbage and refuse should be promptly and efficiently removed. For this part of the work executive ability of a high order is essential. But, in addition to all this, as to the success or failure of which the public can readily form its own judgment, there are important scientific questions to be dealt with, relating to the best disposition of the city's refuse. These matters lie outside of the public sight, and I do not know to what extent the immediate future may be embarrassed by existing contracts. I believe, however, that a great service can be rendered to the city along these lines, and that, ultimately, an income ought to be received from much of this work which is now a subject of expense. Dr. Woodbury's equipment for dealing with both sides of this problem may be briefly stated."

Mr. Low goes on to recall the services of Dr. Woodbury, who was a Major during the Spanish war on the staff of Gen. James H. Wilson, and who in the discharge of his duties in the Porto Rican campaign showed great executive ability and a power to organize and handle men to the greatest advantage. Dr. Woodbury always had his work done before the other fellows had figured out a way to begin theirs. Mr. Low said that his studies since the war had been of a nature to fit him for the post that he is to have, and added:

"After the war he was sent abroad by the United States Government to inspect, study and report upon the sanitary conditions of the German army in active field operations. During this visit, he inspected and studied the system of drainage, disposition of sewage, garbage, and general refuse in Berlin, Frankfurt and Breslau, and also of the city of Paris. Dr. Woodbury is therefore singularly well informed as to the side of the problem which demands scientific knowledge. He is a Democrat who has voted with the Republicans since 1896, and proposes to give up his practice and to give his entire attention to the work of the department."

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Lacrosse League Report.

The annual meeting of the Inter-university Lacrosse League was held in New York on December 27, 1901. The members of the league were represented as follows: Harvard by R. T. Wood and R. H. E. Starr, '96; Cornell by G. A. Smith, '96; Pennsylvania by Orville T. Waring, '01; Columbia by William B. Boyd, '02.

The following officers were elected: President, C. C. Hiller, Columbia, '91; vice-president, R. H. E. Starr, Harvard, '96; treasurer, George A. Smith, Cornell, '96; secretary, Orville T. Waring, Pennsylvania, '01.

The championship cup for 1901 was awarded to Harvard. The revised constitution, by-laws and playing rules were adopted. By these by-laws the eligibility of any player in the league has to be determined by the eligibility rules of the University which he may represent.

A change in the method of awarding a trophy for the annual championship was offered by Mr. Boyd of Columbia, and adopted. It was decided that a cup be purchased before March 1, 1901, to be given to the team winning the championship. This cup is to be held on exhibition by the team winning the previous year's championship until the championship of 1902 is decided. In the meantime photographs of the cup are to be sent to all the competing teams.

Reports of the different universities of the league show a decided increase of interest in lacrosse, as the game in the league is now confined to competition among universities.

ORVILLE T. WARING,
Secretary.

Short Course in Agriculture.

The number of those registered in the short winter course in Agriculture this year shows a healthy increase over that of last year. The whole number registered is 98, fifty in the short course on general agriculture, and forty-eight in the course in cheese-making. The facilities available limit the number of those taking the latter course any year to fifty, which number will be reached this year. The students who take this course devote themselves exclusively to cheese-making, with the view of becoming efficient cheese-makers. The work of those taking the more general agricultural course consists of lectures and text-book work on the principles of growth in plant life, the nature of the soil, and its relation to different crops, and other such agricultural principles as will be of practical help in every-day farming.

There are eight taking the short course for Veterinarians, a slight decrease from last year.

General Secretary Andrews of the C. U. C. A., wishes to announce that a friend of the Association has contributed a sum of money for the purchasing of new hymnals; three hundred were bought and these were used for the first time on the occasion of Dean King's talk to the students.

Through C. P. Sircbert, the University library agent in New York, an excellent collection of German books has just been received at the Library. The consignment includes 250 valuable literary, scientific and historical works including a complete statistical report of the German Empire. The books are all in the German language.

President Johnson of the American Baseball League has debarred Hugh Jennings, '03 Law, the popular coach of the baseball team from playing with any team in that organization next season owing to the fact that Mr. Jennings played last season with the Philadelphia club of the National League.

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Two hundred spectators gathered in the Armory on January 13, to see the first home basket-ball game of the season. Cornell's opponents were the Waverly Y. M. C. A. team; on the whole the visitors were lighter than the men of the home team, but what they lacked in weight they made up in skillful passing and checking. Waverly made the first goal shortly after the referee's whistle had sounded to start the game, and in a few minutes more had doubled the score. Burns and Townsend soon scored for the home team, and on a free throw the visitors added one point. Honors were nearly even for the rest of the half, Cornell having slightly the better of it; and the half ended with a total of twenty-one points to Cornell's credit and nineteen to the visitors'. The second half was played much faster than the first and the strain seemed to tell somewhat upon the visitors, especially in the latter part when Cornell showed up especially well, playing with more quickness and energy than in the early part of the game. Knapp and Hall distinguished themselves for the visitors and Townsend and Hermes for the home team.

Considering that this was Cornell's first game this year the team deserves much credit, and the victory augurs well for a successful season. Thursday the team plays Columbia at New York, and then leaves for New Haven where they are to play Yale. Yale recently defeated Waverly only by the narrow margin of one point, the score being thirty-eight to thirty-seven, while in Monday night's game the total number of points credited to Cornell was thirty-seven and to Waverly twenty-eight.

The line up was as follows:

CORNELL (37)	WAVERLY (28)
Burns	c. Brooks
Hermes	r. f. Knapp (Capt.)
Townsend	l. f. Lyford
Steele (Capt.)	r. g. Hall
Smith	l. g. McClay (Watrous) (Knapp)

Goals—Burns 5, Townsend 5, Hermes 1, Steele 1, Knapp 4 Brooks 4, Lyford 1; goals from free throws, Hermes 1, Knapp 1; fouls, Burns 4, Steele 2, Hermes 1, Townsend 1, Smith 1, Knapp 1, Hall 1. Umpires, Berryman and Morse; timekeepers, Lyford and McPherson; referee, Finch.

The *Era* for January appeared Monday. The leading article this month is a history of Founder's Day. The series of contributions by alumni is continued this month by Ruth Putnam who tells of a noted Oxford character under the title, "Evelyn Abbot—a Life Handicapped." Three stories with as many poems and two special articles complete the contents. The special articles are an account of a former undergraduate custom, familiar perhaps to some readers of the *News*, under the title, "The Burial of Trig;" under the heading, "Then and Now," also are gathered a number of amusing quotations from the *Era* of 1868-9.

The Hockey Team.

The Hockey team is experiencing some difficulty in arranging games owing partly to the uncertainty of there being any ice here throughout the season; and partly owing to the some conditions elsewhere. As yet but one game has been arranged definitely, that with Yale on January 22, to be played on the St. Nicholas rink in New York city. Princeton, Pennsylvania and Columbia are willing to play if some rink can be secured. Practically the only ones available are those in New York, and they have their dates about filled. If the large rink now in process of construction at Philadelphia is completed in time, a game with Pennsylvania will be played there. In view of the difficulty of obtaining places to play games abroad, it is possible that the management will schedule games with either Princeton or Pennsylvania to be played in Ithaca at an early date.

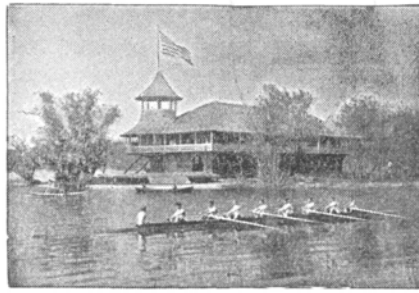
Practice is progressing satisfactorily, although the ice is in poor condition. Some new players have been added to the squad, notably Bogart, G., and Van Wickle, '03, both of whom are doing good work. The total number of candidates is now about twenty-five. Daily practice consists in about an hour's work, the 'Varsity lining up against the scrubs. The new house has been built at Beebe lake and is a great convenience not only for the Hockey players but also for the other skaters who use the rink daily.

Fencers' Club.

The Fencers' club organized this year with the following officers: president, W. O. Beyer; vice-president, H. F. Blunt, '03; Secretary, W. L. Bowman, '04; manager, B. O. Frick, '02.

The club has removed from its former quarters on Huestis street to the old base-ball cage in the gymnasium. The hours are from seven to nine o'clock on Monday and Wednesday evenings; from four to six o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The men trying for the team number about twenty-five. Some of last year's members, who were not, however, on the team, are showing up well. W. O. Beyer, '02, and W. L. Bowman, '04, are both doing good work, so that in spite of the fact that H. F. Blunt, '03, is the only one of last year's team who is back, Professor Brigandi hopes to turn out some good men to represent Cornell in the coming bouts. The first bout will be held in Ithaca, February 14, with Columbia. Negotiations are now on with Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania. The club will also be represented in the Intercollegiate to be held in the latter part of March.

Professor Gage of the Veterinary college, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever is convalescent. Most of his sections have been abandoned for the remainder of the term.

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