

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS



Jacob Gould Schurman's Appoint-
ment to China Is Confirmed

Dix Plan of Alumni Reunions to
Be Voted on at Once

Professor Paul Shorey Discusses
Classics in Convention
Speech

Varsity Crews Soon to Leave for
Poughkeepsie Races

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A Home Near Cornell

This is to remind returning Alumni who appreciate the attractiveness of Ithaca and the vicinity of Cornell as a place for a home, of the Announcement made for the first time in the Alumni News of April 28th as follows:—

"The time has come for me to dispose of my surplus lands on Cayuga Heights. I shall begin with 'White Park,' the nearest to the Cornell Campus, the most highly developed and the most attractive of all my holdings."

"There are thirty lots remaining. The retail price runs from \$1,200 to \$8,000, not counting Oak Hill Park which is in a class by itself. I hope to dispose of all of the lots during the month of June under a simple plan of sale by wholesale to selected applicants, conditioned upon an aggregate sale in wholesale quantity."

"There is a wide difference between the retail and the wholesale price. I will not sell a single lot at the wholesale price; but I will sell a collection of single lots at a wholesale price."

"The plan affords an opportunity to secure what so many alumni have been looking for at a price lower than these near by and particularly desirable lots have ever been offered before."

The sale is now going on. It was planned to include this commencement season, so as to give you the opportunity to come in on it if you desire to do so. It ends July first.

You will be interested in the Circular, Map and Price List.

JARED T. NEWMAN

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Ithaca

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

Vol. XXIII, No. 35

Ithaca, N. Y., June 9, 1921

Price 12 Cents

THE WEEK has been marked by a cessation of student activities and a burning of the midnight kilowatt in a feverish effort to keep up with the demands of final examinations; yet there seems little of the terrible anxiety that marked the period immediately preceding and during the mid-year tests.

FINAL CONTENDERS for the interfraternity championship in baseball were the same as last year,—Pi Kappa Alpha and Alpha Gammo Rho, each of them defeating the teams in its own league and the leaders in other leagues. Last year Pi Kappa Alpha won the final game and the championship.

FARMERS' FIELD DAYS, an outdoor picnic for all the farmers of the State who will come, is to be held on the campus of the College of Agriculture, June 22, 23, and 24. There will be a minimum of instruction and speech-making; one of those scheduled is Fred Rasmussen, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Pennsylvania.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS of New York will hold the annual meeting of the State Press Association at Ithaca for the second time in a half-dozen years the latter part of June. The University will entertain the publishers with a dinner in Prudence Risley Hall and a tour of the Campus and farms.

THE LIBRARY TOWER was probably struck by lightning in the storm of about two weeks ago, and a large section of the tiles near the peak of the roof on the north side was stripped. Tiles from the tower falling on the roof of the main building broke holes in several places.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP honors among undergraduates were settled when James L. Hukill, jr., Agriculture '22, of Pittsburgh, won in the finals from Irving C. Ralph, Mechanical Engineering '22, of Buffalo. It is said that there are members of the Faculty who swing a wicked-er midiron than either of these.

THIRTY FRATERNITIES comprise the membership of the New Rushing Association, that being the number which had ratified the constitution on the last day set for ratification.

PYRAMID, the civil engineering society, has elected the following members of the class of 1923: John J. Fleming, jr., of Burlington, Iowa; Matthew J. Grogan, of Rumson, New Jersey; Jordan H. Peters of Omaha, Nebraska; Felix E. Spur-

ny, of Long Island City; and James W. Towart, of Montour Falls.

THE ERA STAFF is augmented by Harold C. Cheston, Mechanical Engineering '23, of Yonkers, and Elliott W. Darling, Architecture '24, of Baltimore, Maryland. Both are elected to the business department of the publication.

FIFTY ARTILLERY students of the Cornell unit of the R. O. T. C. will attend the summer artillery practice at Camp Knox, near Louisville, Kentucky. Major Thomas J. J. Christian will have charge of recreation features at the camp.

THE ORCHESTRA, which had a particularly successful season this past year, and put the University community much in its debt, has elected the following officers for 1921-22: manager, Charles G. Peck, Agriculture '22, of Phelps; assistant manager, Townsend F. Southard, Mechanical Engineering '23, of Ocean Side; president, Allan O. Geertz, Mechanical Engineering '22, of Montclair, New Jersey; concert master, George Myers, Arts '23, of Cohoes. George L. Coleman '95 will continue to be instructor and leader.

THE HORSE SHOW, or first annual spring tournament and horse fair, put on by the Cornell field artillery unit and the Polo Club, was real stuff, and promises much for future events of the same sort. The University owes a pleasant and profitable afternoon to those who had the affair in charge, and particularly to Major Thomas J. J. Christian. It was good sport, it was fun, and it was full of thrills. Some are advocating that it be made the event of Spring Day in place of the caducity of the present shows.

WOMEN MEMBERS of the staff of the *Sun* are Evelyn Richmond, Arts '22, of Rochester, as women's editor; Rosamond Wendell, Agriculture '22, of Lockport, as women's manager; and Dorothea Trebing, Agriculture '23, of New York City, as associate women's manager.

SPRING DAY programs, other than the athletic events, are in danger of being stopped, if quiet discussions on the Hill may be credited, unless something is done to improve the quality of the performances. It seems to be going through somewhat the same cycle of the Kermis shows of the College of Agriculture. The Kermis never was bad, however; only it got to the point where it was not much good. Since the change was made to an

original student play, carefully coached and acted, it has become not only more enjoyable to all, but more profitable to the Ag College Athletic Association.

CIVIL ENGINEERS chose officers for their association as the result of close elections. The president is Thomas D. Finn, jr., '22, of Exeter, New Hampshire; Ross S. Anderson '22, of Washington, District of Columbia, was elected vice-president; James Hannigan '22, of Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, secretary; and Frederick O. Schreiner '22 of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, athletic director.

THE CLOSEST RACE of the season was won by the freshman crew rowing against the seniors in a half-mile race on the Inlet, in which the yearlings beat their opponents by a scant foot. These were women's crews, in the eight-oared work boats of the Cornell Navy, after the sophomores and juniors had been eliminated in preliminary trials. In former years these races were rowed within the circumscribed limits of Beebe Lake, in four-oared boats. The girls rowed with vim, precision, and no end of good form, of course. In the 'booby' race the juniors defeated the sophomores. Last year the sophomore was the champion crew.

FACULTY AND VARSITY tennis players met last Saturday afternoon when the Faculty won three out of four singles matches and both the doubles. George H. Thornton '22 was the only varsity man to win his match, which was against James B. Sumner. James K. Wilson defeated Leicester W. Fisher '21, Melvin L. Nichols defeated Albert Haywood, jr., '21, who substituted for Pennock, the latter being in the Infirmary, and Charles V. P. Young defeated Captain William T. Mallery '21. In the doubles matches Wilson and Young defeated Mallery and Fisher, and Nichols and Curphey defeated Thornton and Hayward.

KAPPA ETA PI, a national sorority of law students, has installed a chapter at Cornell. It is represented in twenty-one universities, including Yale, Chicago, Illinois, and Michigan.

ORIGINAL PLAYS are sought by the Cornell Dramatic Club for presentation next year, and prizes are offered for undergraduate productions.

SCAFFOLDING has been erected back of Goldwin Smith Hall for the purpose of hoisting materials for the building of offices in the attic.

Schurman Goes to China

Appointment of Former President is Confirmed by the Senate.

The nomination of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman to be minister to China was on June 2 confirmed by the Senate.

Since President Harding sent Dr. Schurman's name to the Senate some weeks ago, some opposition to the confirmation of the nomination had arisen, on the part of Senator Hiram Johnson and others, on the ground that Dr. Schurman had developed a decided partiality to the Japanese. This opposition, however, proved to have no great strength. Authorities on and friends of China in America are believed to have been generally, though not unanimously, favorable to the nomination.



Dr. Schurman is well fitted by temperament and training for the ministry to which he has been designated. For many years he has been a close student of international affairs. He was president of the first Philippine Commission and in that connection spent most of the year 1899 in the Philippines. The four-volume report of that Commission, in which he naturally had a large share, remains a chief source of information about these islands, while the form of government which the Commission set up has, in the words of a contemporary, "given to the world a pretty creditable exhibit of American genius for colonial administration." In 1912-13 he was minister to Greece and Montenegro, and while in these countries became one of our foremost authorities on the Near East. His book on "The Balkan Wars, 1912-13," consisting of lectures delivered at Princeton on the Stafford Little Foundation in 1914, is a lucid presentation of facts which have since been recognized as of prime importance in the solving of the problem of responsibility for the World War which followed in

a few months. His address on "Why America Is in the War," published in 1917, was widely read and did much to educate the public on the great issue involved.

For some years before his retirement from the Presidency of the University, Dr. Schurman lectured regularly to large classes in international law and polity. This was a labor of love, which he was able to perform only by reason of his ability to organize effectively the work of the President's office.

Apropos of the selection of Dr. Schurman for this post, *The Providence Bulletin* for May 21 remarks: "In the nomination of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman as Minister to China the President has recognized an old custom of sending an eminent scholar to represent America at Peking. There are posts in the diplomatic service which it seems particularly fitting should be filled by educators and students rather than by specialists in commercial affairs or international law. America has, of course, no set standards or recognized school of statecraft such as has grown into being in the British Foreign Service. China is a country which will appreciate the honor of the appointment of the president of a great university to represent a foreign government at its court."

ASSOCIATE ALUMNI NOMINEES

The work of the nominating committee of the Associate Alumni has been much delayed this year by the failure of the alumni clubs to furnish suggestions and by the fact that the chairman of the committee, Harold D. North '07, of Cleveland, had been engaged in arranging for the convention of last month.

Nominations are presented as follows: president, Edwin E. Sheridan '11, of Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. George D. Crofts '05, of Buffalo, and Thomas Fleming, jr., '05, of Pittsburgh; secretary, Foster M. Coffin '12, of Ithaca; treasurer, William W. Macon '98, of New York; directors (terms ending in 1924), Edmund P. Dandridge '05, of Pittsburgh, Robert C. Hargreaves '09, of Detroit, E. E. Sheridan '11, of Chicago, Hamilton B. Bole '11, of Cleveland, and Arthur Locke Jones '06, of Buffalo; members of the nominating committee (terms ending in 1924), N. H. Noyes '06 of Indianapolis, R. Warren Sailor '07, of Ithaca, and Julius C. Sanderson '04, of Cleveland.

Voting for these officers will be at the annual meeting of the association in Barnes Hall on June 17.

HARVEY SPALDING GERRY, Arts '24, has been elected to the editorial board of the *Sun* as the result of a competition which has just closed. He is registered from Washington, D. C.

Cornell Union Started

Coffee House in Barnes Hall Has Shown Need of Gathering Place

Cornell is about to witness the close of the first year of a successful Cornell Union. Officially and popularly known as the Coffee House, the Union has had its birth and has grown to be a successful, self-supporting, worthy activity playing a part in the daily life of a large number of Cornell men during the year since it was inaugurated.

To the undergraduate cabinet and the staff of the C. U. C. A. goes the credit of taking the step which for a long time every Cornellian knew ought to be taken, but which no group was ambitious enough to venture—the laying of the foundation for a Cornell Union. Looking about and seeing the magnificent buildings and equipment of such university unions as that at Michigan and that at the University of Toronto, Cornellians hesitated, and waited for some benefactor to build and endow a million-dollar establishment. They did not look behind the building and learn that the Michigan Union started in a small building on the campus which had formerly been a professor's house—that the idea was developed before the building became available.

Cornell needs a union, and needs one unsurpassed in usefulness and completeness by any in the country. And Cornell will have such a union. The forward step taken this year by those responsible for the Coffee House idea has made that fact a certainty, for at Cornell they have gone about it in the right way.

A little over a year ago, Cornell undergraduates, by their efforts both in the University and among their friends, raised some \$15,000 for the rehabilitation of Barnes Hall, the plans for which provided for the setting aside of the entire ground floor as a union, or, as it is called, the Coffee House. The Coffee House is operated as an open club for students, Faculty, and alumni, entirely without membership fees. One of the important features of the Coffee House is, of course, the commissary department, but that is where the name is slightly misleading. The Coffee House, although it fills an average of more than 10,000 separate orders a month, is more than a place to eat. It has one large room where light lunches may be obtained on short order, and which is alive with patrons from ten o'clock in the morning until eleven at night. It also has a large dining room and two small rooms where service can be had and which are generally known as board rooms. The largest room, however, is the Lounge, a club room substantially furnished in new leather-upholstered Morris chairs and

davenport, with piano and victrola and reading material. These facilities and the library and rooms upstairs form a distinct asset to the social life at Cornell, particularly for the non-fraternity men.

Some forty-five Cornell organizations hold their frequent meetings in Barnes Hall, either in the Coffee House rooms or in other quarters provided upstairs. The effect is the creation of a truly democratic social center at Cornell. It is the right kind of beginning for a Cornell Union, and the idea is taking form more rapidly each month. The Coffee House has one more attribute of a real university union. It has developed into headquarters for alumni. On Spring Day and during alumni reunion days, and every other time that alumni are in Ithaca, the Coffee House and other facilities of Barnes Hall are at their disposal. During the day they can obtain good things to eat, short of a heavy meal; they can leave wraps and make their headquarters for as long or as short a stay as they plan to make. It is a club for students, Faculty, and alumni. Each class of constituents is becoming better and better acquainted with these facilities and taking fuller advantage of them.

The story of the Coffee House is but one side of the story of the development of the C. U. C. A. in the last two years. The C. U. C. A., under the leadership of Executive Secretary Richard H. Edwards and a far-seeing board of directors, composed entirely of Cornell alumni, Faculty members, and students, has successfully brought about a democracy which has so often failed when attempted in a different way elsewhere. The secret of the success of the plan of the C. U. C. A. during the last two years has been in the gathering together of a staff of trained men to handle the work the Association seeks to do. The five men who head up the different phases of the C. U. C. A.'s activities represent five of the largest denominations, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian. These denominations, through their authorized agencies, maintain these men in Ithaca to carry on this special work in the University community. They are definitely a part of the C. U. C. A. organization, and in fact, make the organization what it is. The C. U. C. A., therefore, presents, as far as its strictly religious, moral, and spiritual influence is concerned, a strong front of nondenominational or interdenominational character, according as the problem to be met may require. In this way Cornell actually leads the way in an inter-church federation which is a going concern. Mr. Edwards does the work of coordinating,

and is directly responsible for the success of the interdenominational activities. He has also borne the brunt of financing the whole program of the C. U. C. A.

In order to fit Barnes Hall further for the work which it is being called on to do, and to prepare it for demands of the future, more particularly as regards the development of the Union idea, and to make more efficient the work of the interdenominational staff, the C. U. C. A. is undertaking to raise a fund of \$102,000.

Of this amount \$30,000 is needed for the general purposes of the Association; and the remaining \$72,000 is to furnish for the members of the staff facilities to carry on their work in the University community. The C. U. C. A. seeks to provide permanent homes for the members of the staff who are acting in the capacity of University pastors. No attempt will be made to make a general appeal for these funds to Cornell alumni. Special plans are being prepared to obtain funds for the furtherance of the work of the C. U. C. A., without restrictions as to the special use, from alumni and friends who are interested in the work of the Association, and further efforts will be conducted towards the financing separately of the Cornell Union idea and, through the various denominations, toward financing the religious centers for the members of the church denominations.

Information as to the activities of the C. U. C. A. has been prepared in the form of an attractive booklet which is available upon request at Barnes Hall. The purpose of the Cornell Union can best be served by the creation of widespread alumni interest, and for this purpose the C. U. C. A. staff, board of directors, and undergraduate cabinet have issued a special invitation to alumni to make the building serve as their headquarters whenever they may have occasion to return to Ithaca.

A STUDY OF SALARIES

The General Education Board has lately published, as No. 7 of its Occasional Papers, a study of "Teachers' Salaries in Certain Endowed Colleges and Universities in the United States" by Trevor Arnett. It is a pamphlet of forty-two pages, to be procured of the Board at its New York office, 61 Broadway.

Mr. Arnett finds that in men's and coeducational colleges having more than a thousand students in the Middle Atlantic States, salaries were increased in 1914-19 by the following percentages: professors, 32.8; associate professors, 48.1; assistant professors, 17.9; instructors, 29.7; assistants, 1.1; others, 32.9. In the same time the cost of living, in the case of twenty-two food products en-

tering into the average family expenditure, increased, in the Middle Atlantic States, 97 per cent; the percentage of increase in the case of food, clothing, housing, fuel, light, furnishings and miscellaneous items for an average family in a selected list of cities was 79.89 per cent; in the average American community the increase was 82.2 per cent.

The average salary paid in men's and coeducational colleges in the Middle Atlantic States in 1919-20 was \$2,157, an increase of 21.9 per cent over 1914-15.

In the same period and region tuition has increased, for men's and coeducational colleges, 34.9 per cent. The fees received last year aggregated \$5,138,477; the amount paid for teachers' salaries amounted to \$4,988,419.

Three ways have been used to increase funds: (1) Increasing tuition and other fees; but where students "come from families of teachers, preachers and others of similar situation, whose compensation has not kept pace with the cost of living, an increase in tuition rates works hardship and may even exclude some from obtaining a college education." (2) Solicitation of gifts for an emergency fund, very generally resorted to and meeting with a gratifying response. (3) Soliciting a larger endowment; if the "drives" succeed, the institutions benefiting will be provided for at the close of the period of payments of subscriptions, but must struggle in the meantime with the annual overhead.

The latter has now come to include many items; salaries form only 47 per cent of it. The total budget has increased since 1914 by 50.1 per cent. The expenses of operation and maintenance have altogether increased by 74 per cent, while the amount paid for salaries (the country over) increased by only 42.6 per cent.

"While expenses have been increasing in all directions, income from endowments, which for the most part are usually invested in long-time securities, has remained fixed, and its purchasing power has shrunk. The combined effect of all these causes has been that teachers have been the last to receive benefit. As a result, many of them have left the profession for more lucrative positions, and the situation is rendered more trying for college boards because, the supply of teachers being limited, they are forced to bid against one another to fill vacancies in their staffs. They also appoint new and inexperienced teachers at a much higher salary than their predecessors received, and higher than that received by some of the older teachers of superior rank, thus creating an intolerable situation." Partly at least as a result of this, the mortality in faculties due to resignation or transfer since 1914-15 has been in some cases as high as 85 per cent, and on the average fully 35 per cent. Some

of these changes were of course due to the war; how many, it is impossible to determine.

In the Middle Atlantic States, 60 per cent of the college teachers are married.

All these data "show clearly that our higher institutions of learning, which are supported by endowment, are seriously menaced through lack of funds to pay adequate salaries to teachers. Business economies may be effected by the introduction of more efficient methods of conducting strictly business operations, yet there is grave danger that large numbers of able men may be driven from academic life and that young men and women of ability may be deterred from entering academic careers. It is incumbent upon those who believe in the importance of endowed colleges and universities as factors in our educational development to cooperate properly and generously in assuring their future."

CORNELL DAY IN ST. LOUIS

On "Cornell Day" in St. Louis, June 3, the Cornell Cup was presented to the Soldan High School as a result of their winning the interscholastic track championship of the city. Even the heat which registered something better than ninety degrees in the auditorium did not moderate the enthusiasm of the Cornell men or of the high school students.

The principal of the school, Dr. Powell, after a brief talk in which he congratulated the school athletes, with complimentary references to Cornell, turned the meeting over to Theodore White '10, president of the Cornell Club of St. Louis. White introduced George J. Tansey '88, who presented the cup to the captain of the track team. After "three short ones" for Soldan and a reciprocal yell from the boys for Cornell, Alvin Griesedieck '16 sang "Cornell" with Hender C. (Shorty) Schuyler '10 providing the accompaniment. This made such a big hit that Al had to return and sing the "Bustonian Chorus" for them. The party closed with a showing of the films of Spring Day stunts and athletic events at Cornell, and the cross country race in England.

The Cornell Club entertained Dean Dexter S. Kimball at luncheon. Dean Kimball gave a most interesting talk concerning the University and the conditions and problems affecting her today.

For the next event the club is planning a boat ride to be held within the next two or three weeks.

DETROIT ACTIVITIES

Cornell activities in Detroit came to a head this week with the last formal luncheon of the year held on Thursday (June 9) at the Hotel Cadillac followed by the Annual Cornell Picnic at the Boy Scout reservation on Green's Lake on

Saturday (June 11). The advance notice telling of chicken dinners, ball games, competitions in bait casting, golf, and swimming conducted by Isaac Walton, Walt Hagen, and Ann Kellerman, not to mention campfires and song-fests, promises considerable return on a dollar-and-a-half investment. Charles L. Beaman '08 is chairman of the committee.

SPORT STUFF

Spring Day is being charged with many crimes of which it is guilty. It is also being indicted for many offenses properly chargeable to the times and the customs.

This community has awakened to the realization that the young person of the present day no longer follows mid-Victorian standards of deportment. It has become aware that the combined elements of totally undisciplined stags, jazz music, synthetic spirits, girls, and powerless chaperones form an unstable compound. It has discovered that the gin man is almost as regular and faithful as the milk man. It discovered all of these things just about Spring Day and in consequence that evening finds itself in the dock on trial for its life.

Spring Day has lost something of its wholesomeness, spontaneity, and fun. It is preceded and followed by too many unrelated and unregulated dances. It is at least debatable whether it is a good time for class reunions. It needs a thorough overhauling. On the other hand it has been and can be again a unique, wholesome, funny, and joyous Cornell event.

If it please the Court and the gentlemen of the Jury, it is not necessary to kill the dog to abate the fleas.

R. B.

1906 FIFTEEN-YEAR REUNION

TO THE CLASS OF 1906:

All plans are made for a good time on June 17 and 18. Two varsity baseball games, rooms in South Baker Hall, class banquet, big alumni meeting, lots of time to talk it over with the old college pals. Let's make it the best reunion yet. Notify one of us that you are coming and how many wives and children you will bring!

ROGER VAIL, *Chairman*,

110 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

GEORGE BOGERT, *Acting Secretary*,

Boardman Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

THREE NEW FUNDS

The Trustees' Committee on General Administration on June 4 created the Ithaca Endowment Fund, the Pilgrim Professorship Fund, and the Sweet Memorial Fund, as special funds to which are to be allocated subscriptions made

by Cornellians and their friends in Ithaca, Boston, and Syracuse, respectively.

The purpose of the Committee was to carry out the plans announced by the local committees during the Endowment Campaign to the effect that all subscriptions obtained in these cities not otherwise allocated would constitute these special funds.

The Pilgrim Professorship Fund was founded at the request of Boston Cornellians in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. In establishing this fund, the Trustees provided that "the income from this fund shall be used for paying a part or all of the salary of one of the members of the teaching staff of the University, and that when the fund reaches \$125,000, the incumbent of the professorship supported by the fund shall be known as the Pilgrim Professor."

The Sweet Memorial Fund was founded at the request of Syracuse Cornellians in honor of the memory of the late Professor John E. Sweet, and all subscriptions from Syracusans which have not been designated for use in some other way have now been allocated for the founding of this fund. It is the plan of Syracuse alumni to increase the fund, which now amounts to \$120,215, until the requisite amount of \$125,000 has been reached in order to enable the Trustees to designate a Sweet Memorial Professorship.

'12 AT CONVENTION

Information just received points out that the Class of 1912 had the largest representation of any class at the Cleveland Convention. Thirty-nine of them attended the celebration and thirty-five the class dinner which was a part of it. At this dinner plans for the ten-year reunion of the class next year were discussed. Frederick W. Krebs had charge of 1912 part of the convention.

THE C. U. C. A. is carrying on a campaign to interest Cornell students in attending the Silver Bay conference from June 24 to July 3. This conference on Lake George is the outgrowth of the student religious conferences which were formerly held at Northfield, Mass.

HINKLEY SCHOLARSHIPS, made possible through the memorial endowment to Gerald Hinkley '15, have been awarded to members of the University Orchestra. The recipients are: Stafford B. Beach, Arts '21, of Palm Beach, Florida; Miles H. Cubbon, Agriculture '21, of Oil City, Pennsylvania; William D. Ellis, Mechanical Engineering '21, Atlanta, Georgia; William H. Mann, Agriculture '23, Glens Falls; and Allen H. Treman, Arts '21, of Ithaca.

Cultural vs. Materialistic Education

Address by Professor Paul Shorey at the First Cornell Convention, Cleveland, May 13, 1921.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Although I have the misfortune (we will call it a misfortune to-day) to be a graduate of Harvard, and to hail from Chicago, I am one hundred per cent American and by marriage sixty-six and two-thirds per cent Cornelian (ap-
plause).

I find myself to-day the victim of an irrepressible conflict. I heard that you are not here for educational purposes, and I, alas, am!

I am not going to weary you with the set plea for classical studies which I have often presented in print and by word of mouth. The classics are not synonymous with culture. But it is unavoidable that in such a discussion as this we should make large reference to them as the most conspicuous symbols and representatives of cultural studies. The entire history of American education makes them that. The predominant position of the classics in the older American college was due, in part, to the inheritance of the European tradition, in part to the purpose of training clergymen and other professional men, in part to the still undeveloped condition of the many sciences that bulk so large in our vision to-day, in part to the pioneer limitations of our resources. Mark Hopkins at one end of a log with a text of Cicero against Catiline or Demosthenes on the Crown is a more easily procurable equipment than a fully provisioned chemical or biological laboratory.

Changes in these conditions were as a matter of course reflected in the college curriculum. More particularly the classics were driven out to make room for those physical sciences which dominate the thought of our age, whose miraculous achievements kindle our imagination, whose practical applications in the conquest of nature's resources make possible the bewildering expansions of our industrial life.

No reasonable humanist desires to reopen the case or to sweep with the broom of Mrs. Partington against the irresistible stream of tendency. Whatever the real sciences really need, they will be given or will take. But our scientific colleagues who are still waging the old warfare of science against classics on commencement platforms and in presidential addresses seem to be unaware of the completeness of their victory and to overlook some of the consequences which ought to be no more welcome to them, the victors, than to us, the vanquished.

In the train of the physical sciences, other studies came knocking at the college gate—the modern languages and literature, including English (which seemed entirely reasonable), history, economics, and the history of philosophy, for each of which excellent pleas were available—and then, the barriers being

broken down, came the letting in of the waters—all the vocations and avocations, all the psychological, sociological, and pre-historic anthropological pseudo-sciences, every topic of a conceivable intel-

The Convention Resolution

RESOLVED, that the alumni of Cornell University place on record their earnest conviction that the American university should be a place of spiritual inspiration as well as of technical training, and that not only should an adequate cultural training be required as a preparation for or as a part of all professional and technical university education, but that the fundamentals of a genuinely liberal education must ever remain the soundest and the safest elements in the preparation for a truly human life.

lectual curiosity about which a specialist could write a book or which he might desire to profess *ex cathedra*. They all claimed standing as parts of the totality of *Wissenschaft*, won a footing and departmental recognition in the graduate schools, and then, in the name of democratic equality and the abolition of invidious cultural and disciplinary distinctions, demanded an equal place first in the college and then in the high schools, pending their extension to the kindergarten.

What is a Science?

The old problem of the classification of the sciences and what precisely constituted a distinct science, was solved by a new method. A subject of education, a science was anything represented by a man who had to be taken care of. If a clergyman in the department of sociology was too forceful and ambitious to serve under the head of the department, ecclesiastical sociology became an independent branch of science and he its head. Household economics broke up into various specialties, and degrees were conferred for dissertations on the cooking of roast beef and the making of bird's-nest soup.

The so-called free elective system was the natural accompaniment of this amazing evolution, for there existed no academic organization or court of ultimate appeal competent to adjust the claims and determine the precedences of these clamorous ambitions. Cafeteria and à la carte service was the only alternative. The counters were spread with an unlimited choice of free electives, and the outcome was left to the competition of

the professors and the caprice of the students.

The results, as often happens, have not verified the prophecies or realized the hopes of impassioned reformers. Nobody wishes to restore prescribed Greek for everybody or to listen to formal orations in praise of the classics and the good old times. And yet the more intelligent public is uneasily and increasingly aware that something is wrong.

A Common Attitude Toward Classics

Emerson somewhere says that we have reached a state of mind in which we can neither read Plato nor not read him. And that is our attitude toward the classics. Hence, though their opponents are outraged that what they thought was dead will not decently stay buried, and even their advocates foresee that they are probably going to be bored, we continue to arrange such programs of discussion as this and invite the classist to explain to a wireless and aviating generation "Why is a Greek professor?"

Lord Chesterfield's explanation in a letter to his son was that a chair of Greek is a pretty sinecure and you don't need to know much Greek. And Mr. Bernard Shaw, who is indebted to his memory for most of his epigrams, improved this into: "Few Greek professors know Greek and none of them know anything else," Jebb, Mahaffy, Croiset, Wilamowitz, Butcher, Gildersleeve, and Murray, for example.

The Victory of Science

There are, in particular, three unforeseen results of the overwhelming victory of science and the new education which I would commend to the reflections of those representatives of the physical sciences who still affect to believe that the waste of time on dead languages is the only thing that delays the educational millennium. They are: (1) the workings in practice of unlimited freedom of election; (2) the fact that the ouster of classics has profited the pseudo-sciences more than the real sciences; (3) the fact that the revolt against dead classicism did not stop with Greek but is threatening to abolish under that name all literary and historical culture that relates to anything earlier than the year 1900.

As most of you who did not take a stiff course in engineering or some definite branch of science are probably victims of the elective system, I may be brief on the first point.

The Free Elective System

You know how plausible on the lips of President Eliot was the gospel of the democratic equality of all studies, the free development of personality through individual choice, the superiority of interest and voluntary attention to involuntary attention and prescription as mo-

tives of study—in short, the Shakespearean text: “In brief, sir, study what you most affect.”

And you also remember the actual use that you and most of your mates made of this intoxicating license. It was like turning a flapper loose in a candy shop, or reading Mr. H. G. Wells's history of the world, or listening to the comprehensive lectures of the female professors in Tennyson's “Princess,” as if your brain pan were an empty hull and every Muse tumbled a science in: “I'll try any drink once,” was your motto. It might be amusing or stimulating. It could hardly be called education or discipline of the powers of the mind. That you postponed to the professional school or the sterner school of life. With the extension of the system to the preparatory school, the admission by certificate, the enormous enlargement of the cafeteria counter offerings by the forty or fifty departments of the modern university, the chaos became complete.

In some American universities, there was nothing in the world to prevent an undergraduate from training his mind and preparing himself for the law school or the battle of life by the election in any given term of elementary Spanish, the history of prostitution, and short stories as a mode of thinking. And they did it. No satirist can invent anything so good as the combinations that are actually made.

An ingenuous undergraduate who will soon enter the law school informed me recently that he had a fine course this term. It was ancient history for those guiltless of Greek or Latin, geography of North America, and physiological psychology.

Perhaps that explains why a professor of law, when asked the other day at what point he began the study of legal and moral ideas, of legal logic and the logic of the interpretation of texts, replied, “At the beginning.” He would have to.

There is quite literally nothing that the teacher in the graduate or professional school to-day can assume as known to his class as a class. I was myself forced to abandon an attempted graduate course on the scientific knowledge of the ancients because none of the class had ever happened to elect so much as fourteen weeks in astronomy or chemistry or geology. And a student of diversified interests once begged off from the precise interpretation of two or three pages of Plato on the plea that she had to read a hundred and forty-two love sonnets before nine o'clock next morning for a course in Elizabethan sonnet sequences.

This is no pessimistic diatribe. I am not disparaging the younger generation of American college men. They made good in the war. I am not arguing that the American college is a failure. Life is very complicated. And it is arguable that the wholesome and pleasant leisure and companionship of the undergraduate interval, and the flavor of culture and science acquired by occasionally rubbing

your bread on the doors of the cupboard where the cheese of learning is stored, have proved to be not on the whole a bad preparation for American life.

I am only reminding you of one undoubted cause of our present sense of uneasiness and dissatisfaction about the intellectual results of the new education.

We agreed to oust the required classics and mathematics. We could not agree on any definite and consecutive curriculum to take their place, and the temporary outcome has been an unsettlement, confusion, and intellectual chaos, unparalleled in the entire history of education.

The most successful fishers in these troubled waters have been the more fluent lecturers in such subjects as the new psychology and the new sociology in all their manifold branches and applications, the pre-historic and anthropological sciences of conjectural origins, the science of religion, the science of politics, and the scientific criticism and justification of the most recent fashions in literature.

Pseudo-Science the Beneficiary

And this brings us to our second point, that the defeat of the classics by the sciences has largely redounded to the profit not of the sciences, but of the pseudo-sciences. For whatever these new disciplines may be when properly taught in the graduate school to small classes, adequately prepared for them by the disciplinary logic of critical, linguistic, historical, scientific, and mathematical studies, they are, as taught to large classes of undergraduates by lectures, textbooks, and assigned reading in miscellaneous journalistic and periodical literature, a parody of science which may fairly be denominated pseudo-science.

I can not now delay to justify by formal arguments the epithet “pseudo-science.” That will be one of the chief amusements of my remaining years. But one practical outcome of the present preponderance of these studies is apparent. Undergraduates instead of forming their taste and judgment and exercising their critical faculties on the intensive and assimilating study of some of the world's original masterpieces of literature, are set to read tenth-rate textbook compilations, sprawling with heterogeneous fact and loose generalization over the entire field of real or imaginary knowledge, and composed in the American or the American dissertation language by assistant professors in State universities ambitious of promotion. I have myself read—too late to be corrupted by them—scores, perhaps hundreds, of these treatises. They are nearly the most dreary, barren, profitless literature in existence.

Classics at Least Exercise the Mind

There is much more matter or serious instruction and more profitable exercise of the mind's faculties to be gained from the later Greek or medieval Latin commentators on Aristotle.

Whatever the limitations and the naïvetés of Thomas Aquinas from the

standpoint of modern science, the students of his writings at least learn how to classify, distinguish, and define, to pursue a coherent and continuous train of relevant reasoning, and to stick to the point. Their heads are not hopelessly muddled by an incongruous collection of irrelevancies from all domains of human knowledge and some others. They are not at the mercy of every fanciful association of ideas. The folly of the last age, says Bagehot, affected levity. The folly of this encases itself in theories which confuse the uninstructed and which irritate the well informed.

It is impossible to parody these books. Nothing that a critic can imagine is so preposterous as the quotations for which I could give you chapter and verse. There is no time for that. But no discussion of humanism and the alleged conflict between classics and the practical demands of the age is complete without some reference to our present infatuation with the pseudo-sciences. For it is they that block the way to an otherwise possible adjustment in the curriculum between classics and the real sciences, between the ideal of culture and that of precocious vocational efficiency. Banish all the pseudo-sciences to their proper place in the graduate school where they can be taught as inchoate, pioneer endeavors after science, and there will be ample room in the college for the co-existence of fundamental scientific and serious culture studies together with such proportions of strictly vocational work as may be found compatible with any retention of the old conception of the college as something different after all from a professional school or a business college.

Sciences Versus Pseudo-Sciences

Will not the representatives of the real sciences take note of this distinction and ask themselves whether science has anything to gain from the premature study by huge masses of untrained undergraduates of subjects which may usurp the name and the prestige and ape the terminology of science, but which are not, as so taught, in any verifiable sense scientific, and which experience has now shown do not prepare the student's mind for the successful prosecution of the real sciences so well as the narrowest older curriculum in classics and mathematics did?

Carrying Victory Too Far

The third and chief admonition which the slave of culture would whisper in the ear of the triumphant science is the query whether she has not already pushed her victories too far, farther than the first doughty older champions of scientific studies ever intended or wished. It is no longer a question of the predominance of cultural studies in education but of their survival, and we are reminded of the protest of Leopardi:

“‘Utility to all’ they cry and still refuse,
Blind guides, to see.
If usefulness is all—life has no use.”

"At sunrise," wrote Tyndall, "we came among the Alps—they were of sandstone, stratified very regularly." Quite so.

But is that all, or does the soul imperiously cry for something more? It may be Euripides:

"High in heaven withdrawn, Mt. Parnassus aglow
Takes the first rose of dawn on its untrodden snow
And flings it afar down the valley to the dwellers in darkness below."

Or Kingsley's "Day Star of Eden" that:

"Lingered in rose red rays on the peak of Ionian mountains."

Or Shakespeare's

"Night's candles are burnt out and jocund day

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain top,"

Or Tennyson's:

"Sunsmiten Alps before me lay.
How faintly flushed, how phantom fair
Was Monte Rosa hanging there
A thousand shadowy pencilled valleys
And snowy dells in a golden air."

The educational progress—says in substance one of the most eminent of modern pseudo-scientists—is the acquisition of appropriate responses to all situations. Well, sunrise in the Alps is a situation, too. Do we want an education that will respond and react to their sandstone stratifications, but which is blind, deaf, dumb, and insensitive to that other kind of response and to all its echoes through out European literature from Homer to Tennyson?

Are the men of science really of the opinion of Darwin that art and literature are superfluous toys, and that science and the domestic affections suffice for all the needs of the soul? Would they define practical in the sense of the old Roman war profiteer who left for his tomb the inscription: "He made three millions and never heard a philosopher." Will they join hands with the fanatical modernists who would burn the libraries, the art galleries, and the museums every fifty years and seal men's eyes and sear their souls to all humanity's spiritual inheritance from the past?

Translations or Originals

It is easy to retort that a classicist begs the question when he identifies culture with the study of two dead languages. And that may have been a fair answer to some of the case-hardened, fine old crusted Oxford classicists with whom Huxley was contending. To them he replied that the man who can not get culture from Shakespeare, Milton, and Burke will not find it in Virgil, Homer, and Demosthenes. But if he were living in America to-day, he would be the first to admit that the issue is changed, and that those who denounce the study of Virgil and Homer and Demosthenes because they are useless, unpractical, remote, dead, and too difficult for the eye-minded graduates of the movies, will end by assailing Shakespeare, Milton, and Burke for precisely the same reasons.

The prediction that the wipers of the slate who began with Greek would not stop there, has been more than verified. The arguments, the temper, the spirit, the utilitarian, the materialistic and popular appeals that were used to banish Greek from the A. B. course in the colleges have been turned in succession against Latin and mathematics in high schools, against the reading of anything more subtle or sophisticated in the schools than the vernacular poetry of James Whitcomb Riley, against the insistence by the teacher on correct English in contradistinction to the American language of Mr. Mencken, against the study in foreign language classes of any of the older masters, the Dantes, the Molières, the Goethes, anything except the easiest and most trivial stories and plays, in up-to-date-colloquial idiom, against all the higher critical and historic study of English literature in the universities.

It is quite useless to deny that this is in fact the prevailing temper of the advocates of the new education, their disciples and their journalistic supporters. I have the evidence in typewritten extracts from their own writings, and an occasional individual exception would not impair its force.

Until recently the higher education of the guiding classes in all the civilizations of the world has been grounded on the study of some of the great books of the past—the Bibles, the Vedas, the Korans, the Iliads, the ballads, the philosophies, the Confucian ethics, the classical models and masterpieces of the so-called golden or Augustan ages of a people's own cultural tradition, or of that from which their own was mainly derived. Whatever else had to be learned, liberal education has always included the discipline of the indissolubly linked faculties of thought and expression, the refinement of the aesthetic perceptions, the quickening of the moral sensibilities, the supplying of the intelligence through acquaintance with many ideas, the assimilation of the main traditions of experience and common sense by the critical interpretation and disinterested study and mastery of a few great books remote from the controversial and as yet untested literature of the hour. There were reasons for this at some of which the phrasing of the last sentence hints, but which I cannot delay to develop.

The Case Against the Classics

The last few decades have brought a change, the full significance of which we are just beginning to realize. It is only forty or fifty years since Clifford, pleading the case of science against classics, complained that profound scientific knowledge awakened distrust as of something odd or unnatural.

No school boy, he added, thinks a man uncanny because he knows a great deal of Greek. To-day the tables are completely turned, and familiarity with the most original and most vital, the most beautiful, the most influential of all literatures,

is regarded by the American undergraduate as of itself a disqualification for either critical or sympathetic understanding of the life and thought of to-day.

The very word "classic" has become a mere epithet of abuse not only in the popular but in the intellectual weeklies. "William James was a great American," writes *The New Republic*. "He taught the world to disregard classicists and prigs." The logic of this sentence is in the manner of the schoolboy who wrote on his examination paper, "Lady Jane Grey studied Greek and Latin and soon after had her head cut off." If this sort of thing were only the escaped schoolboy's jibe at Greek verbs in *-mi* and Latin syntax, we could dismiss it with a smile. But Greek, as we have seen, was only the pretext and the starting point of an alliance between the new education and the fanatics of modernism in literature for the extirpation of all historical and cultural study, the immediate demonetization of all traditional values, the scrapping of our entire spiritual inheritance, the repudiation of our entire debt to the ungracious past.

You may think that I exaggerate, but that is only because I have no time to quote the texts. The classroom exercises and the textbooks of the schools of education devote a monstrous disproportion of their attention to assailing Latin and all that Latin implies, to the systematic disparagement of Plato and everything that Plato represents.

The essays on education of school superintendents are full of admonitions to teachers of English to read only simple vernacular contemporary verse with their students and not to inflict the classics of English literature upon them. The distaste of the thoroughgoing modernist literary critic or educator for Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Burke, and Tennyson is indistinguishable from his disdain for Homer, Virgil, Sophocles, and Plato. It is impossible to exaggerate the number of modern textbooks and encyclopedia articles, editorials, and educational addresses that foster this temper by the fashion of beginning every subject with a contrast between our better knowledge and the darkness, the ignorance, the follies, the superstition of the past. "Never," said Lord Bryce a few years ago, "was any generation so absorbed in the present as our own."

The War and Culture

It would be superfluous to dwell on the acceleration of these tendencies by the war. The question that now confronts the American college is: "Shall we add the increment of our influence to the momentum of the movement or has it gone far enough?" Is the lesson of the war, as President Eliot thought it to be, the still further concentration of education on material efficiency, or does it rather warn us that while efficiency may be for some purposes indispensable, mechanical worship of this idol may conduct civilization to the brink of hell and push it into the abyss?

It is not begging the question thus to associate materialism with the hard, insolent contempt of the new education and the modernist literary criticism for all the significance and beauty of the past. The two moods belong together in psychological principle, and are actually found together in the literature and the leaders of modernistic revolt.

The cultural values of our inheritance from the past are nearly all spiritual. They hold a place in the life of humanity that grateful memories fill in the individual soul. They are the natural piety that links the days and the years of our brief sojourn here into some moral unity. If we bring up an entire generation to despise and repudiate these things, the only philosophy and religion that will remain for them is that of the fat, foolish scullion in Sterne: "He's dead. So am not I."

Relative Values of the Materialist

This narrowing of the moral horizon to the present deprives us of all but material standards of value. Mr. H. G. Wells and his kind, agreeing with their Prussian teachers, feel only pity and contempt for the petty republics of Greece that went down before the efficient phalanx of the autocratic Macedon. They are fond of pointing out that a single modern gunboat could have sunk both the Athenian and the Persian fleets at Salamis. But so Henry Adams tells us that the Byzantine navy of Nicephorus Phocas in the tenth century would have annihilated in half an hour any navy that Carthage or Athens or Rome ever set afloat. Is not that single sentence a *reductio ad absurdum* of the materialistic tests of value and of all gospels of mechanical progress and the will to power of the heathen heart that puts its trust in reeking tube and iron shard? Even he whom the cosmopolitan intellectualists style the imperialistic jingo, Kipling, knew better than that.

An Appeal for Reconsideration

Once more, and in conclusion, the appeal for a reconsideration of the claim of the classics to a reasonable place in the modern American college curriculum is not a fallacious identification of the study of Greek verbs and Latin syntax with all culture and all spiritual idealism. It is not a belated and futile reaction against the sciences that necessarily dominate modern life. Nor is it the expression of an aristocratic disdain for the indispensable vocational preparation for practical life at the proper time and place and for the proper persons.

It rests on a few simple assumptions and a few deductions from the experience of mankind, and the unfortunate experiments of the past few decades. It assumes that we wish to retain the ideal of a liberal education in some form and to preserve the American college as something distinctive and not quite identical with the engineering, the professional, or the business school. It points out that in the experience of mankind, liberal education has always found a part of its

discipline in the critical interpretation of great world books, and its culture in their intimate assimilation. The abolition of required Greek and Latin in the American college need not in theory be an abrogation of that principle or a rejection of that lesson of experience. In practice, it has amounted to that. It was ideally possible to replace the Greek and Latin classics by other classics, but it has not been done and there are several reasons why the attempt would not be likely to succeed:

1. The atmosphere created by the polemic against Greek and Latin is one in which no serious humanistic and literary culture can survive and flourish.

2. The long historical dependence of the best English literature on the classics had so involved the one with the other that it proved as impracticable to dissect them out as it was said to be to separate the Covenant of the League from the Treaty of Peace.

English literature was unintelligible to those who had no background of classical culture, and the gradual perception of this is one of the chief causes of that sullen hostility to all the older English and American literature that is now being exploited in the interests of various European, modernist, anti-Puritan, and anti-moralist propagandas.

3. The Greek and Latin classics, though not the only instruments of linguistic discipline and literary culture, are, in fact, the best available and the best suited to the present needs of the American college and American life. The older modern literature can not be understood without them, and they are simpler, saner, more reasonable, more logical, more wholesome, more moral than the newest literature of Europe which propagandists of anti-Americanism prefer to them. They cannot be made the vehicles of any propaganda or fanaticism. They are, as an eminent French critic said, neither confessional, professional, nor passionnal. They are close packed with sensible, moral, political, sociological, psychological reflections embodying the criticism and wisdom of life of a many-centuried civilization. Their prevailing influence is to inculcate patriotism and respect for law, order, decency, and the fundamental principles of morals and natural religion.

And they are also, as John Stuart Mill says, from causes that are not likely to recur and for reasons that it would take too long to explain, the most perfect and the most beautiful of human compositions.

A Fair Compromise

It is plainly no longer practicable to require them of everybody. But it is time to desist from the perpetual and senseless disparagement of them that threatens to banish them and all that they involve altogether from American education, and that discourages from their pursuit many students who have ample leisure for them and who now dissipate their energies on less profitable and no more practical sub-

jects. For the experiments of the past forty years prove that we have as yet found nothing that can take their place (prolonged applause).

INTERCOLLEGIATE NOTES

A HARVARD committee which has been investigating the demands of athletic sports upon the time of the students has reported averages in the number of unexcused cuts (those not covered by physicians' certificates of illness) per year as follows: all upperclassmen, 31 out of 38; non-participants in athletics, 30 out of 37; athletes, 32 out of 44; players in one major sport, 32 out of 40; football, 35 out of 45; baseball, 36 out of 41; hockey, 34 out of 49; track, 34 out of 42; crew, 31 out of 38; players in two major sports, 34 out of 41; in three major sports, 42 out of 54; all managers, 42 out of 58; in one sport only, and not playing, 41 out of 56; in more than one sport, or playing also, 45 out of 65. In scholarship, players got only about half the proportion of A's that non-participants got (4.7 per cent against 9.1 per cent); of B's the ratio was 25 per cent to 29.6 per cent; of C's the players got 50.4 per cent to the non-participants' 45.2 per cent; of D's 16.7 per cent to 12.6 per cent; of E's, about the same, 3.2 per cent to 3.5 per cent. The managers did much worse; they got no A's, only 10.8 per cent of B's, 56.3 per cent of C's, 22.8 per cent of D's, and 10.1 per cent of E's. The inevitable conclusion is that managing athletic sports is likely to be fatal to good scholarship.

AT THE UNIVERSITY of California in the first semester of the present year 521 students were disqualified or "busted," failure to pass in ten units or to have a highly satisfactory standing in at least eight units. This means about five per cent of the enrolled student body. The normal figure is from five to eight per cent.

MICHIGAN has obtained from the State Legislature an increase in the mill-tax which will increase the revenue from this source from \$1,687,500 to \$2,700,000 and later to \$3,000,000. For the building program the University asked for \$8,690,000 but got only \$4,800,000.

THE MAINE *Alumnus* says that the University has been crippled by the failure of the Legislature to provide for its needs. Even after tuition has been raised so that it will be highest among all the State universities, some \$50,000 must be saved by paring down expenses.

PRINCETON up to April 30 has secured \$8,357,771.52 of her desired fourteen million-dollar endowment fund. This is an increase of \$95,089.52 since January 1. Considerably over half has been paid in.

THE NEW REUNION PLAN

THE CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS of May 5 outlined in some detail a proposed change in the scheme of holding class reunions, a suggestion that the present system whereby classes return at regular five-year periods after graduation be superseded by the modified Dix Plan. The Dix Plan, already in operation in several colleges and universities, is based on the reunion at one time of classes which were in college together as undergraduates.

The accompanying chart is self-explanatory. It indicates the procedure whereby each class would come back to Ithaca with three other classes associated with it in college, and how at the end of a cycle of nineteen years a class would have held a reunion with each one of the six classes contemporary with it in college. Reunions would occur every five years except in the case of every fourth reunion, when the interval would be four years.

The committee which has been investigating the plan since last winter is in favor of its adoption, believing that the advantages would far outweigh the disadvantages. But the proponents of the scheme are unwilling to urge its adoption unless the vote is not only favorable but is the voice of a large body of Cornellians. The opinions expressed thus far have been practically unanimous in favor of adoption, but alumni are urged immediately to make known their reactions, either by letter or by use of the ballot to be found on this page. These opinions should be received in Ithaca by June 17 at the latest.

FOUR INFRACTIONS of student honor rules were handled in the Arts College, one of the cases going to the University Honor Council for final disposition.

SEDOWA, the senior women's honorary society of the College of Agriculture, has elected the following members from the present junior class: Elizabeth Brewster, Freeville, N. Y.; Katharine Harris, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; Harriet Hudson, Fulton, N. Y.; Ruth Irish, Auburn, N. Y.; Gertrude Lynahan, Corning, N. Y.; Sarah Merritt, Hartsdale, N. Y.; Elizabeth Pratt, Wellsley Hill, Mass.; and Elsie Sweet, Hilton, New York.

WOMEN STUDENTS interested in journalism plan the formation of a club next year, looking to affiliation with the Women's National Journalistic Register, and possible petition for membership in the national journalistic sorority.

FRESHMAN ADVISORY committee members will return earlier than usual next fall in order to be on hand, with plans formulated, before the prospective members of the Class of 1925 arrive in Ithaca.

PROPOSED REUNION PLAN

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
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Class numerals are at the side, reunion years across the top. Columns show classes holding reunions in years indicated at the top. Reunion years for any given class are found at tops of columns in which class numerals occur. Underlined type denotes twenty-five and fifty year reunions.

After the first few years for each class, the schedule shows the Dix Plan, with groups of successive classes so arranged that in nineteen years each class meets all classes associated with it in College.

PLEASE MAIL THIS BALLOT PROMPTLY

Reunion Plan Committee,
31 Morrill Hall, Ithaca, New York.

I ☐ favor the proposed change in the Cornell reunion plan, as
do not favor suggested in the accompanying chart.

Remarks _____

(Signed) _____

(Class) _____



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FIFTY YEARS OF WORK

The fiftieth annual meeting of the Associate Alumni will be held on June 17. Fifty years of service to the University and to the alumni by a small but constant group of workers thus comes inconspicuously to a close; service that has been self-sacrificing and in the main unrewarded by popular acclaim or much more than the usual query "What are associate alumni, anyway?"

And yet without an alumni association of some kind as a rallying point for alumni affairs, Cornell could have done but few of the things dependent on alumni effort, for which she is grateful in an indefinite sort of way to her former students. Endowments, Alumni Field, the Alumni Fund, the Semi-Centennial, the ALUMNI NEWS, alumni conventions, reunions, no one of them primarily dependent on the Associate Alumni, each was put across with a comparatively small amount of effort from the semblance of unity produced for several decades of effort in binding together and keeping together the alumni body.

There is a singular resemblance to the

inconspicuous work done by the cattle hair in old-fashioned plaster, which enables the decorators to elaborate and beautify without fear that the whole job will crumble when the plaster dries.

It is fitting at this time to consider the Associate Alumni and its fifty years of hard, unspectacular work. To the casual observer it has been a succession of unbrilliant meetings with much amending of by-laws. The superstructures are more showy, the work more attractive, and the results are tangible. But the adhesive qualities that Cornell alumni have, and their weaknesses, are known to few except Cornellians, are produced by the efforts through a half century of alumni organization.

In its membership is included every matriculate of the University who has severed his undergraduate relations, from whatever cause. The handful of the Faithful who will meet in Barnes Hall on June 17, and who have done this thing for years, will welcome new faces, new inspirations, and new ideas as they start on the second half century.

VOTE ON THE DIX PLAN

The proposal radically to change the scheme for holding reunions ought to receive the careful attention of every alumnus. It is of vital importance to reunions whether they are held every fifth year with each class an isolated unit of its generation, or whether each class holds its reunion on a schedule, somewhat difficult to remember if one is usually indifferent to such things, but a schedule that permits it to hold reunions each time in company with three other classes that were in college during its time.

An alumnus should register his opinion now, before it is settled. A form of ballot is provided on another page. The committee wants to know what you think of it before it officially proposes it. Cut the ballot out, or copy it, and mail it at once.

OBITUARY

Major Marice Connolly '97

Maurice Francis Connolly was one of the seven persons who lost their lives on May 28 in what is probably the most frightful accident in the history of the Army Air Service, when a large hospital plane crashed to the ground about a mile northwest of Morgantown, Md.

Connolly was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on March 13, 1877, the son of Thomas and Ellen Brown Connolly. He attended Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and entered Cornell in 1895 as a junior in the College of Arts and Sciences, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1897. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon,

of which he was national president in 1896, Quill and Dagger, Bench and Board, Mermaid, and the Masque, and was an editor of the *Era*. He won a place on both the '86 Memorial and Woodford Stages, and received honorable mention in the former. He was selected by the President to represent the University at the Washington Birthday celebration of the Union League Club held in Chicago in 1897, and was Ivy Orator of his class.

He was graduated *cum laude* from the New York Law School in 1898, and the following year was admitted to the bar of Iowa. He took post-graduate work at Balliol College, Oxford University, and at the University of Heidelberg. Since 1904 he had been president of the Connolly Carriage Company of Dubuque; he was also vice-president of the Dubuque Fire and Marine Insurance Company, secretary-treasurer of the Julien House Company, vice-president of the Bank and Insurance Building Company, and a director of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank. In November, 1912, he was elected to the 63d Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Third Iowa District, previously one of the strongest Republican districts in the country, and was the first and only Democrat, the first native-born, and the youngest Representative elected from that district. He was a candidate for alumnus Trustee in 1913.

When the United States entered the World War, Connolly enlisted in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and at the close of the first officers' training camp received a captain's commission and was made adjutant to the commanding officer at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. On October 23, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of major and transferred to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, after spending two weeks in Washington, D. C. speaking for the Liberty Loan. When the Fourth Liberty Loan was launched he directed a flying circus which distributed Liberty Loan literature in the cities and towns of Ohio. He served for a time as executive officer in command of the Aviation School at Wilbur Wright Field. He had also served as chief of the correspondence branch, Department of Military Aeronautics, and as recruiting officer at Hazelhurst Field, Long Island. He resigned his commission a year ago, and had since been general sales manager of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation. He was one of the two men in the United States who have the dual honor of having served in Congress and received their flying wings. The other is F. H. LaGuardia, of New York.

He was a regent and member of the Smithsonian Institution, and a member of the Carriage Builders' National As-

sociation, the oldest trade organization in America, of which he was president in 1908, the American Embassy Association, the Iowa State Historical Association, the Dubuque Club, and the Dubuque Golf and Country Club, of which he had been president, the Dubuque Gun Club, the University Club of Chicago, the Metropolitan Club, the National Press Club, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Aero Club of America, the American Flying Club, the American Legion, and the B. P. O. Elks. In 1913 he was president of the Iowa State Association of Elks. He was unmarried.

Frank M. Stephens '13

Frank Marsh Stephens died on March 3 at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

He was born on August 23, 1891, and prepared at the Detroit Central High School, entering Sibley College in 1909. He was a member of Kappa Alpha, Majura, Book and Bowl, Bench and Board, Mermaid, and the Sunday Night Club, and served on numerous undergraduate committees. In his junior year he served on the class executive committee and the executive committee of the Interfraternity Association, and was assistant manager of the fencing team.

During the war he was in the Air Service, having attended the Ground Officers' Training School at Kelly Field, Texas.

He was a brother of Charles Wainwright Stephens '15, who died at Albuquerque on December 29, 1920. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. A. B. Wetmore, his widow, and a sister, all of Grosse Point, Mich.

Robert P. Reynolds '14

Robert Parker Reynolds died on March 16 at St. Louis, Mo. He had been ill for two weeks with appendicitis, and had undergone three operations, but the appendix had burst and it was impossible to save his life.

Reynolds was born on February 10, 1892, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew G. Reynolds, of St. Louis. He prepared at Smith Academy and attended Washington University in St. Louis; in 1911 he entered Cornell in the course in arts, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1914. He was a member of Kappa Alpha, Beth L'Amed, Bench and Board, Fleur-de-Lis, and the Sunday Night Club.

After leaving Cornell he returned to St. Louis and re-entered Washington University, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1916. In the spring of 1917 he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and after a year overseas, he was made provost marshal judge at Coblenz, Germany.

He was a brother of S. Clark Reynolds '03 and John Reynolds '23, both members of Kappa Alpha.

ATHLETICS

The Regatta

The crews will leave for Poughkeepsie next Tuesday night, June 14; this will bring them to the Hudson just one week before the Intercollegiate Regatta. The pilgrimage to Highland this year is thus considerably later than used to be the case in the pre-war days, but as some of the oarsmen have final examinations as late as next Tuesday, the squad as a whole has to wait for them. The practice of giving exams at the Highland training quarters has been abandoned.

Since the Harvard races on May 28, the two varsity and the freshman eights have been shaping their practice for Poughkeepsie. This week several brushes over the three-mile course were on the program, and upon their outcome Coach Hoyle expected to make his decision as to which of the varsity crews shall be entered in the varsity events at Poughkeepsie, the varsity eight that rowed in the Yale-Princeton and Harvard races, or the second varsity eight, or heavy varsity, which has been coming fast in the last two weeks. Coach Hoyle hoped to have settled on his selections by the end of this week.

There have been no changes in personnel, Young remaining at bow in the varsity, having replaced Kells in that position after the Cayuga Lake regatta, and Dunham rowing at bow in the second or heavy eight. The two crews in their matches this week were boated as follows:

Varsity: bow, Young; 2, Garnsey; 3, Schacnen; 4, Fix; 5, Hough; 6, Calleson; 7, Dollbaum; stroke, Wheeler; coxswain, Millar.

Second varsity: bow, Dunham; 2, Shepard; 3, Olney; 4, Parker; 5, Buckley; 6, Baker; 7, Baldwin; stroke, Freston; coxswain, Holbrook.

Team Breaks Even

The baseball team defeated Niagara on Percy Field last Saturday by a score of 9 to 1, but lost to Columbia in New York last Wednesday by a score of 10 to 3.

By winning the return game at New York, Columbia made it two straight over Cornell this season.

The Columbia batters knocked Rollo out of the box in the second inning, scoring seven runs. Maloney, who replaced him, was quite effective, allowing but three hits in the remaining innings. Columbia got eleven hits in all to nine garnered by Cornell off Price, who for the second time this year triumphed over the Red and White.

Maloney, who was on the mound in the Niagara game, allowed seven hits, all

of them well scattered. Niagara's only score was a home run by Manley in the seventh. Cornell got fifteen hits, three of them triples, one a double. Thirteen hits were scored off Hayden, who lasted six innings, the other two off Herb.

Woodin led the Cornell batters with three hits, a triple, a two-bagger, and a single, while Davies and Mayer each got a three-bast hit.

Mayer Assistant Coach

Clyde Mayer '21, of Williamsport, Pa., has been appointed assistant coach of football for next season. Mayer played half back on the varsity squad for two years, serving as acting captain last season. He is also baseball captain this spring.

Track News

Daniel B. Strickler '22, of Columbia, Pa., has been elected captain of the track team for next year. Strickler won his intercollegiate stripe in the last two championship meets, finishing fifth in the mile run at Franklin Field last year and fourth in the same event at Cambridge on May 28 last. He was a member of the Cornell four-mile relay team in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, and has run in several dual and indoor meets. He has also been a member of the cross country squad. In his freshman year he ran on the freshman track team and won the freshman cross country cup.

Strickler saw service with the A. E. F. in the 28th Division (Pennsylvania National Guard). He was a captain of infantry at the time of the Armistice, was twice cited for bravery, and was gassed and wounded.

The varsity and freshman track teams, about 115 men in all, held their annual banquet last Wednesday night. Jack Moakley outlined plans of training for the Princeton-Cornell Oxford-Cambridge meet in July. Those selected to compete for Cornell will be called back to Ithaca about July 1, for about three weeks' training. Cornell has received a cordial invitation from Princeton asking the Cornell team to be guests at Princeton in the week before the meet. The Tigers will entertain the British athletes at the same time. It is expected that this invitation will be accepted. Eligibility rules and other details governing the international meet will be announced later.

At the track banquet there was some discussion of the prospects for another year, which are admittedly brighter than they have been for some time. More than half of the 62½ points scored in the Penn meet were made by sophomores. Of the point winners at the Intercollegiates, R. E. Brown, Strickler, Smith, Cook, and Lathrop will be eligible next year; Davison and N. P. Brown will graduate. Captain McDermott and

Dickinson, distance runners, and Ramsay, high jumper, are to leave this spring, but the great majority of varsity athletes will return, and the freshman team will contribute several very promising men.

Athletic Council Officers

The Athletic Council has elected the following officers for next year: President, Professor Herman Diedericks; football, Professor W. W. Rowlee; baseball, Registrar David F. Hoy; rowing, C. E. Treman; track, Colonel Frank A. Barton; member at large, Professor Bristol Adams; financial adviser, Charles H. Blood.

Awards of Letters

The Athletic Council announces the award of the following letters and insignia. The varsity C was awarded to the following men:

Track: C. G. Irish, H. H. Smith, J. F. Cook, N. P. Brown, R. E. Brown, J. A. Ramsay, W. H. Lathrop, E. V. Gouinlock, D. B. Strickler, F. O. Davison, A. H. Treman, J. B. Harper, and W. C. Archbold.

Crew: C. F. Kells, H. Garnsey, N. Schaenan, W. F. Fix, W. B. Hough, F. A. Calleson, H. J. Dollbaum, F. P. Wheeler, R. A. Millar, and H. B. Young.

Lacrosse: H. L. Taylor, B. G. Wellenkamp, H. B. Hermann, and B. A. Cunningham.

Tennis: W. T. Mallory.

Freshman numerals were awarded to the following members and substitutes of the freshman crew: C. J. Barr, jr., A. F. Dodson, W. L. Hearn, A. H. Exo, A. H. Bardewyck, H. L. Fates, A. K. Strong, M. W. Fillius, H. B. Hodge, H. Knauss, and F. M. Smith.

Wellenkamp Lacrosse Captain

Paul G. Wellenkamp '22 has been elected captain of the Cornell lacrosse team for next year. Wellenkamp has been a member of the varsity team for two years, playing point in the season just ending.

Managers for Next Year

The following elections of managers and assistant managers have been ratified: baseball: Lawrence Hazzard, Law '22, Yonkers, N. Y., manager; J. W. Spencer, jr., M.E. '23, West Orange, N. J., assistant manager; William A. Schreyer, Arts '23, Milton, Pa., assistant manager freshman baseball; J. H. Peters, C. E. '23, Omaha, Nebr., baseball member Interscholastic Committee; track: Pickens Johnson, Arts '22, Houston, Tex., manager; R. J. Parker, Arts '23, Morris Plains, N. J., assistant manager; Clarence H. Cleminshaw, Arts '23, Cleveland, assistant manager freshman track; D. G. McBean, C.E. '23, Philadelphia, Pa., track member of Interscholastic Committee; W. L. Casey,

manager of freshman track. Robert S. Ackerly, Arts '22, Cuba, N. Y., will be head cheer leader.

Assistant managers of minor sports have been ratified as follows: lacrosse, Allan H. Mogensen, Mechanical Engineering '23, of Plainfield, New Jersey; wrestling, Elmer J. Baxter, Mechanical Engineering '23, of Washington, D. C.; hockey, Albert S. Crockin, Mechanical Engineering '23, of Portsmouth, Virginia; soccer, Raymond F. Jahn, Mechanical Engineering '23, of Brooklyn; tennis, Carlton C. Proper, Arts '23, of Des Moines, Iowa; and golf, Bertram H. Peck, Chemistry '23, of Port Jervis.

Freshmen Lose to Colgate

The freshman baseball team lost a tennising game to the Colgate freshmen last Wednesday by a score of 2 to 0. Errors in the tenth were largely responsible for Colgate's victory.

LITERARY REVIEW

In the Wake of the War

Europe's Morning After. By Kenneth L. Roberts '08. New York. Harper and Brothers. 1921. 8vo, pp. vi, 410. Price, \$3 net.

Readers of *The Saturday Evening Post* have come to look forward with pleasure to Kenneth Roberts' articles. Since he hung up his khaki breeches on the last peg and ground his sword into a plowshare, Roberts has been busy roaming through the various countries of Europe with a man's size note-book, an Eveready pencil, a nose for spying out the unpleasant as well as the picturesque, and a mild blue eye (as we remember it, anyhow) which nothing escaped. Eight of his articles, after delighting and informing the *Post's* millions of readers, have now been gathered into this handsome volume. The countries represented are Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, France, England, and Germany.

Roberts is described on the wrapper of the book as "incorrigibly humorous." The expression is misleading if it implies that one finds his humor a fault rather than a virtue or an ornament. Whether it is too much in evidence or not will perhaps be a debatable question. For ourselves we find it almost invariably agreeable. Take this for a typical example: "In the spring of 1920, what with the constant talk of fights with the Jugoslavs and one thing and another, there were more Italian officers in the foreground of all Italian scenery than there were Roman ruins. The Italian officer is a romantic and affecting spectacle. He wears a long blue cape about the color of a bluebird's wing. It contains enough cloth

to make pup tents for a baseball team, and the Italian officer picks up one end of it and throws it over his shoulder so that he is a big light-blue cocoon with his shiny pomaded black head sticking out at the top and his shining bespurred black boots sticking out at the bottom. . . . The cold and reserved tourist who has spent his life in the restrained atmosphere of Oriskany, New York, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, or Glen Ridge, New Jersey, is held spellbound when he sees a pair of these wonderful blue-caped creatures walking along the sidewalk holding hands, or when he sees two of them meet on a crowded street, throw their arms around each other, and kiss ardently—having been separated, probably, for as much as four hours." Everywhere the author notes the comedy of personal and racial idiosyncrasy and uses it effectively as a relief for the gloom into which his narrative, in the very nature of things, is bound to carry us.

For the morning after the debauch which cost the lives of seventy millions of people and millions of property is a terrible thing. The scenes which Roberts beheld in Warsaw, in Vienna, in Budapest, in Berlin are heart-rending. One feels that the effects of the war will be felt for a very long time, nay, that for countless thousands the worst is yet to come.

As to the accuracy of these observations one can have no doubt. The wealth of detail Roberts presents is overwhelmingly convincing. He is at times frankly partisan, but always, so far as mortal can be, impartial. The picture he gives us of post-war Europe immediately after the great struggle is invaluable and must take its place as one of the most important books in every collection of documents relating to the graphic conflict.

Books and Magazine Articles

"What Really Happened at Paris: the Story of the Peace Conference, 1918-1919," by American delegates, edited by Edward M. House and Charles Seymour (Scribner) is reviewed in *The New York Times Book Review* for May 15.

In *The Cornell Era* for May 21, H. H. Hudson, Grad., writes on "Corn-Belt Culture and the Heart of Kansas." There is a good illustrated sketch of the new Chemistry Building. Major Christian reviews the work of the polo team, and Alvin E. West '21 that of the tennis team. Daniel A. Reed '98, under the heading, "Lion-Hunting with 'Pop' Lueder," contributes an exciting tale about the late Archibald B. Lueder '99, which is alone worth the price of the paper.

In *Modern Language Notes* for May,



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Professor Elijah C. Hills '92, of Indiana University, reviews at length Lope de Vega's "Amar sin Saber a Quién" edited by Professors Milton Buchanan and Bernard Franzen-Swedelius. Professor Ray P. Bowen, Ph.D. '16, reviews Agnes R. Riddell's "Flaubert and Maupassant, a Literary Relationship."

An article on stammering by Frank B. Crowley in the May *American Magazine* includes a picture of Dr. James Sonnett Greene '02 and comment on his work on speech defects.

In *Classical Philology* for April Professor William L. Westermann concludes a serial on "The Uninundated Lands in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt."

Professor Louis C. Karpinski '01, of the University of Michigan, writes in *Science* for May 27 on "A Section of the American Association on the History of Science."

The following sonnet by Brent Dow Allinson appeared in *The Survey* for March 19 and was reprinted in *Unity* for April 14:

George Nasmyth
1881-1920

Brave, loyal, kind—the paths of joy he trod
And pain with equal faith, a soul apart,
A baffled dreamer radiant in his heart,
Or wounded saint, unvanquish'd, sent abroad
On errands high; a friend to those who plod
With sinking hope, who heard from moth to star,
Now loud and clear, now low and sweet and far,
The healing thunders of the living God!
War's enemy cut down while war survives
In the vast devastation of an age! . . .
Wherever generous dreams of Youth are given,
Or bleeding Love upon new faith revives,
He lives again! . . . where Truth's sword breaks a cage
Or white wings beat against a blackening heaven!

The *Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin* for June publishes the address on "The Woman's Program" given by President M. Carey Thomas '77 in Carnegie Hall, New York, on May 18 at the university women's meeting to welcome Mme. Curie. We cannot forbear quoting the following: "I was born in Baltimore in 1857 and when in 1871 (three years before Johns Hopkins University opened) at the age of fourteen I began to want to prepare for college this was the state of things: There was not a school in the city of Baltimore where a girl could be prepared for college. There was not a school where Greek was taught. Indeed it was thought tempting Providence for

a girl to learn Greek. Physicians thought that studying broke down girls' health and in all probability prevented them from having children when they married. A leading New England gynecologist, Dr. Clark, very much feared by the girls of that day, had just written a terrible book denying women health and intelligence and demanding that they should live lives of invalidism and intellectual idiocy. . . . The Bible was used as an engine of oppression against ambitious girls. The misconduct of Eve was held to be a valid argument against their going to college. . . . I had never seen a woman who had been to college nor had anyone else I knew. When I came back to Baltimore with a Cornell degree in 1877 man after man refused to be introduced to me at parties, as we used to call them, because I was one. If I gave you illustrations until midnight I should never succeed in making you realize the incredibly humiliating situation of women at that time. Your world is too different happily for you to understand. Temperance was utterly taboo. . . . Peace sentiment also did not exist in my Baltimore world. Quakers were considered amiable lunatics because they did not believe in war. For many years at Bryn Mawr College peace lecturers would empty the chapel, and we had to give up inviting them. Yet only fifty years separate now and then, which shows how completely public opinion can be changed."

In *Better Times* for March Harold Riegelman '14 writes on "Charitable Bequests: Their Relation to Community Needs."

The Independent for May 14, under the heading "Blue Laws at College," discusses briefly the recent freshman cap episode.

Science for June 3 includes appreciations of the work of the late Professor Henry Platt Cushing '82 by three of his colleagues on the Geological Survey of New York, John M. Clarke, C. H. Smyth, jr., and R. Ruedemann. Mr. Smyth says: "One cannot look over Cushing's publication on the Adirondack region, even casually, without being impressed by the great volume of work represented, and the wide range of problems treated. The more carefully his papers are studied, the more evident is the wealth of accurate observation and carefully reasoned conclusions contained in them. They constitute a brilliant record of achievement in a difficult field of science." In the same number Professor William R. Riley, Ph.D. '03, reviews "The Coccidae; Tables for the Identification of the Sub-Families and Some of the More Important Genera and Species, Together with Discussions of Their Anatomy and Life History," by Pro-

fessor Alexander D. MacGillivray '00, of the University of Illinois (Urbana, Ill., The Scarab Company, 1921, 8vo, pp. viii, 502, price \$6).

Professor Arthur A. Allen '07 writes in *Scribner's* for June on "A Summer with a Hummer." The article, which is illustrated by photographs taken by the author, has to do with a humming-bird that nested in an Ithaca back yard.

In the Winter Number of *Poet Lore* (just received), Professor Christabel F. Fiske '98, of Vassar, discusses "Mercerized Folklore," by which she means "the wellnigh universal and inevitable effect of the modern mind, from Morris's to Hewlett's, upon ancient legend." She draws her illustrations chiefly from "Hiawatha."

Professor Halldor Hermannsson's "Catalogue of Runic Literature" is reviewed in *Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum* for April 1 by Fritz Burg.

In *The Modern Language Journal* for April Professor Robert M. Ogden '01 writes on "The Future of Modern Language in the High School."

FACULTY NOTES

EX-PRESIDENT SCHURMAN is strongly advocating armament reductions in recent addresses, saying that "reduced armaments will give common sense, justice, and good will a chance to assert themselves in the relations of nation to nation, as they already control the relations of individual to individual."

PROFESSOR JAMES E. BOYLE, of the Department of Rural Economics, recently discussed the value of conferences with retailers before the executive committee of the New York Wholesale Grocers in New York.

PROFESSOR HERBERT A. HOPPER '03, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, has been selected to judge the cattle at the Jefferson County Fair.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL P. ORTH is still confined to his bed as a result of his automobile accident, although Mrs. Orth and Miss Seely are fully recovered. Professor Orth has suffered complications as the result of a broken jaw and his broken ribs; the latest trouble has been a severe attack of pleurisy.

DR. CARY EGGLESTON, of the Medical School, warns against aspirin as a deadly poison, which should not be taken except under the direction of a doctor.

PROFESSOR KARL M. WIEGAND '94 of the Department of Botany spoke on "Botanizing in Newfoundland" before a recent meeting of the Rochester Academy of Science.



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'89 PhB—Albert H. Washburn, of Middleborough, Mass., is said to be seeking a diplomatic post, and to have strong support, as well as high qualifications. While in college, Washburn was private secretary to President Andrew D. White; from 1890 to 1893 he was United States Consul at Magdeburg, Germany; from 1893 to 1896 he was private secretary to Senator Lodge; and from 1897 to 1901 he served as district attorney for the State of Massachusetts. In 1917 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He has also practiced law in New York, and since 1919 has been professor of political science and international law at Dartmouth. He was married in 1906 to Miss Florence B. Lincoln, of Springfield, Mass. At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution at Concord on April 19, Professor Washburn delivered an address on "The United States and World Affairs."

'93 BS—Thomas W. Woodbridge is the accountant for the Pacific Coast Borax Company of Lang, Calif. From 1913 to 1920 he was with the Sterling Borax Company at the same place. He was married in 1900 to Miss Anna C. Browne, of Aspen, Colo., and they have two children, a boy and a girl.

'95 ME, '96 MME, '97 DSc—Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Phisterer is inspector of the Fourth Corps Area, stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga.

'95 CE—Charles H. Kendall is assistant highway engineer for the State of Texas, with headquarters at Austin, Texas.

'97 ME—John J. Swan has left the Prest-O-Lite Company, of Indianapolis, and has become associated with the Engineering Business Exchange of New York. Swan has served as an editor of *The Engineering News* and has held important engineering positions with the Ingersoll-Rand Company, the Longmead Iron Company, the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, the Kellar Manufacturing Company, and the American Arts Corporation. During the war he was in the Adjutant General's office, as a member of the committee in charge of the classification of personnel of the Army. He was commissioned a lieutenant colonel and was assigned to the operations division of the General Staff.

'00—The University Council of Columbia University has just awarded to Walter Nuffort the degree of B. S. for special work done there. Although actively engaged in business, Nuffort has spent much time in the study of economic problems and particularly economic history,

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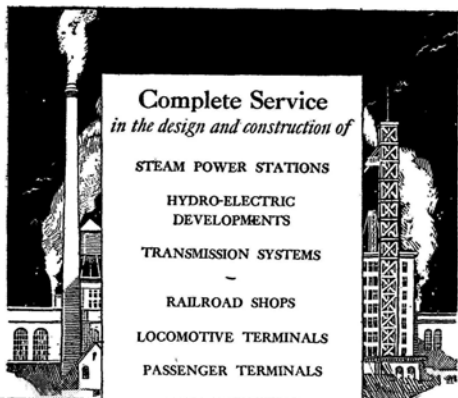
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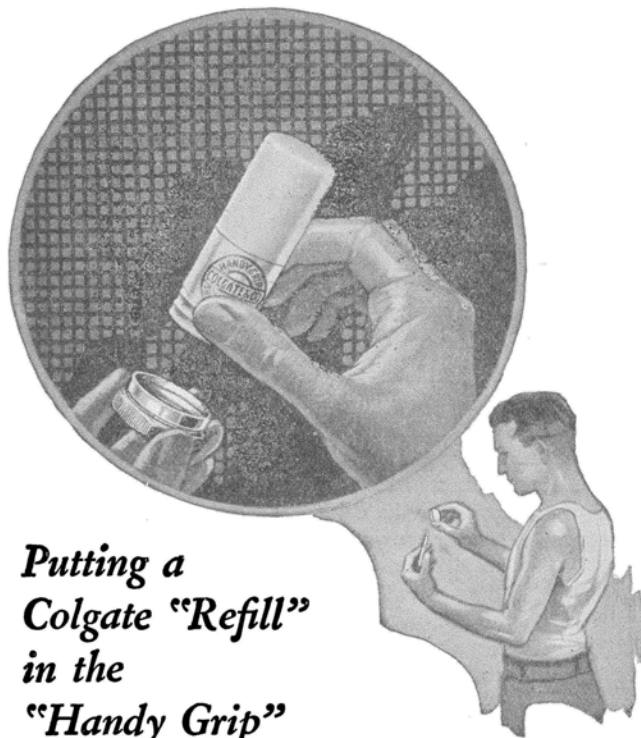
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'01 PhD; '03 AB—*The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin* for June says: "Dr. and Mrs. de Laguna are planning to go directly to France and spend the summer in Switzerland. Next winter, that they may be near a library for study and research and not suffer the climate of Paris, they plan to stay at the University of Montpellier. Fredericka and Wallace will, of course, be with them."

'02 ME—Victor B. T. Wilson has changed his address from the Lenox Hotel to the Hotel Plaza, Detroit, Mich.

'03 AB, '15 AM—Mary Allen is dean of women at the University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.

'03 CE—Tudor R. Williams has been elected president of the Rotary Club of Scranton, Pa., for the ensuing year. He is secretary of the Scranton Mine Cave Commission. Immediately after his graduation, he was engaged in the engineering department of the Scranton Railway Company. Then he became associated with the Washburn and Williams Company, and later entered into partnership with R. D. Richardson under the firm name of Williams and Richardson.

'04 AB—George J. Nathan is to be one of the three judges in the University of California play competition for the prize of \$300 which has lately been announced. The competition closes October 1.

'06 ME—Mr. and Mrs. James Barber, of Englewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Florence Barber Monypeny, to Henry P. DuBois. DuBois has recently returned to J. G. White & Company, engineers and bankers, of New York, with whom he was associated before the war. During the war he was a major in the Ordnance Department and served in France for a year as a member of the Ammunition Supply Board. For the past two years he has been engaged in industrial reorganization work, and has now become an officer of some of the corporations affiliated with J. G. White & Company.

'07 ME—Chester J. Goodier is now out of the service and may be addressed at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

'08 AB—George H. Taylor is a teacher of English in the West Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

'09 CE—George F. Wieghardt, engineer and contractor, of Baltimore, is now engaged in the design and construction of roads, water supply systems, sewerage systems, and all types of concrete structures, with offices at 502 Phoenix Building, Baltimore. Mrs. Wieghardt

was formerly Miss Alice Brooks of Ithaca. They have a daughter, Emily Brooks Wieghardt, born on November 18 last, and they live at 1904 Cedar Road, Baltimore.

'10 CE—A. Lucchetti Otero is now stationed at Guayama, P. R., as assistant chief engineer with the Porto Rico Irrigation Service.

'11 ME—Thomas R. Cox, who has spent some time in France for the Hardware Export and Import Company, Inc., returned last month and is now in the company's New York office, Room 605, 29 Broadway.

'12 ME—Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. Miller announce the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Kathleen, on October 17, 1920. They live at 949 West Eighth Street, Erie, Pa., and Miller is salesman for the new G. M. C. agency there.

'12 BChem—Everett H. Rankin is with the Standard Oil Company of New York at Calcutta, India. For a number of years he has been stationed at Singapore, S. S.

'12—Major Clift Andrus, F. A., is stationed at the State Armory, Seattle, Wash.

'12 ME—Joseph F. Matthai has changed his residence address to 3903 Canterbury Road, Baltimore, Md. He is with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore.

'12 ME—Since January 1, Edward N. Hay has been doing consulting engineering work on his own account, principally in the various branches of the printing industry, and is now engaged in private practice in consulting engineering, with offices at 1621 Eddington Road, Cleveland, Ohio. He was formerly with the L. V. Estes Company.

'13 AB, '14 BA—LaFayette William Argetsinger III arrived in Youngstown, Ohio, on April 3, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. LaFayette W. Argetsinger, jr., 394 West Norwood Avenue. The proud father is division claim agent for the Erie Railroad Company, Mahoning Division, and the young man announces his intention of becoming a member of the Class of 1942 at Cornell.

'13 AB—From *The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin* for June we learn that Miss Esther Cloudman Dunn has been awarded the new \$1,500 European traveling fellowship, anonymously given and awarded for the first time this year. She will go to London next fall for study at the University of London under Professor Caroline Spurgeon, who recently came to America on the British Educational Commission. Miss Dunn will complete her work for the degree of Ph.D., which is a new degree at the University of London, and for which

she is there the first applicant. Her thesis will be on "The Life and Personalities of Ben Jonson's Time."

'14 BS—Professor Thomas J. Conway is a member of the faculty of the Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas. He has a fourteen-months-old son.

'14 CE—Captain Roy D. Burdick transferred last summer from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Corps of Engineers, and was sent from Fort Ruger, T. H., to Schofield Barracks, T. H., where he is attached to the 3d Engineers. F. W. Conant, C. E. '14, is in the same regiment.

'14 BS—Bernard Wiseltier, landscape architect, has opened offices at 15 East Fortieth Street, New York, where he will engage in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and of the Architectural League, and was for some time associated with Vitale, Brinckerhoff and Geiffert.

'15 AM, '16 PhD—Professor Ray P. Bowen, since 1916 a member of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts of Syracuse University, has been selected by the University of Paris to lecture in English at the Sorbonne for the year 1921-22. Only one such appointment is made from among American scholars each year. Professor Bowen will give courses in American and English literature and English conversation and composition.

'16—Gerald J. Dean has been admitted to membership in the firm of Elliott and Robeson, counsellors at law, and the firm name has been changed to Elliott, Robeson and Dean; the offices are at 277 Broadway, New York.

'16 AB—Stowell W. Armstrong has resigned his commission in the Navy, and may be addressed at 402 Walnut Place, Syracuse, N. Y.

'16 CE—Charles Eppler, jr., has become associated with the Consolidated Steel Corporation, 25 Broadway, New York. His mailing address remains as heretofore, 266 East 162d Street.

'16 ME—Robert G. Meyler is assistant superintendent of the Baker Iron Works, Los Angeles, Calif. He lives at 1708 South Figueroa Street.

'17—Francis R. Molther has gone from Spanish Honduras to South America, where he is one of the locating engineers on five hundred miles of railroad running out of the Port Tumaco, serving a portion of the rich Cauca Valley, and touching the old Spanish towns of Pasto and Popayan, a territory hitherto without transportation other than mule train. His address is Pasto, Colombia, South America, via New Orleans, via Panama.

'17 ME—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haver-

stick have announced the marriage of their daughter, Dorothea Valerie, to Erwin Lionel Malone on April 30 at Trenton, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Malone are living at 1320 West State Street, Trenton.

'17, '18 ME—Clinton R. Tobey is with the Brownell Company, manufacturers of engines, boilers, feed water heaters, and tanks, with main office and works at Dayton, Ohio. His address is 1724 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

'17 AB; '18 ME—Mr. and Mrs. Shurly R. Irish (Elizabeth B. Fisher '17) are now living at 1257 Everett Drive, Dayton, Ohio.

'17 BS; '18 DVM—A son, Don Arol Boardman, jr., was born on February 15 to Dr. and Mrs. Don A. Boardman (Elizabeth Abbuhl '17), 509 North Jay Street, Rome, N. Y. Boardman is practicing his profession in Rome with offices at 107 East Willett Street.

'18 AB—Stanley N. Shaw is engaged in writing on financial and business conditions for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 120 Broadway, New York. He lives at the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

'18 BS—Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln L. West, of 89 Meigs Street, Rochester, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Frances Georgia West '18, to H. Rowland English (A.B., Stanford University, 1916, A.M., University of Chicago, 1919), a brother of Gwendolen English '16, of Rochester. The wedding took place on May 3 at the Third Presbyterian Church in Rochester, only the immediate families being present. Mr. and Mrs. English will make their home at 5635 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago.

'18 BS—Since receiving his discharge from the Navy, Hollis V. Warner has been raising Pekin ducks at Aquebogue, Long Island. He was married on September 29, 1920, to Miss Charlotte Butterworth of Summit, N. J.

'18 BS—Glenn W. Sutton and Miss Marian J. Abbott, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward J. Abbott, of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, were married in New York on April 19; they are now living at 1620 East Sixty-eighth Street. Sutton has lately become president and treasurer of the Petroleum Publishing Company, publishers of *Petroleum*, a monthly trade paper covering the oil industry. The offices are at 28 East Jackson Boulevard.

'18 BAreh—Edwin J. Truthan is with Walker and Weeks, architects, of Cleveland, Ohio.

'19 AB—Richard Nelson Thompson, of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria; he sailed with his

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wife and child February 28, on board the S. S. Canopic for Genoa, Italy, going from there to the Bulgarian capital. For some time Thompson has been an instructor in Brown University. He has served also in the diplomatic service in South America.

'19 LLB—William S. Bennett, jr., is assistant district attorney for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, representing the district attorney's office in various juvenile courts, and now working in conjunction with the Hon. Ben B. Lindsey, famous Juvenile Court judge. He may be addressed in care of the District Attorney's Office, West Side Court Building, Denver.

'19 BS—Dana G. Card is associated with the department of markets of the University of Kentucky, as extension specialist.

'20 BS—Russell Lord has been made assistant editor of the College of Agriculture at Ohio State University. He leaves his position with the Hampden County Improvement League at Springfield, Mass., about June 15.

'20—Miss Sarah Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Johnson, of New York, was married on March 29 to Lieut. Warren D. Perry, Air Service, U. S. A. Perry's brother, Lieut. Robert K. Perry, winner of second place for Williams College in last year's intercollegiate air contest, served as best man.

'20 BS—Walker Smith is spending some time in Chicago on business, and is living at the South Shore Hotel. He is with the Stevenson Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York.

'20—Robert Chester Burt has received permission to change his name to Robert Cady Burt; he lives at 614 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca.

'20 LLB—Dana C. Smith was married to Miss Rosamond Hagen on April 12 in Minneapolis; they are spending some time in Europe on their honeymoon.

'20 BArch—In an architectural competition held recently by the Alumni Association of the American Academy of Rome, the first prize, \$150, was awarded to Coleman H. Sherwood, of Yonkers. The second prize, \$75, was won by Miss Rosamond Wolcott, B.Arch. '17, M.Arch. '18, of New York. There were thirty-seven drawings, from all over the country, in the competition, which lasted six weeks, and the subject of which was a church on a small lake in New England. Sherwood is still with Carrère and Hastings, architects, of New York, and Miss Wolcott is with Trowbridge and Livingston, architects, also of New York.

'21—Permission has been granted for Jesse David Stark to change his name to Jesse Donald Stark. He lives at 626 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca.



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