

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

Development from Foundation in 1882 to Present Time—Sketches of Faculty—Professors Jenks and Willcox Interviewed on Governmental Work.

With the return from Europe last week of Professor Walter F. Willcox who has spent the summer in the service of the United States Census Bureau and with the departure of Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks who today leaves for China, it seems a peculiarly opportune time to review the history of the foundation and development of the department of political science at Cornell and to sketch the careers and governmental services of its faculty, who have attracted worldwide attention to this University.

The Departments of Political Science at Cornell University had their origin in the later years of President Andrew D. White's administration. In one of his reports in the early '80's he says that he "had urged in every report since the opening of the University" the importance of this work. Courses in political institutions and political economy began to be given in the fall of 1882, and then in a very small way. The purpose of the new department of political science, as President White saw it, was "to send a body of young men out into the world fitted to discuss political and social questions thoroughly and intelligently." All tendency to party views as such was to be carefully avoided. He expressed the hope that a beginning had been made in Cornell in fitting men to discuss questions involving social and political well-being, with a large knowledge of the best ascertained bases for healthful action. At the end of the first year, the President was able to say that the new course of instruction had already made a marked impression upon the students of the University. This beginning made, the plan enlarged, and the President urged that courses of practical instruction be given to fit men to discuss, independently, the important social questions as to the best methods of dealing practically with pauperism, intemperance, crime, insanity, and like subjects. Even if but a small body of young men could give thorough study to the enlightened treatment of these subjects, a vast service, the President believed, would be rendered to this state and to the nation at large. Visits to institutions in the neighborhood

would, in his words "be strictly the laboratory work in a course in Social Science."

In accordance with these suggestions, Frank B. Sanborn as non-resident lecturer, began in the spring of 1885, the first course in charities and corrections ever given in an American University. In the monumental report made by President White at the time his resignation went into effect, he again emphasized strongly the good that must result to the commonwealth by thus preparing University graduates to shape public opinion and to discharge their practical duties regarding the most pressing social questions.

The progress of the work in political science from 1882 to 1885 may be summarized as follows. In 1882 the first steps were taken toward special work in political science, in a series of lectures by non-resident professors including Professor E. A. Freeman, of Oxford, England, Professor Herbert Tuttle, non-resident professor of political science, Professors Henry C. Adams and Richard T. Ely, lecturers in political economy. In 1883, Herbert B. Tuttle was appointed resident associate professor in political economy, his work being mainly in international law and constitutional history. Henry C. Adams, from this time until the spring of 1886, gave half of the year to this work, going the other half year to the University of Michigan. In addition to the course in charities and corrections which was continued by Mr. Sanborn a course of lectures on diplomacy was given by the Hon. Eugene Schuyler in the spring of 1885.

Between the years 1885 and 1891, the work of the department slowly but surely developed despite occasional interruptions. In the years 1886-7, the work in political economy was continued by only one instructor, but important events of that year were the gift by President White of his Library in history and political science, the naming of the School in his honor, and the establishment of a regular professorship in political economy to go into effect in the fall of 1887. The first incumbent was E. Benjamin Andrews, who had been professor in Brown University, and who remained in Cornell for two years. In 1889-90 the work in political economy was again for a year in the hands of an instructor, but interest in it continued, and the purpose of the Trustees to develop the work strengthened. At that time,

there was much discussion of a reorganization of the President White School and ex-President Andrew D. White was offered the deanship which he, however, declined. Had he accepted, it is possible that a separate college might then have been created. In 1890 J. Lawrence Laughlin became professor of political economy and remained in that capacity at Cornell for two years. In 1891 J. W. Jenks became professor of political and social institutions, and Adolph Miller of the University of California, became associate professor in finance, remaining for one year. The next year, on the departure of Professor Laughlin to accept the headship of the corresponding department in the University of Chicago, the work of political science in Cornell was reorganized, with Jeremiah W. Jenks at its head. Edward A. Ross was connected with the department as associate professor for one year in 1892-3, and Walter F. Willcox and Charles H. Hull were successively instructors and assistant professors, the former being made full professor before he undertook his work with the census in 1898. In 1901 the department was reorganized with the present teaching force, which comprised for the first time three regular professors and one instructor, Professor Hull at that time accepting the chair of American History. During the year following, Professor Jenks was absent in the Orient, and in the year 1902-3, for the first time all three professors were present, and the enrollment in the departments of political economy was the largest by far that it had ever been up to that time. Between 450 and 500 students were taking work in political science, and several assistants were added to aid in caring for the larger classes.

At the present time the number of courses and range of work offered is the largest that it ever has been in Cornell, and is excelled by few of the universities of this country.

The following is a list of those connected with instruction in political science at Cornell, 1903-4 :

Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor of political economy and politics.

Walter F. Willcox, Professor of political economy and statistics.

Frank A. Fetter, Professor of political economy and finance.

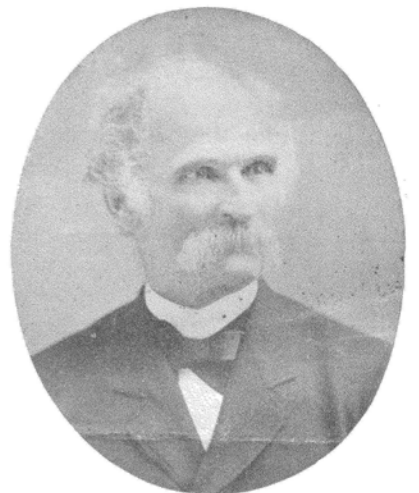
Robert C. Brooks, Instructor in political economy and political institutions.

Robert F. Hoxie, Instructor in political economy and social science.

GIFT OF \$100 000 TO CORNELL.

Frederick W. Guiteau of Irvington, N. Y., Leaves Residuary Estate Together with Specific Legacy. Whole Amount of Bequest Unknown.

Frederick W. Guiteau who died at Irvington, N. Y., on October 5th left by his will, filed in White Plains on the following day, the sum of \$100,000 to Cornell University to establish a fund to be used for the purpose of assisting deserving men through college. Besides the specific legacy of \$100,000, all the resi-



FREDERICK W. GUITEAU.

duary estate, after gifts ranging from \$500 to \$1000 are paid to twenty relatives, is bequeathed to the University. Mrs. Nancy G. Howe is given for her lifetime the use of the Guiteau estate and the income from \$40,000.

The residuary estate is to be devoted to the same purpose as the specific legacy.

The bequest will establish what will be known as "The F. W. Guiteau Fund" and the interest upon the money invested will be loaned to deserving students who have completed at least one year in college. It will be loaned upon long term personal notes bearing a low rate of interest and as each note shall be taken up the money will be added to the principal sum.

Frederick W. Guiteau, Cornell's latest benefactor, was born at Trenton, N. Y., in 1811. His business career began in Utica where he entered the transportation office of Dows & Cary. Subsequently he associated himself with Ammi Dows of the firm of Dows & Cary, and formed the firm of Dows & Guiteau, commission merchants of New York City. In 1855 Mr. Guiteau retired from active business and for almost fifty years has lived with his sister Mrs. Nancy G. Howe at Irvington. Mr. Guiteau was ninety-two years of age at the time of his death.

[Continued on page 18]

Albert C. Muhse, Fellow in political economy and finance.

George P. Watkins, Fellow in political economy and statistics.

Willard E. Hotchkiss, Fellow in political economy and politics.

William Neff, Assistant in political economy.

JEREMIAH WHIPPLE JENKS.

Biographical Sketch—Interviewed on Work for the American Government at Home, in Europe and in the Far East.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks is a fit example of that type of modern University professor, unknown in America a half-century ago, which combines the learning of the scholar with the hard business sense of the man of the world. He believes in economics as a statement of the laws which govern practical business dealings; in the study of politics as a reflection of actual conditions in "the world of real things."

Professor Jenks' temperament and his early training combined to produce this type of man. After graduation from the University of Michigan in 1878, he spent several years in practical work. He studied law, and was admitted to the Michigan bar; he studied business principles as exemplified in ordinary business affairs. He tried teaching in a small college, but another and larger work was attracting him. In 1883 he went to Germany to study political science, came back two years later with his Ph. D., and since then has made his name as a teacher.

He came to Cornell in 1891 to assume the newly established chair of political and social institutions, because it gave him an opportunity to develop more fully his ideal of study and teaching, the outgrowth of years of practical experience in the world of affairs. This aim he has attained in his class room, for no student ever listened to his lectures without seeing in them the shrewd common sense of the business man, deepened and broadened by the scientist's trained observation of conditions in all parts of the world.

It was these qualities in his teaching that brought Professor Jenks to the attention of the American public as an authority upon the vexing economic and financial questions which have arisen out of the industrial advances of the past few decades. Today he is an acknowledged leader in this field.

On the eve of his departure for China upon his latest commission from the federal government, Professor Jenks was seen by a representative of the Alumni News and questioned regarding the work he has done for the federal government and for the government of New York State, since coming to Cornell. When asked what had been his first work with the government of New York State he replied:—

"The first time that I had anything directly to do with the work of the Government in the State of New York was when Governor Roosevelt asked me, together with Professor Seligman, to meet with a Special Joint Committee appointed by the Legislature for the revision of the tax system. That same winter Governor Roosevelt was actively interested in the subject of trusts and certain corporation legislation. Inasmuch as I had been working with the Industrial Commission in Washington in the investigation of trusts, he asked me to talk over that subject with him and later to take charge of the preparation of a bill amending the corporation laws of the State of New York. The result was the preparation and introduction of the bill called the New York Companies Act: 1900. It was hardly expected that the bill would become a law, but it served to present in concrete form the views of Governor Roosevelt regarding trust legislation.

"You have spoken of your work with the Industrial Commission in Washington. What was the nature of that work?"

The Industrial Commission, composed of five members each of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives and of nine members appointed by the President, had for its task the thorough investigation of industrial conditions of all kinds in the United States, and the recommendation to Congress of legislation which would serve to improve the condition of the country. Naturally, one of the most important subjects for its consideration was that of trusts and I was appointed by the Commission as expert agent in general charge of the trust investigation. In that capacity, under the general direction and approval of the Commission, it was my business to select the witnesses who were to be examined, to take the lead in their examination, to edit the testimony, to gather outside statistical material of all kinds, and to have the general editorial supervision of preparing the volumes that had to do with that subject.

"Was your work in that direction confined to this country?"

"No. It seemed best to the Industrial Commission to have also the experience of Europe to aid them in making up their minds regarding proper remedial legislation for the United States. In consequence, I was instructed to go to Europe and investigate the trusts there, and spent one summer in that work."

"Where did you go and what was the nature of the work?"

"It was thought best to study the situation in England, France, Germany and Austria especially. In consequence, most of the work was done in those countries. Incidentally, however, through reports and

otherwise, the situation in Russia, Belgium and other parts of Europe was looked into somewhat. The report, which is printed in a separate volume, consisted in part of a discussion of the industrial situation and in part of an abstract of the European laws bearing upon the question.

"For the last two or three years, you have been studying questions in connection with the administration of dependencies and with the situation in the Orient, have you not?"

"Yes. During my sabbatical year, two years ago, the War Department asked me to investigate certain special questions in the Orient which it was thought would be of advantage in preparing legislation for the Philippines. The monetary situation in the Philippines was extremely unsatisfactory, and Mr. Charles A. Conant, now Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, had been sent there to study the question on the spot. The question of the admission of Chinese as laborers in the Philippines was also under discussion and the whole question of internal taxation was occupying the attention of the Philippine Commission. The Secretary of War thought that the experiences of Great Britain and of Holland in their Oriental colonies, would prove suggestive in the way of framing this legislation. In consequence, a report was made on the questions of money, of labor, of internal taxation in the English and Dutch colonies and in countries similarly situated."

"Where were those studies made?"

"In the first place, it seemed best to visit the mother countries in order to get the views of the home governments and to secure proper letters of introduction to the colonial authorities. In consequence, I visited London, The Hague and Paris, going from there by way of the Suez Canal to the Orient. I first visited Egypt; then India and Burmah, where there was an opportunity to make a thorough study of the great and very successful experiment which England has made in connection with the Indian currency system as well as with her system of land taxation. A visit to Sumatra and Java gave something of an insight into the different, but perhaps equally successful methods of the Dutch in their colonies, and afterwards a stay of several weeks in the Philippines studying the conditions there served to show how much the experience of those other colonies could, as a matter of fact, prove helpful in the settlement of our own insular problems.

"Did you visit any other countries besides those named?"

"A brief stay in Ceylon served to answer some of the questions that are closely connected with the problems of India, and on the way

back it was possible to make hasty visits to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Peking and some other places in China, and to make a very pleasant visit to Japan, where the experiences of those countries also in connection especially with their monetary systems as well as with their industrial questions, served to emphasize some of the points made in connection with the other countries.

"What has been your relation to the Mexican monetary problem?"

"The Mexican Government determined a year ago to undertake the revision of its monetary system. Up to this time that country has had a silver currency on a free silver basis. It was thought best to put it on a gold basis. Mexico and China last winter asked the Government of the United States to assist them in securing for themselves better monetary systems. In consequence, partly at his suggestion, the Minister of Finance of Mexico invited Mr. Conant, Mr. Edward Brush and myself to go to Mexico and there, in connection with some leading Mexican financiers, to attempt to frame the points of a new monetary system. Last March, therefore, we went to Mexico and outlined a system which presumably will be adopted now within a few weeks.

"You have been spending the summer in Europe with a Commission on International Exchange?"

[Continued on page 19]

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Political Science Department.

"Yes. The Mexican Government believed that it would be aided in the establishment of its system by having other silver countries adopt a similar one. It was thought also that the counsel and experience of European financiers would be of service. Moreover, the government of China, which wished to adopt also an improved monetary system, is under such obligations financially to the leading powers of Europe that it would not seem wise or practicable for China to adopt a financial change of so great importance without the sympathy and encouragement of those powers. In consequence, in order to aid the governments of China and Mexico, as he had been requested to do, the President appointed this Commission on International Exchange to visit Europe in connection with a similar commission appointed by the Government of Mexico."

"Who composed this commission and what has been the nature of the work," was asked.

"Mr. Hugh H. Hanna of Indianapolis, the organizer of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, and one might perhaps say the leader of the monetary and banking reform movement in the United States, was the chairman of the Commission. Mr. Conant, whose important work in connection with the Philippines has been mentioned, and I were the other members of the Commission. We visited London, Paris, The Hague, Berlin and St. Petersburg and presented the subject to commissions of the leading bankers and financiers appointed by their respective governments to meet us in each of these cities, discussing the matter with them thoroughly."

"How successful was the Commission?"

"The Commission have felt that their work has been entirely successful. In every instance, the governments, through their commissions, agreed absolutely with the purposes set forth by the Commission."

"You are now going to China in connection with this work?"

"Yes. After the first step of preparing the way in Europe had been taken, the next of course was to aid China if possible in the carrying out of her reform. In consequence, the Commission, with the approval of the President, has asked me to go to China to give her what assistance I can."

"Do you go directly to China?"

"I shall first stop in Japan for a brief time in order to secure, if possible, the co-operation of that Government also. Then the Secretary of War has asked me to go to Manila to talk over with the Commission there the points brought out in Europe by this summer's work, and in that way possibly to give some assistance to the Philippine Govern-

ment in completing its own monetary system. Besides that, it is thought that the late experiment in the Philippines, which seems to be very successful and which is of course the latest experience of that kind, will be very helpful and suggestive to the Chinese Government. After visiting Manila, I am to go to China to do the work there."

"Where will the work be done in China?"

"Of course the final work is primarily to be done in Peking with the Imperial Government. Inasmuch, however, as the Viceroy of the different provinces have very large powers in connection with the monetary and revenue systems in their provinces, it is thought by the representatives of the Chinese Government that it will be also advisable to visit the Viceroy in the leading commercial provinces as well as to consult the leading business men and bankers, both Chinese and foreign, in those places."

"What places will you probably visit?"

"It is impossible to tell until one has reached the country and has seen the situation, but doubtless Canton, the English colonies of Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking must be visited. It is practically certain also that it will be advisable to visit Nanking, where the great Viceroy Chang-Chi Tung has been in charge, and Hankow, the great commercial port a thousand miles up the Yangtze River. Possibly also the new German colony of Kiao-Chow. What other places ought to be visited remains to be seen."

"How long will this work take?"

"That is, of course, to a considerable extent an unknown quantity. It was certain that I could not finish the work before the beginning of the second semester. In consequence, it seemed, in justice to the University, necessary to ask for a year's leave of absence. I do not expect to be back before March or April at the earliest, and it is quite possible that the work may take several months longer. Negotiations of any kind with the Chinese are always likely to be somewhat prolonged."

"How does this government fit in, in your judgment, with your University work?"

"Of course, during my sabbatical year, I was, as all of the professors are, absent during the whole year, and this year the Board of Trustees has granted me leave of absence so that my work must be taken up by some one else. The work done in this country has seemed to me at any rate very helpful in my University work. My work, as you know, is in the line of practical politics and of practical economical questions. These opportunities, of course, have given the very best possible laboratory work and I hope the results have proved helpful to

the students. The necessity of such work had seemed so evident that, before I come to Cornell, President Adams had arranged the hours of all my lectures on three days of the week, giving me double time on those days, and then three days free, in order that the opportunity might be afforded to visit legislatures and other political and social institutions without a neglect of the classes, and that plan has been followed ever since. Through this liberal policy of the University I have been able, therefore, without absence from classes, to get this touch with practical affairs which has seemed essential in my field of work."

"A similar policy has resulted in giving to Cornell University in Dean Willcox by far the most practical, as well as the most distinguished, statistician of any university in the country. Able as he was as a statistician before his position as one of the chief statisticians of the census during the last three or four years, his extended experience in that office has given him a practical knowledge as well as a scientific standing which could not otherwise have been attained. I have always felt that this practical work in the field of the social sciences is as essential and important as laboratory work in any of the natural sciences."

WALTER FRANCIS WILLCOX.

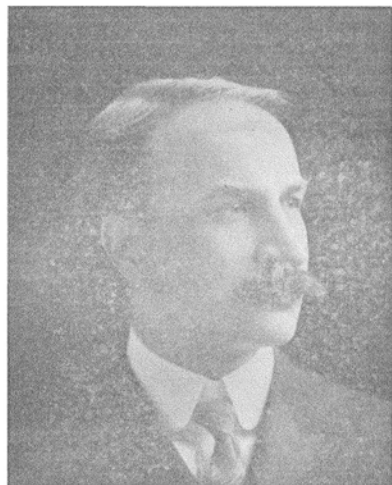
Authority on Scientific Statistics—Sketch of Career—Interviewed on Recent Work for Federal Government.

Unquestionably the leading authority on scientific statistics in the United States at the present time is Professor Walter F. Willcox. His position is the result of a systematic pursuit of this line of investigation since an early period in his academic work. He felt strongly, at the very outset of his studies, the need of a more exact measurement and expression of social facts, and that early feeling has been abundantly justified by the wide recognition accorded his services in this field.

Professor Willcox's collegiate career began as an undergraduate at Amherst and continued as a graduate student of philosophy and political economy at Columbia, where he wrote his doctor's thesis upon statistics of divorce in the United States. After several years of devotion to advanced work along this line, he came in 1890 to Cornell University, where he has since remained.

The uniqueness of his position in his chosen field lies in the fact that he is recognized equally by university scholars and by practical statisticians engaged in state investigations. His appointment as one of the five chiefs of divisions in the census of 1900 was a decided departure from American governmental practice, for it was the se-

lection of an academic teacher to superintend an important practical and administrative work in connection with one of the greatest undertakings of government,—the federal census. His office was peculiar in that he was a scientific expert in the census bureau, consulted by its chief and his associates upon a great variety of technical questions, and as head of the division of



PROFESSOR WALTER F. WILLCOX.

methods and results, himself accomplishing an important piece of pioneer work.

The achievements of Professor Willcox are by no means confined, however, to the field of statistics, for a considerable part of his studies and published writings deals with social economics, for which his training in philosophy ably fitted him. The courses now being given by him in the University illustrate the range of his interests, comprising as they do social economics, the theory and practice of statistics, commercial geography and the history of economic thought.

[Continued on page 20]

A POINT TO INSIST ON.

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ITHACA, N. Y., OCTOBER 14, 1903.

Few gifts that have come to Cornell University are likely to accomplish greater good than that of the late Frederick W. Guiteau by whose will is established a fund designed to assist deserving men of slender means in their struggle for an education. This surely is sound, practical philanthropy. It gives to the right sort of men the opportunity of working out, unhandicapped, the very best there is in them. Mr. Guiteau's gift to education in this State is a sort of counterpart to the gift of Ezra Cornell. Mr. Cornell made possible the opportunity of securing a college education; Mr. Guiteau's gift affords the means of taking advantage of the opportunity created by Mr. Cornell.

Highly flattering is the reason given by this latest benefactor of the University for the selection of Cornell as the object of his beneficence. Less than three weeks ago in speaking of the University, he said: "I believe there is no institution in this country which meets the needs of young men as completely as does Cornell University." Such words of approbation from a man of the world, unaffected by sentiments of college loyalty, but interested in education for education's own sake, are indeed good to hear. In their expression, however, Mr. Guiteau only reiterates the judgment of one of America's greatest captains of industry who less than two years ago gave liberally to this University for the sole reason that "it was a paying investment for education."

Political Science Department.

Professor Willcox spent the summer in Europe in the service of the United States Census Bureau and returned to Ithaca early last week. When seen by a representative of the Alumni News and asked for some account of his work during the summer he said:—

"The object of my trip to Europe this summer was to examine the scope and methods of census work in the leading countries of Europe and to attend two international statistical conventions. A report on census work in other countries was authorized by Congress last winter and, owing to the reorganization of the Census Office in the spring and the inability of the newly appointed Director to prepare the report in person, the duty was assigned to me. The trip included a visit to the Census Offices of England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Germany. At all but one of these offices, I was fortunate enough to find the head in the city and all facilities were offered to carry on the inquiry. What value the results will have to the Government remains to be seen. They have certainly added much to my knowledge of the field to which I have devoted myself for some years and in that way at least can not but be of some worth to the University.

"What Congresses did you attend," was asked.

"The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography met for its thirteenth triennial session at Brussels September 2 to 8; the International Statistical Institute met for its ninth biennial session at Berlin September 21 to 25. I had the honor to be one of the American representatives at each of these meetings. Two points of general interest may be mentioned: The continued prevalence of French as the dominant international language for such occasions, and the generous hospitality shown by the hosts.

"At Brussels about fifteen replies to the address of welcome were made from representatives of as many different countries. The English and American delegates replied in English, the German and Japanese in German, all the others in French. At the sessions in Brussels nine-tenths of the speaking was in French, the rest in German; in Berlin rather more than one-half was in French, the rest in German. At neither place was any English used in the meetings except by the English and American delegates.

"The only similar Congress I had previously attended was one at Chicago, held in connection with the World's fair of 1893. At that the Government of the United States was in no way officially represented and no official entertainments were provided for the guests. I be-

lieve this represents the common, perhaps the uniform, practice of the United States in such cases. At Brussels, on the contrary, a reception was given to the 1900 delegates in the royal palace and another by the burgomaster or mayor of Brussels, in the Hotel de Ville, one of the most beautiful mediæval buildings in Europe. The Government of Belgium had invited the foreign countries to send delegates and the opening session was presided over by Prince Albert, who welcomed them in the name of the king.

"In Berlin every evening of the week was occupied with some social function: Sunday, a reception in the hall of the Reichstag; Monday, a presentation of Tristan and Isolde at the Royal Opera House; Tuesday, an elaborate banquet at the Berlin City Hall; Wednesday, a banquet at the Wannsee, one of Berlin's fashionable and attractive suburbs; Thursday, a presentation of Twelfth Night; and Friday, the closing banquet. In Europe it is the custom, I believe, for Governments to make appropriation for the entertainment of such gatherings, while with us the Government does not concern itself in such matters. The result of the former custom was most delightful to the guests."

FRANK ALBERT FETTER.

Sketch of Third Member of Political Science Faculty and Summary of Courses Offered by Him.

Professor Frank A. Fetter, who was appointed in 1901 as the third co-ordinate member of the department faculty, is already following out several original ideas in economic investigation which will undoubtedly bring the Cornell department into a position of decided prominence in the scientific world.

The first of these innovations is a laboratory in philanthropy, carried on in connection with the course in modern philanthropy. Professor Fetter took up this course two years ago, reviving a subject in which Cornell had been a pioneer among universities. During the past twelve years great developments have taken place in the treatment of this subject, until philanthropy is becoming on the one hand a more definitely established science, and on the other a more widely recognized profession.

It was to develop a more exact statistical treatment of this subject

[Continued on page 22]

If you value your face, don't experiment with Shaving Soap. Use Williams' Shaving Stick.

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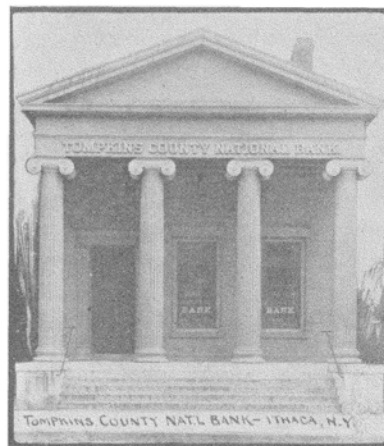
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ALUMNI NOTES.

Ex-'72—W. F. McClune died in Ithaca on August 20th 1903.

Ex-'74—Robert W. Shufeldt is practicing medicine in New York City with office at 471 West 145th street.

'78, B. M. E.—George E. Boardman died at Honolulu, H. I., on September 7, 1902.

Ex-'81.—Miss Nellie Wilcox is head of the department of German and history in the Austin high school, Chicago, Ill. After leaving Cornell, Miss Wilcox spent several years studying in foreign universities.

'92, A. B.—Francis E. Brewer is instructor in French and German in the Port Richmond high school, New York City.

'93, A. B.—Eugene F. McKinley is principal of the high school at Freeport, N. Y.

'93, M. E.—F. A. Tennant received the degree of Master of Patent Law at the 1903 Commencement of Columbian University.

'94, M. E.—E. S. Sanderson is with the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn.

'95, M. E.—F. F. Gaines is master mechanic of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Wilkes Barre, Pa.

'96, B. L.—Harry M. Hart is principal of the high school at Butte, Montana.

'97, LL. B.—George B. Becker is practicing law in Syracuse with offices in the University Block.

'97, A. B., '02, M. D.—N. Gilbert Seymour is practicing medicine in New York City with offices at 124 East 16th street.

'97, M. E.—C. F. Horne is on the staff of engineers and salesmen of the B. F. Sturtevant Company and is attached to their New York offices.

'98, B. S.—S. Edward Rose is residing at 866 Magee street, Elmira, N. Y.

'98, M. E.—Wilton Bentley is with the Western Electrical Company at Chicago, Ill.

'98 A. B.—Anna M. Pugsley has been appointed dean of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Penn.

'99, A. B.—Miss Elsie R. Engle has returned to the University to do graduate work in Greek and Latin.

'00, M. E.—Harold H. Clark is residing at Saranac, N. Y.

'00, M. E.—Carlton O. Pate is an insurance broker in Brooklyn, N. Y.

'00, B. S., of Agr.—Franklin Sherman, Jr., is State Entomologist of North Carolina.

'00, C. E.—Philip B. Windsor is the owner and manager of a large cattle ranch at Puerto Principe, Cuba.

'00, M. E.—C. E. Breckenridge is assistant-engineer with The Pelton Water Wheel Company of San Francisco, California.

'00, A. B.—Ralph E. Hemstreet is practicing law at No. 183 Montague street, Brooklyn. He is also teaching in the public evening schools.

'00, M. E.—R. H. Hazeltine has taken the general agency of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company for Tompkins, Cayuga and Cortland counties (New York) and has opened offices in the Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

'01, A. B.—B. B. Conable is in the law offices of Coxe, Kernan & Kimball, Buffalo, N. Y.

'01, M. E.—Edward R. Alexander received the degree of LL. B. at the last Commencement of Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

'01, A. B.—Benjamin R. Andrews has been appointed to the faculty of the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

'02, A. M.—Edward M. Hulme is professor of history in the University of Idaho.

'02, A. B.—Frederick W. Darling is teaching mathematics in the high school at Butte, Montana.

'02, LL. B.—Robert S. Wickham has opened offices for the practice of law at 384 1/2 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

'02, A. B.—Ernest H. Riedel, has been engaged to teach Latin in Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick, N. J.

'02, A. B.—Henry Lord Chase is with the Realty Syndicate of San Francisco, California. His address is No. 14 Sansome street.

'02, M. E.—Frank H. Teagle is in the employ of the Buffalo Forge Company with offices at 22 & 24 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

'02, A. B.—George P. Winters is in the law offices of Benedict & Phelps, Denver, Col., and is taking courses in the University of Colorado Law School.

'03, A. B.—Roland B. Harrison is a reporter for the Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Ex-'03.—Miss Florence Loeber has entered the law school in New Orleans, La.

'03, A. B. Fred H. Thro is teaching in Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois.

'03, A. B.—Chester L. Mills is with the United States Weather Bureau at Scranton, Pa.

'03, A. B.—L. G. Wright is on the editorial staff of the Otsego Farmer, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Ex-'05—Guy C. Johnstone has entered the University of Illinois.

Ex-'06—Will G. Moore has entered the University of Michigan.

Sphinx Head Elections.

Charles Phillip Brady.
Karl Wilson Woodward.
Romeyn Berry.
Graham Creighton Patterson.
Howard Widdle Douglass.
Edward Arthur Wadsworth.

1902 Men in the Metropolis.

The men of the class of 1902 living in or near Greater New York are making a determined effort to keep in touch with one another, and to continue the acquaintances formed in Ithaca. The area is large, and the duties and interests which interfere are numerous, but thus far considerable success has been met with in holding the class together.

There are about forty 1902 men residing in the metropolitan district. Of these about half are members of the Cornell University Club of New York. The club rooms at No. 49 West Forty-third street are accordingly used as a meeting place.

The first attempt to bring the members of the class together was made last March, when about a dozen members took dinner together at the club. Since then the first Wednesday of each month has been recognized as 1902 night, and though the gatherings on these nights have not been large, members of the class have always been certain to find at the club on these occasions classmates with whom to dine or spend the evening.

The second general meeting was held Wednesday, October 7th, when a dinner and theatre party was held. Eighteen members of the class took part. After dinner at the club the party adjourned to Wallack's Theatre. Those in the party were Herman G. Breitwieser, Douglass K. Brown, Howard P. Butler, William R. Couch, Herbert E. Fraleigh, Godfrey Goldmark, Walter W. Hoover, Herbert H. Howell, Francis X. McCollum, Pierson M. Neave, L. Guernsey Price, Ernest H. Riedel, Franklin S. Storey, John L. Turner, Bertrand H. Wait, Henry Walter, Richardson Webster, and Charles S. Yawger.

Ernest G. Lorenzen, '98, appointed Professor of Law in University of Maine.

Ernest G. Lorenzen, Ph. B., '98, has been appointed professor of law in the University of Maine to succeed Professor William E. Walz who has been elected dean of the College of Law in the University of Maine.

Mr. Lorenzen returned to Cornell in the fall of '98 and entered the College of Law from which he was graduated with the class of '99. From the summer of '99 to the fall of 1901 he studied law in Paris, Heidelberg and Goettingen receiving the degree of J. U. D., summa cum laude, from the Goettinger in 1901. Since returning to America Mr. Lorenzen has been engaged in the active practice of law having been connected with the firm of Goldsborough, Villard and Warner, of New York City.

Saturday's Games.

Yale, 22; Springfield, 0.
Princeton, 29; Brown, 0.
Harvard, 0; Amherst, 5.
Pennsylvania, 39; Penn. State, 0.
Columbia, 5; Williams, 0.
Annapolis, 6; Virginia, 5.

CORNELL WEDDINGS.

Conkling—Morse.

The marriage of Leon De Vere Conkling, '00, to Miss Rosemary Morse of Troy, Pa., took place at Troy on June twenty-third. Mr. and Mrs. Conkling are at home in Elmira, N. Y.

Herbert—Mitchell.

Frederick D. Herbert, '97, and Miss Jane Whittlesey Mitchell were married at the home of the bride's parents at St. Cloud, Minn., on September sixteenth. Wesley Steele, '98, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert will reside in Brooklyn.

Cornell Men in Camden, N. J.

The following Cornell men are with the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J.:

Dean Clark, M. E. '98, assistant to the president of the company; S. Wiley Wakeman, M. E. '99, assistant to the general manager; E. A. Briner, M. E. '01, in the engine scientific department; Ward D. Kerlin, M. E. '01, head of the order department; E. D. Struven, M. E. '01, in the order department; C. W. Webb, M. E. '02, in the engine draughting room; William J. Norton, M. E. '02, in the inspection department; J. de W. Crawford, Sp. '02, in the hull draughting room; Lea P. Warner, M. E. '03, in the draughting room; Leonard G. Shepard, M. E. '03, in the mould loft draughting room; Hugh D. Krumbhaar, M. E. '03, in the inspection department.

The Class of 1884.

Attention is called to the fact that the Commencement Week of 1904 will be the occasion of the Twenty-Year Reunion of this class. It is important that the attendance be as large as possible.

At the last meeting of the Associate Alumni of the University the Class Secretary, Henry P. DeForest, was elected a Vice-president for the ensuing year. In coöperation with the ALUMNI NEWS he will endeavor to publish from time to time personal notices relating to members of the class. Members of the class are urged to send to the Secretary any news items relating to any of their number. They are also urged thus early in the year to make all plans to spend the next Commencement Week in Ithaca.

HENRY P. DEFOREST, Sec.,
369 Hancock Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Quill and Dagger Elections.

Ralph Moore Thompson.
Christian McKee Dravo.
George Jean Nathan.
Max Cyrus Overman.
Walter Stevenson Finlay, Jr.

Political Science Department.

that Professor Fetter established the Cornell laboratory in philanthropy. The aim of this unique institution is to give the students a thorough acquaintance with the documents and materials of the subject, and a training in the technical methods of using them. Each year the class has made visits to nearby benevolent and penal institutions, and this term will make a three-day trip to Buffalo, inspecting during that time more than a dozen institutions of various sorts.



PROFESSOR FRANK A. FETTER.

The aim of a second innovation is to make the Cornell department a storehouse of facts regarding comparative finance, where information may be sought by inquirers from all parts of the country. This is a laboratory likewise, conducted as a part of the course in public finance, which has been offered as a staple subject in the University for the past twenty years, but which has received a decided stimulus from the recent growth of interest in this question in the American states. A carefully planned system of exercises has been developed, with the object, first, of acquainting students with the national, state and municipal sources and the various methods of accounting employed; and second, of accumulating a large amount of carefully digested statistical facts. An excellent beginning in this direction has already been made by Professor Fetter and his assistants.

In addition to the courses mentioned above, Professor Fetter is in charge of the elementary course in political economy, which is the door opening into advanced work in all directions. In this line, he has been engaged for several years in re-writing a general outline of political economy in harmony with the conditions of modern American industry. The so-called "theory of distribution," which has prevailed in economic and popular discussion for the past 75 years, is one that took form in the minds of English thinkers in the peculiar conditions of England about the close of the Napoleonic wars. Professor Fetter is one of a number of critics, especially in

America, who have attempted to restate ideas and conclusions which have become essentially false with the development of social and industrial conditions. The substance of the lectures delivered in this course during the past three years will be published in the near future as a text for college students under the title, "Economic Principles as Applied to Contemporary American Problems."

Like his two colleagues in the department, Professor Fetter has been equipped for his present work by thorough practical, as well as theoretical, training. His college course in Indiana University was interrupted by a period of eight years spent in active business. Later, after he had held the President White fellowship in political science at Cornell, had received his Ph.D. from the University of Halle, summa cum laude—the only instance in twenty years where Professor Conrad conferred this degree upon a student,—and had held successively positions at Cornell, Indiana and Leland Stanford, Professor Fetter devoted a year to visiting industrial establishments and universities all over the country. For five months he was special agent of the City Homes Association of Chicago, investigating the great tenement district and tenement house problem of that city. The results of his work were embodied in a report which was published by the association and which has become the basis of practical legislation and reforms in the State of Illinois.

Professor Fetter has been actively connected for eight years with the National Conference of Charities, has frequently made committee reports, and is now a member of a special committee appointed to study methods of insuring the laboring classes against accidents, sickness and other infirmities. He is now serving his third term as secretary and treasurer of the American Economic Association.

Class of '93—Notice.

The permanent Secretary is compiling a roster of the class (including everyone who took a degree in '93) for publication in an early number of the ALUMNI NEWS. Every member is, therefore, asked to send at once to the Secretary a memorandum of his profession, degrees obtained since graduation, and present address, in order that the record may be complete. Please do not delay.

CLARK S. NORTHUP, Sec'y,
107 College Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

Meeting of Athletic Field Committee.

George W. Bacon, '92; Henry W. Sackett, '75; Robert H. Treman, '78; Charles H. Blood, '88; and Professor W. F. Durand, president of the Athletic Council, constituting the New Athletic Field committee, will meet in Ithaca on Saturday morning, October 17th, to make definite arrangements for the beginning of work on the new field.

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CORNELL, 12; COLGATE, 0.

In a drizzling rain and on a field that was ankle-deep in mud the Varsity eleven defeated Colgate on Saturday afternoon by a score of 12 to 0. Six points were secured in either half of the contest.

The features of the day were Brewster's playing at quarterback and his open field running; Captain Hunt's line plunging; and McAllister's fifty-five yard run to Colgate's ten-yard line.

In the opening minutes of the game the visitors secured the ball on Cornell's forty-yard line and by brilliant end running advanced it thirty yards. Cornell then held for downs and Brewster punted out of danger. Never again during the game did the ball come within striking distance of the Cornell goal.

Toward the middle of the half Captain Hunt's man secured the ball in mid-field on an exchange of punts. Rice made twenty yards at end and McAllister made ten through the line. On a fake kick Brewster gained twenty-four yards and was tackled on Colgate's one-yard line. Hunt was pushed over the line on a mass formation. Brewster kicked the goal. A fifty-yard run by Brewster was the only other incident of the half.

Within two minutes of the kick-off at the opening of the second half Cornell had the ball in mid-field. McAllister broke through a hole opened up by Hunt and ran fifty yards to Colgate's ten-yard line. Two mass plays sent Hunt over the line for a touchdown. Coaches Warner and Purcell then replaced most of the Varsity team by substitutes and the playing of the team became ragged. Late in the half the ball was carried to Colgate's one-yard line where the visitors held.

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Cornell Cooperative Society,

Morrill Hall, Ithaca.

Seniors Won Chicago Alumni Rowing Trophy.

The third annual inter-class boat race for the Chicago Alumni Trophy Cup was rowed on Thursday over a one-mile course on the west side of the lake. The senior eight covered the distance in 5:36 and won the race by a length and a half.

Five crews competed for the cup; one from the senior class, one from the junior class and three from the sophomore class. The members of last year's freshman crew were ineligible for the prize but were allowed to row in the heavy eight-oared barge.

The senior eight and the Poughkeepsie crew gained a lead of a length in the first twenty strokes. The seniors not only held their lead for a mile but increased it by a half length, while the Poughkeepsie freshmen crossed the line in a dead heat with the second sophomore crew. The junior eight finished fourth with the third freshman crew bringing up the rear.

The officials of the race were as follows:—Timer, Mr. Courtney; referee, A. R. Coffin; judges, E. A. Wadsworth, '04; C. C. Adams, '05; and R. L. Sweet, '06; judges at the finish, J. F. Borden, '04, I. V. Buchanan, '05, and E. E. Brandow, '06.

The senior boat was made up as follows:—Stanbrough, bow; Cutler, 2; Cary, 3; Fernow, 4; Sturdevant, 5; Odell, 6; Whittlesey, 7; Bentley, stroke; and Heggem, coxswain.

Poughkeepsie Victories Celebrated.

The triple victory of the Cornell crews at Poughkeepsie last June was celebrated in fitting fashion at a smoker held in the Armory Friday evening. Despite a heavy down-pour of rain at the hour, the large drill-hall was filled with an enthusiastic body of students, who cheered and applauded every mention of Coach Courtney, the victorious crews, and Cornell's continued supremacy on the water.

The assemblage was called to order by President Santee of the senior class, who explained the object of the meeting and presented Professor W. F. Durand, president of the Athletic Council, as the chairman of the evening.

The first speaker was Assistant-coach F. D. Colson, '98, who told hitherto unpublished phases of the regatta at Poughkeepsie, and paid a fine tribute to the work of Coach Courtney and the men who sat in Cornell shells. Although it is too much to expect triple victories every year, Mr. Colson promised continued supremacy on the water, provided the students give the coaches the material from which to select winning crews.

The Glee Club sang two crew songs, and Director R. H. Thurston of Sibley College spoke in praise of the qualities which have distin-

guished Cornell athletics, particularly aquatics.

The third speaker was Professor E. H. Woodruff of the College of Law, who made the most effective address of the evening, half in humorous vein, but driving home the necessity of loyal and unanimous support of university athletics by the students.

The smoker closed with the "Evening Song."

Professor G. S. Williams Honored by President Roosevelt.

Gardner S. Williams, professor of experimental hydraulics in the College of Civil Engineering, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to the international commission which will investigate water routes between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean. The commission is composed of six members, three appointed by the president of the United States and three to be appointed by the king of England. The American members are General O. H. Ernest, United States Corps of Engineers; Gardiner S. Williams of Cornell University; and George Clinton of Buffalo.

Professor Williams was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1889. Before leaving college, however, he became engaged in engineering work and at the close of his sophomore year was assistant-engineer on the construction of the water works at Bismark, S. D. In the following year, while continuing his college work he was assistant designer of the water works at Greenville, Wisconsin, and at the close of the year became resident engineer in charge of their construction. On graduation from the University of Michigan Mr. Williams became engineer in charge of the construction of the water works at Owosso, Michigan, and upon the completion of those works became draftsman and engineer to the Russell Wheel and Foundry Company of Detroit, who were engaged in structural iron work and the manufacture of machinery, blast-furnaces and light-houses. From '93 to '98, the date of his appointment as professor of experimental hydraulics at Cornell, Mr. Williams was engineer to the Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit. Since coming to Ithaca he has continued his work as a consulting engineer and is today one of the best known engineering experts in America.

Sibley College Standard Raised.

A resolution has been passed by the faculty of Sibley College raising, from 60 to 70, the mark required for graduation from the college. The provision will be operative for the records of all work done subsequent to September, 1903, and will affect all classes now in college.

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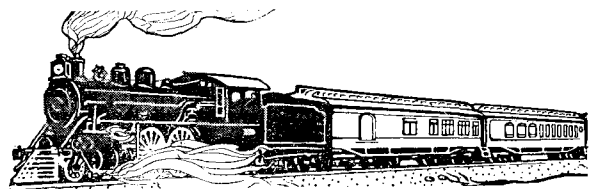
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Dr. White's Gift to Circulating Library.

The University library has received from former President Andrew D. White, for the new circulating library, about 400 volumes of standard works on history, literature, and political science.

Among the authors of history are Buckle, Freeman, Green, Lecky, Macaulay, Mahan, and Prescott; on political science: Bowen, Cairns, Fawcett, Henry George, Jevons, and J. S. Mill; in biography are lives of J. Q. Adams, Hamilton, Victor Hugo, Milton, Morris, Randolph and Walpole.

Intercollegiate Debating.

Cornell will have two intercollegiate debates this year, in addition to the annual debate of the Cornell Congress with Alfred University and the proposed contests between small colleges and the class clubs.

Owing to the unwillingness of Columbia University to undertake two intercollegiate contests this year, as appeared at a conference held in New York City last June, at which Cornell was represented by William L. Ransom, '05, president of the Debate Council, the proposed triangular league arrangement with Columbia and Pennsylvania will not be consummated this year, beyond the signing of articles and the completion of preparations for 1904. Cornell's three-year agreement with Pennsylvania still remains however, and therefore the University will send a team to Philadelphia to meet the Quakers in debate early in December, probably on the evening of the eleventh.

Pennsylvania will submit the question to Cornell two months before the debate, which means within a few days, and Cornell will return an answer within two weeks. The competition for the team will

start about October 20th, and the final team will be chosen during the week of November 2nd.

The prospects of the team are good. W. Neff, '03, C. B. Dowd, '04, and E. E. Free, '06, of last year's intercollegiate team, are in the University, and probably will try for the team. In addition, the present junior club is exceptionally strong in good debate material of intercollegiate caliber, while the seniors and sophomores also have a number of first class men.

Gift to Sibley College.

H. A. Vreeland, president of the Manhattan elevated railroad, New York City, has given \$1,000 toward the fund now being raised for the building of a new locomotive laboratory for Sibley College.

October 17—Bucknell at Ithaca.
October 24—Union at Ithaca.
October 31—Princeton at Princeton.
November 7—Lehigh at Ithaca.
November 14—Columbia at Ithaca.
November 26—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.



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