

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

VOL. IV.—No. 10.

ITHACA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

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CORNELL 23, PENNSYLVANIA 6.

Quakers Defeated for the First Time by Cornell.

For the first time since the beginning of foot-ball relations between Cornell and Pennsylvania, nine years ago, we substantially defeated the Quaker eleven in a hard-fought battle on Thanksgiving Day, at Franklin Field. The victory came not unexpected to the student body which had all during the season maintained confidence in the ability of the team to make a good showing in the Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia. Although a few of our men were not in the best condition, the team as a whole was in good shape to play a hard game. With the exception of Hunt and Purcell, who had not recovered from slight injuries, the members of the squad were in good physical condition.

The day was cold with a strong north-west wind which blew throughout the afternoon. By two o'clock the stands were pretty well filled and at the arrival of the teams on the field about 20,000 people had gathered to witness the annual contest. A large number of Cornell rooters occupied the east middle stand and cheered continuously. However, the larger part of the amphitheatre was fairly covered with Pennsylvania colors. Even at the most discouraging points of the game for Pennsylvanians they did not cease the spirited cheering which had begun when the red and blue entered the arena.

With Cornell's end runs and almost perfect interference the Quaker eleven could not make much headway, and the tackle plays and solid interference headed generally by Captain Warner made Cornell's attacks very effectual. Several times after long gains Cornell lost the ball on fumbles in the Quaker territory and was forced back by punts. The spectacular features of the game were the long runs for goal by Brewster, Coffin and Turnbull. Pennsylvania's hopes revived when Davidson made a touchdown from the nine yard line and the applause was tremendous from all sides of the field. Three of Cornell's touchdowns were made by long runs of seventy-four, seventy and thirty-five yards, goals being kicked after each one.

FIRST HALF.

At exactly 1:55 the Cornell squad came running into midfield. It was received with long cheering by the Ithaca rooters in the middle stand. Several minutes later the red and blue team appeared from the north-west gate, and was greeted by tremendous applause from the mouths of 19,000 adherents. After a few formations had been gone through with by either team, Captains Warner and Davidson met in midfield and tossed for goal. Pennsylvania won and chose the north end as her territory. The wind was blowing a steady gale at her back and was looked upon as a decided advantage for the Quakers. At 2:08 Coffin kicked off to Pennsylvania's 25-yard line. Nelson caught and advanced

five yards. Reynolds could not gain through Tydeman and in the next play kicked to his own 50-yard line. Cornell fumbled, giving the ball up. Reynolds punted again, the ball going over Cornell's goal line. Brewster punted out from the 25-yard line. Reynolds and Dale plunged through for a first down, but Penn had to punt at the third down. The ball went out of bounds at Cornell's 15-yard line. Purcell dashed through right tackle for 15 yards and advanced four more on a center play. Coffin received the ball on the next play and succeeded in getting through Penn's right tackle and end. Walled up by Warner, Tydeman and Kent he was making the most brilliant run of the day. The Quakers made desperate attempts to get the runner but the splendid interference of Warner, Tydeman and Kent made a goal a certainty. In exactly three minutes of play Cornell had secured her first touchdown. The score did not seem to put a damper on Penn's adherents who cheered louder than ever. Cornell 6, Pennsylvania 0.

Reynolds kicked off over the goal line and Brewster kicked out to his own 45-yard line, where Penn fumbled the ball and it was secured by a Cornell player. Purcell plunged through right tackle for four yards and made ten through the center on the next play. Dashiell gave Penn the ball for holding. Davidson used left tackle for four yards. Dale could do nothing and Reynolds kicked out of bounds at Cornell's 40-yard line. Fierce line plunging brought the ball to Penn's 20-yard line where she received it on downs. The Quakers could do nothing, so Reynolds punted, the ball going out of bounds at Cornell's 30-yard mark. Coffin's attempt resulted in a loss. Purcell gained five yards by hurdling center. Coffin made four yards through right tackle. Dale stole the ball and ran down the field, planting it between the posts. Referee Wrightington decided the matter by giving Cornell the ball at the point of the last scrimmage, claiming that the ball was down when Dale received it. Cornell carried the ball by successive plunging to the red and blue's 30-yard line where the latter received it on downs. Two attempts to advance being futile, Reynolds punted to his own 47-yard line. Coffin made three yards around the end and Purcell pushed forward for five more through center. Warner tried and failed leaving it to Purcell to rip up the Penn line for eight yards. Gardiner secured the ball on his 25-yard line through a fumble. Dale and Teas advanced 7 yards through tackle and center respectively. Bennett failing to gain substantially, Reynolds punted, the ball going over the goal line. Dale brought Brewster's punt back 12 yards, and in the second play made a beautiful run of 30 yards, landing the ball inside Cornell's 10-yard line. Reynolds was thrown for a loss but Davidson broke through for touchdown, and kicked his own goal. Score, Cornell 6, Pennsylvania 6.

Coffin kicked to Penn's 15-yard line where Dale secured the ball and

placed it on his 34-yard mark before being downed. Howard fumbled and Davidson secured the ball. Teas was unsuccessful in making gain through right tackle but Penn made her first down by Davidson's plunging through center. The red and white line was so strong that Reynolds was forced to kick and Brewster brought the ball five yards from the 20-yard line. By good tackle plunging the Cornellians carried the ball to their own 40-yard line. Schoellkopf fumbled and the red and blue secured the ball through Davidson. Teas, Davidson and Reynolds were unsuccessful in advancing the ball, so the quarterback kick was tried with the result that Brewster secured the leather for a touch-back and immediately kicked to Penn's 50-yard line, where Reynolds caught and advanced 8 yards. Davidson carried the ball forward 5 yards but Penn being unable to make more gains tried the quarterback kick. Turnbull caught at his own 40-yard line and, aided by splendid interference, made a long run for 70 yards and a touchdown. Coffin kicked goal. Cornell 12, Pennsylvania 6.

Reynolds kicked off to Cornell's 33-yard line where Tydeman caught as time was called.

SECOND HALF.

Although the game was now clearly in Cornell's hands, the Pennsylvanians did not relax in the least in the second half. The teams returned at 3:30. The wind was even stronger than at first, blowing directly toward the south. Cornell would clearly have an advantage in punting.

Reynolds kicked to Cornell's 25-yard line, Smith advancing 10 yards. Brewster punted out of bounds to Penn's 50-yard line. Penn lost the ball on a fumble after two downs with small gain. Purcell and Coffin made a first down between them and the ball was brought 10 yards further for offside play. Schoellkopf made four through right tackle and Coffin made a pretty run of 18 yards after a delayed pass. Coffin advanced to Penn's 15-yard line. In the next play, aided by Turnbull's interference, he broke through for a touchdown. He also kicked goal. Score, Cornell 18, Pennsylvania 6.

Reynolds kicked to the 15-yard line into Purcell's arms, the latter carrying the ball forward to the 28-yard mark. Penn secured the ball on a fumble on Cornell's 20-yard line and worked the quarter-back kick for a gain of 14 yards. The Quakers lost the ball on a fumble and Brewster kicked out of danger. Penn failed to gain and Cornell shortly got the leather on a fumble. The red and white advanced to Penn's 15-yard line where the ball was surrendered for holding.

Penn began to rally and pushed the ball to Cornell's 50-yard line. The Cornellians were being steadily pushed back and it seemed as if Penn would not stop until the goal should be reached. However she lost on a fumble and Cornell advanced the ball 16 yards through Coffin and Purcell. Brewster kicked to Penn's 7-yard line and Davidson and Teas made five each. Snook, Dale's substitute,

failed to gain, and Reynolds punted to his own 35-yard line where Snook secured the ball on Schoellkopf's fumble. Townsend took Reynolds' place and in the next play, Gardiner made a neat run of 13 yards through left tackle. Townsend's kick was blocked, the ball being secured by a Penn player on his 45-yard line. Penn lost the ball on a fumble. Finucane replaced Purcell at left half-back, and made 7 yards through tackle, and Cornell pushed the ball to Penn's 25-yard line where the Quakers secured it on downs. Brewster secured the ball from Bennett's kick at his own 25-yard line, and assisted by close interference, skirted the Penn end for a touchdown. He missed the goal. Score, Cornell 23, Pennsylvania 6. Time was called two minutes later. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Cornell.
Nelson (Ludes)	l e	Turnbull
Piekarski	l t	Lueder
(Brenton)		(Emmons)
Bennett	l g	W. J. Warner
McCabe	c	Kent
Teas	r g	Hunt
Baird	r t	Smith (Hardie)
Gardiner	r e	Tydeman
Howard	q	Brewster
Reynolds	l h b	Purcell
(Townsend)		(Finucane)
Dale	r h b	Coffin
(Snook)		(A. H. Warner)
Davidson	f b	Schoellkopf
		(Torney)

Touchdowns, Coffin 2, Turnbull, Brewster, Davidson. Goals from touchdowns, Coffin 3, Davidson. Referee, Edgar N. Wrightington, of Harvard. Umpire, Dr. Paul J. Dashiell, of Annapolis. Timekeepers, Louis de Pui Vail, for Pennsylvania, and Mr. Metcalf for Cornell. Linesmen, Mr. Kellar for Pennsylvania, Mr. Snow for Cornell. Time of halves, 35 minutes each.

UMPIRE DASHIELL'S STATEMENT.

After the game Umpire Dashiell gave out the following statement:

"The game was a peculiar one, and the impression left is a strange mingling of the good and the bad from a football standpoint. Cornell was unquestionably the stronger team, playing a fast, confident, aggressive game. Her plays were clever, varied and well carried through, and they were run off smoothly and very rapidly. But too often the good gains made were nullified by fumbling.

"Her players are bigger and stronger than those of Pennsylvania, yet it was not at all on beef that she won. Smooth, fast, strong mass-attack, varied with clever delayed plays and well executed end runs, made her offense a puzzling and difficult one to resist. Her one glaring fault was the almost periodic fumble or loss of the ball by the runner after being tackled. Penn was quick to take advantage of these errors, and they cost Cornell dearly.

"I believe that the cold weather was most largely the cause of the frequent fumbling by both teams, for so often did it occur that it would be hard to believe the teams in many points so excellent (and especially was this the case with Cornell) could be so often guilty of undoing their good work except by reason of some very unusual condition, such as wet ball or stiffening cold.

"It looked as if Cornell used far better judgement in the selection of

plays. Cornell bucked Penn's line hard and successfully, yet these consecutive and steady gains were often rendered fruitless, either through fumbling or by Penn's bracing when near her goal line.

"Cornell's defense was snappy and quick in charging and her tackling low and clean, her most obvious fault appearing, in fact, that the tackles and halves were at times far from keen in picking out the man with the ball.

"This was in some measure excusable when Penn's system of attack is considered, as the runner often passed the ball to another of his side on being tackled. Still, after this had been worked a number of times, the defense should have been smarter than they were in locating the ball.

"The two teams seemed in about equally good physical condition. The frozen ground was responsible for many temporary injuries and consequent delays in the game. For Cornell, Captain Warner did tremendous work in defense, in carrying the ball, and was most efficient as captain, cheering and driving his men in excellent style. He is certainly one of the best guards in all-round play on the field today. Hunt was not far behind in defensive work, and the play of Smith was notably good.

"Cornell's backs were all excellent, and Brewster deserves special mention for the way he got his plays off, his own work in interference, and his judgement and cleverness in handling kicks.

"In the kicking game Cornell had, I think, rather the better end of it.

"Summing up, I should say that Cornell has a great team, accurate, powerful and very smart in attack, well-balanced and very heady. Barring the fumbling, it should rank high among the best of the season. Pennsylvania played a plucky, clever game, very strong at times, but more erratic and less versatile than that of Cornell, and somewhat behind in judgement as to choice of plays."

CAPTAIN WARNER'S STATEMENT.

When approached for an interview Captain Warner said: "I don't suppose we ought to have any feeling but satisfaction at having defeated Pennsylvania, but at the same time we did not play nearly as well as we did against either Princeton or Columbia. This was partly due to the cold weather last Thursday, but chiefly to the lack of practice preparatory to the game. Since we played Columbia we had been able to do very little work. As a result many of our men were in poor physical condition. We played inconsistently throughout, rallying at times, and then relapsing. At one point in the second half, we braced and got our plays off so rapidly that Dashiell afterwards asked if we had run off a series of plays at the time. Fumbling was prevalent, but was partly excusable on account of the cold weather.

"The season has been most successful from the start and too much credit cannot be given to the three regular Coaches Reed, Starbuck and Davall, as well as Trainer Moakley and the Alumni who returned from time to time to assist. One of the most satisfactory features of the work this year has been the feeling of good fellowship which has prevailed among the players. All classes and conditions of men have been represented, but they have all worked together in perfect harmony.

The outlook for next year is bright. We lose Taussig by graduation, and Turnbull who will finish his course at the Medical college in New York. Schoellkopf and Kent will graduate but both hope to return and are eligible to play if they do. All the other regulars now expect to be here next year, as well as many valuable substitutes."

CAPTAIN DAVIDSON'S STATEMENT.

Captain Davidson of the Pennsylvania team, paid the following tribute to the playing of the Cornell men:

"Cornell has a magnificent team. I can state this confidently, because our team, although not playing as well as we hoped, did better work than in any other game of the season. No team in the country, not even Harvard, has a more perfect charge in the line and the interference around the ends was the best developed of any team I have seen this season.

"Nevertheless, I am keenly disappointed with the result. Although we did not hope to win, we did expect to make the game a great deal closer. I attribute this a great deal to the fact that the defense only grew desperate on our own 25-yard line and I am sure had the team held as strongly in the center of the field as they did when the goal line was threatened the result would have been different. It was not that we considered Cornell easier to hold down than Harvard or West Point, but we were certain that we were able to play a better game today than at any other time in the season.

"Still it is a splendid victory for Cornell and one that we can hardly grudge them after their years of plucky playing on Franklin Field."

Interscholastic Football.

The Cornell Interscholastic football championship for 1901, was won last Thursday, November 28, by the Ithaca high school team which defeated Syracuse high school 16 to 5. The game was played on Percy Field, and was an exhibition of high class football, as both teams played well. By winning the game, the Ithaca high school is entitled to hold for one year, the \$200 cup put up by the class of '93 of Cornell University as an incentive for excellence in football in some of the New York preparatory schools which send students to the University.

Ithaca played the first half with the wind in their favor which aided them materially. Two touchdowns were secured on fierce line-bucking and long end runs, in both of which departments Ithaca excelled. The half ended with the score 11-0 in Ithaca's favor. They made their score in the second half before Syracuse could score, which the latter did, however, on a delayed pass, failing to kick the goal.

The line-up:

High School.	Position.	Syracuse.
Jackson	r. e.	Cramp (Jackson)
Foot	r. t.	Russell (Capt.)
Hook	r. g.	North
VanOrman	c.	Roberts
Newman	e. g.	Kolwisky
Helm	l. t.	P. McAuliffe
Lewis	l. e.	Miller (Earle)
Couch	q. b.	Dunn (Allis)
McAllister	r. h. b.	West
Larkin	l. h. b.	Burlingame
Halliday (Capt.)	f. b.	T. McAuliffe

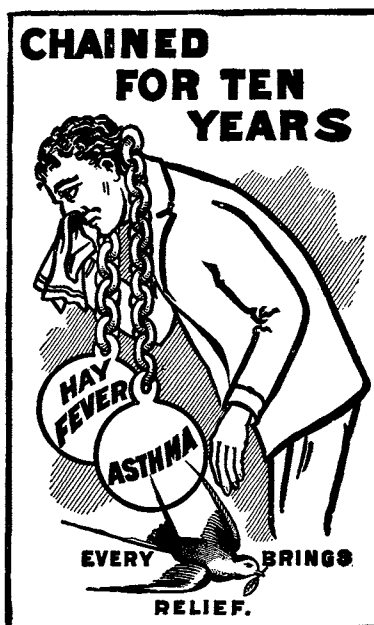
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yours respectfully,
O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

Feb. 5, 1901.

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THE ALUMNI.

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

'78 et al. The following recent changes of address are noted: William Keith, '78, 12th and C streets, Tacoma, Wash.; Arthur C. Good, '85, Alamogordo, Otero county, New Mexico; Ernest E. Johnson, '88, 4255 Viola street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel D. Hugh, '92, 1227 Ninth ave., Greeley, Col.

'79, B. S. Calvin Tomkins contributed an article to a recent number of the New York Times advocating the removal of duties upon raw materials and a general revision of the tariff laws.

Ex-'88. Orlo Epps is professor of mechanics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, at Greensboro, N. C.

'91, M. M. E. The Mississippi Agricultural college is adding a textile laboratory to its department of mechanical engineering of which Augustus J. Wiechardt is head.

'91, E. E. Frank Land, of Syracuse, N. Y., will spend the winter in the West for his health.

'91, B. Agr., '93, M. S. in Agr. George C. Watson is the author of a bulletin on "Methods of Steer Feeding" recently issued by the Pennsylvania State college.

'91, M. E. Professor H. Wade Hibbard attended the recent meeting of the New York Locomotive club in New York city.

'93, LL. B. Ellis A. Griffith visited the University last week. He moved his law office from Shortsville, N. Y., to Geneva recently.

Ex-'94. Lamar Lyndon is a consulting electrical engineer at 95 Liberty street, New York city.

'94, A. B. The *Engineering Magazine* for December contains an article on "The Gold-dredging Fields of Eastern Russia," by Jerome B. Landfield, '94, and C. W. Purtington, members of last year's Alaska and Siberia expedition. The article is illustrated from photographs taken by the authors.

'94 et al. Recent visitors to the University were Harry D. Gibbs, '94, Emily Dunning, '97, Cloyd M. Chapman, ex-'98, Chester R. Perkins, '99, Clarence M. Oddie, ex-'99, Frank Eurich, Jr., '99; George S. Macomber, '00, Harriet Dodge, '00, Beulah G. Morgan, '00, Helen W. Whipple, '00, Robert L. Hastings, '00, Mrs. Ralph W. Dorn, '01, Wesley H. Maider, '01, and Katherine R. Buckley, '01.

'95, E. E. Frederick B. Downing, who is connected with the Keystone Electric company, of Erie, Pa., is the composer of "The Cornell Alumni March and Two-step," which has just been published by Brehm Brothers of Erie.

'96 special. I. Brooks Clarke has a position with the Atlanta Rapid Transit company, Atlanta, Ga.

'96, LL. B. The thirteenth and last volume of "Notes on United States Reports," by Walter E. Rose, has just come from the press.

'96, E. E. Edgar Strasburger is in the employ of the Western Electric company of New York city.

'96. The following recent changes of address of members of the class are noted: Maxwell S. Cooley, Collins, N. Y.; Herbert H. Hilborn, 131 55th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur E. Reinke, care Telephon Apparat Fabrik, Engel Ufer 1, Berlin, Germany; George H. Stickney, 51 Tudor street, Lynn, Mass.

'97, B. S., '01, M. D. Emily Dunning is assistant to Dr. Mary Putnam Jacoby of New York city.

'97, E. E. Oscar Erisman is with the General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Ex-'97. Frank D. Mullan is an inspector for the Southern Railroad company.

'97, E. E. Lester H. Lewis has a position in the lamp and motor department of the General Electric company at its New York city branch, 44 Broad street.

'97, E. E. Frederick H. Hayn has a position in the U. S. Patent Office at Washington. He began his duties this week.

'98, B. S. Dr. Robert K. Grove, who is limiting his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, has opened a new office at 239 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'98, M. E. William B. Shafer, Jr., is with James Beggs & Co., dealers in engines and machinery, 9 Dey street, New York city.

'98, E. E. Charles C. Major is in charge of the department of mechanical engineering of the University of California, which was organized this fall.

'98, A. B. Mary Gertrude Young, preceptress of the high school at Ovid, N. Y., visited the University recently.

'99 special. Henry J. Tompkins has been appointed to the position of expert assistant in the newly established division of forestry of the U. S. Department of the Interior. The head of the division is Professor Filbert Roth, recently of Cornell.

Ex-'99. Horace M. Bell with a partner recently invented in Washington and patented an electric motor. Owing to the several new principals claimed by the inventors for their motor, a practical demonstration of it was required at the Patent Office before the patent was granted.

'00, C. E. The engagement is announced of George O. Wagner to Miss Florence Goodyear of Buffalo.

'00, B. S. Thomas L. Hankinson, who is doing advanced work in anatomy at the university, is making a study of the difference between the brains of Old World and New World monkeys. He is using the collection of monkey brains which Professor Wilder began to collect in the first year of the University.

Ex-'00. Fraser Brown is practicing law at 192 Broadway, New York city.

'00, M. E. Austin Burt is with the Cedar Falls Electric Light, Heat and Power company, Cedar Falls, Ia.

'01, E. E. Ernest S. Holcombe has accepted a position with the J. C. Torrey Arclight company of Philadelphia.

'01, E. E. Herbert S. Rosenthal is employed in the testing laboratory of the Western Electric company, Chicago.

'01, E. E. Howard W. Riley has a position with the United Telpherage company, 20 Broad street, New York city.

Ex-'01. Seward W. Hartley has accepted a position with the Peerless Motorette company of Cleveland, O.

'01, M. E. Emil A. Briner has a position in the engine construction department of Neafie & Levy's Shipbuilding company, Philadelphia.

'01, A. B. Clifford H. Jetter is studying at the Columbia Law school, New York City.

Weddings.

COLEMAN—WILLIAMS.

The wedding of Miss Frances Coleman and Roger H. Williams, Ph. B., '95, was solemnized Monday afternoon, November 18, in Grace church, News Ferry, Halifax county, Virginia. The Rev. George McLaren Bryden performed the ceremony. Arthur S. Williams, '04, was best man.

The bride is a member of an old Virginia family and for some time has been known as one of the most beautiful women of the south. The groom is well known and popular at the University, having been born in Ithaca, and having lived here till his graduation. He is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

PARMELEE—WHITE.

On Thursday, November 21, William White, Ph. B., '94, LL. B. '95, and Miss Maud Louise Parmelee were united in marriage at Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. White is at present engaged in the practice of law in New York city.

The Christian Association.

Last Thursday afternoon about three hundred men students gathered in the auditorium of Barnes Hall, where preparations had been made for receiving the returns of the Cornell-Pennsylvania game. The meeting was informal and was a success in every way. It was presided over by R. H. Shreve, '02, and between the halves a programme of stunts was rendered by J. P. Ryan, '02. Several of the faculty were present and Dean Crane responded very happily to demands for a speech. Returns of the game were also received in the gymnasium of Sage College, under the auspices of the C. U. C. A.

Dean King, of Oberlin, after speaking at Columbia and Syracuse Universities, will give a series of talks before the men of Cornell the latter part of next week. Our delegates to the student conference met him last summer at Northfield and it is in response to an invitation tendered him at that time that he is to be at Barnes Hall next week.

In connection with the C. U. C. A. course of bible study, Professor H. H. Powers is giving a course of lectures before the seniors and graduates of the University on "The Social Teachings of Christ." These occur Sunday mornings at 9:45 in the west dome of Barnes Hall, and are very interesting.

Books by Cornell Professors.

Professor E. W. Olmsted and Instructor O. G. Guerlac of the French department have published two valuable French works. Professor Olmsted has written a volume entitled, "A selection from the Comedies of Marivaux" which has just come from the publishers. The edition contains a long introduction and valuable notes. Mr. Guerlac has made a translation of Booker T. Washington's autobiography. This is the first French translation of that work.

Musical Clubs.

The first concert of the Christmas tour of the glee and mandolin clubs will take place in Elmira on December 20. From there the clubs will go to Williamsport and thence westward, playing at Dayton, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and Kalamazoo, and giving their final concert at Buffalo on the twenty-eighth.

The clubs have been preparing for this trip since the latter part of September and have made very satisfactory progress; indeed the number of candidates this year exceeds that of any former year. Among the songs which the glee club has under preparation are, besides the Cornell songs, the "Winter song," "When all the World was Young," "Encore Song," "Old Aunt Mandy," "The Phantom Band," "Desire," "The Frog's Wooing," "Dixie Land," "Nellie was a Lady," "They Kissed," "Barney McGee," "A Theological Discussion," "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," "Good Night Little Girl," "Love's Hypnotism," and "Farewell to the King's Highway" from the "Highwayman." A few of the pieces being rehearsed by the mandolin club are "The Rosary," "Zomona," "Mon Coeur Waltz," and selections from the operas "King Dodo" and "San Toy."

The members of the glee club who are to be taken on the trip have not been chosen definitely as yet but will probably be selected from the following twenty-eight:

First tenors—C. E. Mott, '03, Edward Burns, Jr., '03, Robert Ryon, '03, W. G. Warren, '03, C. S. Doron, '04, W. B. Atwood, '05, W. H. Gerling, '05. Second tenors—L. P. Warner, '02, J. B. Chase, '03, H. F. Sommer, '03, R. P. Raynsford, '05, J. B. Tallman, '03, F. P. Mills, '04, W. S. Finlay, Jr., '04. First bass—J. G. Utz, '02, R. A. Bole, '02, J. S. Fowler, '03, F. J. Danforth, '03, T. R. Williams, '03, L. F. Hawley, '03, A. W. Hard, '03. Second bass—J. C. Culver, '02, C. S. Clark, '03, S. D. Hodge, '03, H. R. Cooper, '04, R. P. Bennett, '04, C. B. Dowd, '04, W. F. Pond, '05.

The mandolin club will be composed of: First mandolins—M. F. Crossette, '02, I. J. Owen, '03, R. P. Morse, '03, C. M. Brown, '04, L. H. Vaughan, '04, C. B. Piper, '05, Robert North, '05. Second mandolins—C. M. Vail, '02, B. F. Longnecker, '03, S. R. Davidge, '03, R. A. Turnbull, '04. Mandola—J. H. Wells, '03. Guitars—A. S. Armstrong, '02, W. L. Bowman, '04, H. W. Howard, '04, Haines Gridley, '04, R. W. Root, '04. Violins—J. J. Canfield, '04, Mitchell Harris, '05. Viola—T. A. Dunn, '03. Cello—B. E. Fernow, Jr., '04. Clarinet—W. T. Wheeler, '03. Flute—D. P. Carter, '04.

Sibley Journal for December.

This month's issue of the Sibley Journal contains as a frontispiece a reproduction of the picture sent by Nikola Tesla to Doctor Thurston, representing Tesla's famous artificial lightning. Among the articles are: "The Influence of Clearance and Compression on the Consumption of Steam," "The Manufacturing Industry; Its Relations to National Prosperity and Progress" by Professor Thurston; Acetylene Gas; "The New Sibley Gas Engine" and an article on Tesla's artificial lightning.

Princeton has begun baseball practice in the university gymnasium.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

Calendar of Coming Events.

December 5, Thursday—Final competition for '94 Memorial Stage.
December 7, Saturday—Annual meeting of the Cornell Alumnae Club, New York city.
December 8, Sunday—University preacher, Rev. W. T. Rainsford, of New York city.
December 15, Sunday—University preacher, Rev. Professor S. T. Hamilton, Bethlehem, Pa.
December 20, Friday—Musical Clubs leave on Christmas trip; concert at Elmira.
December 21, Saturday—University closes for Christmas recess. Musical concert at Williamsport, Pa.
January 7, Tuesday—University exercises resumed.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

It is said that the Pennsylvania game was somewhat of a disappointment to the coaches and to some of the players. There is some reason to believe that Cornell did not play her best game against Pennsylvania, while the Pennsylvania captain himself is authority for the statement that Pennsylvania played her best game of the season against us. The conclusion seems irresistible that the average work of our men throughout the entire season was better than that of Pennsylvania by a greater margin than the score indicates.

But it is certainly true that to the majority of Cornellians it is a great satisfaction to have defeated a university which has for so long a time occupied such an enviable position in the football world and against whom we have striven unsuccessfully so often. The victory has destroyed a superstition said to have been cherished by Pennsylvanians, that we would never overcome them on Franklin Field. But we have overcome them, and what the team of 1901 has done, future teams may do again. It was in 1898 at Saratoga, just after Pennsylvania had

defeated us on the water for the first time since 1884, that the Pennsylvania oarsmen, in speaking to Cornell's captain, sought to take away somewhat the sting of defeat by saying that the latter might live to see the day when Cornell would vanquish Pennsylvania upon the gridiron. That day seemed far distant then, but it has already come and gone. Pennsylvania's aquatic victories for the two succeeding years may be followed by football victories for Cornell in 1902 and 1903. Who knows? It is surely not altogether improbable.

Looking generally at the work for the entire season there cannot be any other feeling than one of great satisfaction. To say that our football record this fall is the best we have ever made is simply stating a fact with which we are all familiar. We have played brilliantly at times in the past, but we never before played uniformly such a strong, steady and consistent game as we have throughout the entire season that has just come to an end. We defeated all the minor teams with comparative ease, and won all our big games except the game with Princeton. As to that game it seems fair to say that that the Cornell and Princeton teams were as evenly matched as two teams could possibly be.

To the careful observer this record of but one game lost seems to be due in a large measure to the perfect harmony which at all times existed among the players and among the coaches and between the players and the coaches. There has apparently been an entire absence of those dissensions which are always such a drag on work that might otherwise be very fruitful, and which, indeed, are almost invariably fatal to any long continued success. All who have been connected with the football work of 1901 have had but the one thought in mind; to work together for the glory of their Alma Mater. There seemed to be a feeling of confidence on the part of the players and coaches, and also on the part of the entire student body, that the best was being done all the time for the success of the team. It is a pleasure to record these facts and they may well be borne in mind for future years.

The graduate system of coaching has been highly successful this year. Starbuck and Reed have shown themselves coaches of considerable ability, and Davall has been of great assistance to them. It is undoubtedly the earnest desire of the students that the football management should do all in its power to induce both Starbuck and Reed to return next fall. It will be a misfortune if at least one of these men cannot return, if only to insure the same general system of coaching being carried on next year as has proved so successful this year. Several alumni who have been num-

bered among our best players in past years have returned for short periods before our more important games and have rendered valuable assistance to the permanent coaches. Their services have been thoroughly appreciated and undoubtedly have been no small factor in the successes of the season. It is a source of great satisfaction to see our squad of alumni coaches, permanent and temporary, each year growing in numbers and increasing in ability and usefulness. It seems now as though we would never again be dependent upon other colleges for our coaches. This is surely cause for congratulation. But the graduate system of coaching can never be much of a success unless perfect harmony exists among them and also between them and the players, and every effort should be made in succeeding years to continue the good fellowship which has been so evident this year.

What ranking the football experts and critics will give Cornell this year still remains to be seen. Confining our attention to the east, it seems fair to say that our only rival for fourth place is West Point. But West Point cannot be classed along with other college teams for the reason that it is not bound by the same eligibility rules that prevail here and elsewhere.

Whatever ranking our players are given, one thing is certain and that is that Cornellians generally are well satisfied with their work. Our thoughts from this time on will not be backward but forward, and the outlook for a strong team next year is surely more encouraging than it has ever been before. Almost all the players in this year's squad expect to return next year, and if we can only take to heart the lesson of earnestness and harmony and good fellowship which have done so much for us this year, there seems to be no good reason why next season's work should not be just as satisfactory as this season's work has been.

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STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

Statistics Showing How the Undergraduates Spend Their Leisure Hours.

An article which is of considerable interest to the college world is "Some Statistics of Student Activities" in the November *Era*. The subject of what students do with their time outside of their studies is taken up; and by means of figures is shown the relative importance of the various branches of student affairs and where the interest in each centres. The writer took as his basis the 1728 men undergraduates of the collegiate year 1900-1901 who spent the year or the greater part of it at Ithaca. Of these 556 were found to be members of fraternities and 1172 non-fraternity men. There were 615 freshmen, 418 sophomores, 354 juniors and 341 seniors. These were catalogued according to all the branches of activity with which they were connected, crediting to each branch not only those actually on the teams or staffs or in the clubs, but also those actively striving for places. The results were given in two tables of figures which are reproduced here:

	Total	Percent.	Frater.	Percent.	Indepen't	Percent.
Athletics	412	.238	186	.334	226	.192
Debating	132	.076	9	.016	123	.104
Music	91	.052	52	.093	39	.033
Journalism	62	.035	39	.070	23	.019
Dramatics	41	.025	31	.055	10	.008
Chess	14	.008	3	.005	11	.009
Any Interest	630	.369	264	.469	378	.322

	Fresh.	Percent	Soph.	Percent.	Jun.	Percent.	Sen.	Percent.
Athletics	174	.282	107	.256	79	.223	52	.155
Debating	40	.065	32	.076	30	.084	30	.088
Music	33	.053	22	.051	23	.065	13	.038
Journalism	5	.008	18	.043	24	.067	15	.044
Dramatics	5	.008	9	.021	11	.031	16	.046
Chess	5	.008	4	.009	3	.008	2	.006
Any Interest	230	.372	159	.380	138	.389	112	.328

In the first table, it will be seen, the compiler gives the total number of students connected with each branch and the percentage of the whole body of students so connected, also the number of fraternity and non-fraternity men in each and the percentage of their entire number. The second table gives the number and proportion of each class interested. The most significant fact shown by the figures is that with all the multitude of clubs, teams and publications at Cornell, not thirty-seven per cent. of the students are actively associated with any of them. It is also noticeable that of the active men nearly two-thirds are connected with athletics.

In discussing the figures the writer says: "It will be seen that though the absolute number of active students decreases with each successive year the proportion increases gradually, except in the senior year, where there is an abrupt drop. The lack of opportunity for competition in the last year is undoubtedly responsible for this change. The figures for journalism exhibit the same trend, probably for the same reason. Athletics shows throughout the course a decreasing tendency, and debating and dramatics the reverse. In general the fraternity men are much more active in proportion to their numbers than the independents. This holds good in each particular case except debating and chess, the former of which is almost wholly a non-fraternity affair."

The department of oratory has received a challenge to a joint debate from Brown University. The challenge has been referred to the debate council.

REGISTRATION FIGURES.

Official Statement of the Enrollment for the Current Year.

President Schurman said last year that he hoped to see an increase of 150 in the total enrollment for this year. His desire has been more than fulfilled, for the students now registered number 2,792, an increase over last year of 334. Of this increase, almost half belongs to Sibley college, which numbers 784, as against 654 of the previous year. The next largest gain is found in the college of Arts, with 817, an increase of 73. This favorable showing is shared by by all the colleges with the exception of Architecture, which remains stationary, Agriculture and the Graduate department which shows a slight loss. This has taken place in spite of over-crowded halls, a condition which compelled the exclusion of many applicants, especially in the arts, whose work would have warranted admission in past years.

In Sibley college the number of new students is almost exactly equal to the number of old. Many of these have entered up from other colleges, which shows the high place as an engineer-

gain of 34 per cent; Illinois, 104, a gain of 20 per cent; the following foreign countries: Canada, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Brazil, Porto Rico, Switzerland, British Columbia, China, Cuba, England, Korea, New Zeland, Peru, Turkey, Austria. The last three are new this year.

To meet the general increase of undergraduates the teaching staff has also been increased. There are 91 professors, a gain of three; 39 assistant professors, a gain of five, four lecturers, which is four less than last year; 121 instructors, against 109 last; 98 assistants, nine more than last year. Total resident teachers 153; non-resident lecturers 34. A comparison of these figures with those printed in the issue of December 5, 1900, will show many interesting data regarding the University's growth in the past two years.

Below are tables showing the size of the classes and of the colleges in the years 1900-01 and 1901-02:

CLASSES	1900-01	1901-02
Senior	293	378
Junior	389	444
Sophomore	516	554
Freshman	775	999
Senior (law)	46	29
Junior (law)	44	72
First year (law)	79	88
Special	110	86

COURSE	1900-01	1901-02
Graduate	192	183
Academic	744	817
Law	176	197
Medicine	336	415
Agriculture	91	86
Veterinary Medicine	41	51
Forestry	22	38
Architecture	50	50
Civil Engineering	179	183
Mechanical Eng.	654	784

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SYRACUSE CONVENTION

Of Colleges and Preparatory Schools—President Schurman's Address.

The fifteenth annual convention of the association of colleges and preparatory schools of the middle states and Maryland was held at Syracuse University on Friday and Saturday, November 29 and 30. On Friday afternoon, the topic under consideration was free speech in connection with education. In the discussion of this topic, President Schurman delivered the following address:

In discussing this subject I will exclude theological seminaries. These institutions are maintained by religious denominations for instructing candidates for the ministry in their respective creeds. The warrant for those creeds is found by them in Divine Revelation. Theological truth being supernaturally revealed, nothing remains for the teacher but to interpret the revelation. Of course he might investigate the relations of supernatural to natural knowledge or the conditions and the credibility of a revelation through which the former has been communicated; but his essential function would be the presentation and interpretation of the facts and principles contained in the Divine Revelation itself. So long as his teachings harmonized with the creed of his church no difficulty would arise. If, however, in the exercise of a free and unhampered spirit of inquiry, his interpretation of the Divine Revelation differed from the standard accepted by his church, a difficult situation would have been created. Three possibilities are open. The denomination might be comprehensive enough to embrace a variety of interpretations of its creed. Or the teacher might succeed in inducing the denomination to adopt his interpretation of the creed. Or a conflict might arise which could end only in the expulsion or resignation of the dissident. Which course is most proper or even most likely to be followed is a question we need not discuss, but in practice the solution will often depend on the spirit of the age or even on the personality of the heretical teacher.

Turning now to those institutions which are devoted to the preservation, communication and enlargement of natural knowledge we must first observe that they lack that essential characteristic by which theological seminaries are characterized and differentiated. The latter are set for the defence and exposition of a truth or collection of truths already given, already complete. But it is quite permissible to investigate, to doubt, to deny any proposition relating to any of the subjects embraced in the curriculum of a college or the scope of a university. The theological seminaries, again, do not stand merely for abstract truth; they champion dogmas which great religious bodies—composed of millions of members—have interfused with the deepest elements of their moral and spiritual beings. But there are no organizations of men whose interests, hopes and fears depend upon and intermingle with that natural knowledge of which our colleges and universities are the organ.

To get an analogy let us suppose that a professor practices deception or tells his students that free love is

no evil. Such a man would be promptly dismissed from his professorship anywhere in America or in Europe. He has offended against the moral sense of the community. That is to say moral laws are universally accepted and universally binding; and the professor who repudiates them forces the community to ostracize him. A religious denomination feels somewhat the same way about its creed. And a professor in a theological seminary who hesitates in regard to some of the articles may be equally intolerable to his church. All the religious aspirations and experiences of the members of that church are inseparably associated with those intellectual dogmas, and to the worshipper doubt in things intellectual may seem the destruction of the spiritual life. If the heretical theological professor is deposed from his office it is not merely because of an intellectual error, but because of the blight which that error exercises or is supposed to exercise upon the religious life. If a licentious professor in a university is dismissed it is because he has shocked the moral sense of the community. I beg you to note that no intellectual offence whatever is attributed to him. Indeed, even if the offender pleaded that he *believed* lying a virtue or chastity a vice, we should treat him as a hypocrite, not as a heretic, and if he persisted that he could *prove* his theories, we should say it was a case for the lunatic asylum.

From the fact that a professor should be deposed for immorality it can scarcely be inferred that limitations on his freedom of thought and speech are justifiable. Yet it will be asked, what would you do if his teachings lead to socialism or to anarchy? I do not myself believe that socialism is a workable scheme of human government, but I know that some of the noblest characters and profoundest thinkers our race has produced have regarded it as essential to the ideal commonwealth. And it is surely no reflection upon a professor that he is in the goodly fellowship of Plato. In any event the world has seen many social and economic institutions and many forms of government, and no thinker is to be tabooed for refusing to glorify as perfect and final those under which we happen to live.

Anarchy itself, which might be harmless enough as a mere speculative theory, draws condemnation upon itself from its disregard of the moral law and it arouses the detestation and horror of mankind from its incitations to murder.

If these casuistical instances resolve themselves, wherever condemnation is justly expressed, into violations of the moral law, I think that the thesis of a free, unlimited and absolute right of inquiry and instruction at our colleges and universities stands in need of no direct demonstration. Are not these institutions the organs of the intellect of the community? And is not truth the object of the intellect? And truth, to human apprehension, is continuously enlarging itself. And every enlargement produces some dislocation of the existing arrangement of apprehended truth and necessitates, therefore, some readjustment. The intellectual life, like the bodily, is a continuous growth, but with this difference that

no one can foresee what line of development will be followed or what shape the growing intellectual organism will assume. Who, therefore, can be so presumptuous as to say "Thus far and no farther?" Who can predict the ways of the spirit, or who knows what it is in the inquiring mind of man to ascertain? Limitations on the unconditional right of free investigation can properly come only from omniscience which knows the goal, or folly which imagines it does, and then only because the progress is an evil. Like Aristotle's friendless man, the imposer of restrictions on inquiry must be either a god or a beast, and a reactionary at that!

But has the donor of endowments no rights which the university is bound to respect? Undoubtedly he has rights and so has the university. And as every right is correlative to a duty, both have duties also. The donor has the right to select the institution he will give to; he has the right to select the branch of science or learning he will foster; he has the right to specify how his money shall be invested and used. These rights it is the duty of the university to respect; disregard of them is breach of trust. But the university has also rights. By the law of its being it exists to preserve, communicate and enlarge human knowledge. To barter away this function is to surrender the immediate jewel of its soul. This inalienable right it is the duty of the donor to respect. Consequently he should never prescribe limits to inquiry or prescribe methods or results. Truth in every province has its own nature and its own laws, and methods and results to be valuable must correspond to that nature and to those laws which in advance are unknown to the investigator in that field. It is the duty of the donor to revere the sacred mystery of truth. The best formula for expressing her today might profane her tomorrow. At any rate if the donor cannot rise to this supreme devotion to absolute truth, let him not imagine that he can confine the divinity to the temple he erects for the consecration of that phase of truth of which he happens to be enamored. Truth is infinite, and we finite beings only see in part and only see gradually. It is folly for any donor to think that *his* truth is the whole truth or the final truth. Nothing remains but to trust to free and unfettered inquiry. As Mr. Kipling says in *Kim*: "Let us not muddy the wells of inquiry with the stick of suspicion."

Restrictions upon the freedom of investigation and teaching as they proceed from, also tend to engender, an atmosphere unfavorable to the pursuit of truth. This atmosphere is the delusion that present attainments, present beliefs, and present theories are a finality. Imbued with this prejudice the intellectual eye grows dim and the ear unreceptive. Such conceit paralyzes the nerve of research. Many of the greatest discoveries in science seem to be the result of chance observations. Such was the origin of Darwin's theory of natural selection following upon his reading of Malthus's *Essay on Population*. But as Pasteur said in his inaugural address as Dean of the Faculty of Science at Lille in 1854: "Chance only favors the mind which

is prepared." And my contention is that the tendency of all restrictions upon free inquiry is to keep the mind inactive and unprepared. It is not merely that the goal is thought not worth the effort, but also that there is really no belief in a goal to be won. How could a scientist inoculated with that idea ever bring himself to undertake strenuous and prolonged investigations into the dark realm of the unknown which like an illimitable ocean encompasses our little island of human knowledge? It is the man of genius who believes there is truth to be discovered which it has never yet entered into the heart of man to conceive that makes the great investigator. Thus Pasteur declared in 1878 to the French Academy of Medicine: "I have sought for twenty years, and I am still seeking, spontaneous generation properly so-called. If God permit, I shall seek for twenty years and more the spontaneous generation of transmissible disease." His work was crowned with success and the mass of human suffering has been vastly reduced in consequence. But would Pasteur have made these beneficent discoveries if he had not been absolutely free to investigate and to teach? Every man of sense knows the answer.

There are special reasons for accentuating and asserting absolute freedom of inquiry and teaching in the United States. In the first place the Anglo-Saxon race to which the majority of Americans belong is the most practical race the world has seen at least since the foundation of the Roman Republic; and its native metal has been brought to the keenest edge by contact with the soil of the American Continent. Ready, energetic, and inventive, it is the characteristic of our people to measure the value of both men and things by what they are capable of accomplishing. Hence too often a utilitarian standard is applied even to truth itself, and discoveries which do not immediately ally themselves with industrial processes or conduce to the production of material results are dismissed as useless if happily they do not encounter some existing prejudice by which they are flung back as dangerous. Now such a people if it is to achieve the highest civilization must resist at any cost the temptation to interfere with the work or the results of the abstract inquirer. He is in quest of truth, which is the chief good. And it remains the chief good even though it cannot be used in manufacturing or transportation. For the rest, be it observed that the highest and most abstract generalizations do generally contain within themselves intermediate axioms which directly promote the comfort and happiness of mankind. The speculative investigator is no cumberer of the ground; he may be a seer who reveals to his fellows the deepest mysteries of the universe. Now seers are the greatest need of practical people. And Americans must give their investigators absolute liberty to see and to report what they see.

In the second place the United States is fast becoming the richest country in the world, and the influence of wealth now makes itself felt as a vital force both in public and in private life. That our unexampled economic prosperity has increased

the comforts of our people and multiplied the facilities for their social improvement and intellectual development no one who is at all conversant with the facts can pretend to deny. But that the accumulation of vast wealth amongst us has also entailed many disadvantages and serious evils it is equally impossible to doubt. Amongst these I place foremost the influence of the money power in politics, and that not merely by the use of illegitimate methods but also by the effect of subtle and imperceptible operations which may not be illegal and which, in their separate details, it might be censorious even to describe as immoral. One hears too of the money power in the pew dominating, or, at any rate, capturing the pulpit. Now the only other force that can match money is brains. And if the money power should get control of our higher educational institutions, public confidence in American scholarship, science, and philosophy would be at an end. I do not consider this danger in any wise as serious as critics of the existing order of society pretend. But we cannot brook even the possibility of dependence—Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. Hence, as our colleges and universities must live on the gifts of the rich and well-to-do, it is incumbent upon benefactors, if they would not defeat their object and undermine the institutions they would elevate, so to convey their donations that the teacher's absolute freedom of thought and speech may remain unimpaired not only in fact but also in appearance.

Thirdly, it is the high prerogative of our colleges and universities to instruct and clarify public opinion, which, in the last analysis, is the Government of the Union and of the States. Now the tyranny of the majority has been a commonplace of political writers since DeTocqueville first noted its influence amongst us and analyzed its multiform operations. And Mr. Bryce in his diagnosis of the American Commonwealth has matched the tyranny of the majority with what he calls the fatalism of the multitude. There is not time to dwell either upon that irrational domination or this irrational acquiescence. But it must be pointed out that truth is not secured by either attitude. The majority may lord it over the minority, yet one man with truth on his side is mightier than the majority. And the multitude may bow the knee, but the object of their adoration may be, not the everlasting truth, but a golden calf. The majority and the multitude need instruction. And who is to tell them the truth if on all vital questions you muzzle the inquirers at our colleges and universities, which are intended to be the fountains of idealism? And any restrictions upon inquiry or publication which a donor might attach to his foundations are likely themselves to be merely a phase of current belief which has no other warrant than acceptance by the majority or the multitude. To attach such conditions is to impose the tyranny of the crowd on the free spirit of the truth-searching inquirer. Any benefactor so minded would perhaps forbear if he recalled that in the pursuit of truth mankind must always say with the great apostle: "I count not myself to have apprehended."

Lastly, any limitations on the absolute right of free thought and speech will of necessity issue in a

stunted civilization. Virtue apart, knowledge is the most important constituent of that complex whole which we call civilization. And civilization is advanced and elevated by lofty ideas, great discoveries, and profound theories. But these you cannot have without a freedom of research as high as heaven and as broad as immensity. To limit freedom is to dwarf civilization. China is the standing illustration of this thesis. When I stood in the streets of Canton I felt that in remote centuries China had been the seat of a progressing civilization over which some great blight had fallen, and when I heard of the tyranny of use and custom, when I observed the inhospitality to new ideas, when I found myself surrounded by a contemptuous crowd who barked "foreign devil," I recognized that intellectual self-sufficiency and conceit combined with hatred and dread of the new and unknown were the characteristics which distinguished the now stationary civilization of China from the advancing civilization of Europe and America. But these essential features of Chinese civilization are the direct effects of restrictions upon free inquiry and free speech. Whether these restrictions were due to the fiat of some fatherly emperor, exercising what he thought a paternal regard for the welfare of his beloved people, or whether they were the result of unwilling and what may be called accidental causes, I do not know nor is it necessary to inquire. I have no doubt, however, that the unhappy crystallization of Chinese thought and knowledge started with small beginnings. And if that self-centered, self-satisfied, fixed, and finished civilization is alien to us, if study, even for a lifetime, of venerable books supposed to contain all truth and all knowledge worth having, is not what we mean by education, let us not at the close of this second millennium of Christ borrow from China that baneful plan of restricting the free movements of the human spirit which has created our political, intellectual, and moral institutions and of which our colleges and universities are the nurseries and the perennial inspiration.

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YALE WINS INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Cornell Cross Country Runners
Third at Morris Park.

The Intercollegiate cross country race was won by Yale; Pennsylvania was second, Cornell third, Princeton fourth, and Columbia received no score since her full team did not finish. That Cornell did not make a better showing was due to the fact that the team was inexperienced and that Pollard who is considered the fastest runner sustained a serious injury early in the race.

The Morris Park course, over which the race was run, is such as to test the runners' endurance to the largest degree. There are five laps, each one a mile and a quarter in length, making in all a distance of six and a quarter miles. In every circuit there are nine jumps, three of which are especially difficult. Two of these are known as "Liverpools", the other, a water jump, is known as "Beechers Brook." The "Liverpools" are about 18 feet wide. They are constructed as follows: first there is a rail on the take off side, then a dyke and finally a railed bush. The water jump consists of a hedge on the off side of which stretches a pool of about 14 feet in length. The water jump is eliminated from the last lap making a total of 44 obstacles encountered by the contestants. In spite of the difficult course and contrary to the expectations, the race was free from any glaring breakdowns, the men finishing in good condition.

At the start the men were lined up in two rows; the arrangement was such, however, that each college stood an equal chance. The Columbia men, according to their instructions, took the lead at the crack of the pistol. Richmond led the bunch over the first "Liverpool" with two of his team mates, Inglehart and Connell at his heels; Captain Teel of Yale came next not far ahead of Pollard of Cornell who was attended by Sharps of Columbia and Bowen of Pennsylvania. By the time the next jump was reached the Quaker was in the lead. When the men came to the "Brook," Bowen was still leading but Franchot of Yale had moved up to third place. The lap ended with Bowen, Baillie, Williams and Franchot in the first four places while Smith and Pollard were in eighth and tenth places respectively. The second lap began with Bowen at the head, Franchot second, Williams third and Trott of Cornell, fourth. Bowen cleared the water jump about 12 yards ahead of Franchot. Toward the end of the third lap Franchot shortened this distance while Trott of Cornell was holding close onto Williams who was running third. Bowen led Franchot over the water jump on the third lap by two yards. As the pair rounded the flag for the last time, Franchot sprinted past his rival and cleaned the "Liverpool" five yards to the

good. Bowen, who appeared to be temporarily distressed, drew himself together and tried hard to cut down the difference, but was unable and Franchot crossed the tape a winner by twelve yards.

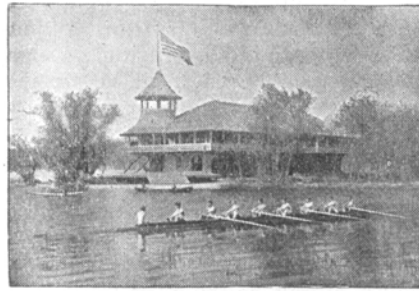
Trainer Moakley was pleased with the showing made by the team. If Pollard, who is considered the fastest man and who was looked upon to finish first for Cornell, had not broken a tendon, the result of the race might have assumed a different aspect. It is not too much to say that Pennsylvania would have been beaten out for second place. Pollard deserves the highest commendation for the grit he displayed in continuing in the race despite his painful injury. That he should have succeeded in securing eighth place is nothing short of wonderful.

Trainer Moakley said that the team showed a remarkable improvement since the race with Pennsylvania. The experience, which is invaluable to long-distance runners, gained in that race aided materially in the Intercollegiate. He said that at the time of the Pennsylvania race the men were in poor condition and were hardly more than novices in cross country running, but at the time of the Intercollegiate they were all up on edge. They had worked all season with this race in view. The fact that Trott, who was the first man to cross the tape, beat Baillie of Pennsylvania, who in the dual meet had won over him, was a singular example of the general improvement of the team. The work of White, '05, was especially praiseworthy.

It is a fact of interest to Cornellians to know that all this year's team will be back next year. The men of the other college teams were mostly veterans who will graduate from their respective universities in June, consequently it is more than likely that the championship will come to Cornell next year as it has for two years past.

Yale's score of 22 points is better than Cornell's previous score of 24 points.

No.	Name	University	Time M. S.
1—	D. W. Franchot,	Yale	34 20
2—	A. C. Bowen,	U. of Pa.	34 23
3—	R. E. Williams,	Princeton	34 46
4—	R. S. Trott,	Cornell	34 58
5—	B. G. Teel,	Yale	35 05
6—	J. R. Baillie,	U. of Pa.	35 08
7—	H. G. Stevens,	Yale	35 23
8—	G. T. Pollard,	Cornell	35 25
9—	W. D. Waldron,	Yale	35 38
10—	E. Russell,	U. of Pa.	35 40
11—	C. C. White,	Cornell	36 10
12—	B. Smith,	Cornell	36 21
13—	J. R. Standon,	U. of Pa.	36 29
14—	W. J. Donohue,	Yale	36 38
15—	R. A. Gardner,	Cornell	37 02
16—	J. P. Richmond,	Columbia	37 12
17—	E. H. Riedel,	Cornell	37 41
18—	E. S. Van Tassel,	Yale	37 43
19—	W. D. Stewart,	U. of Pa.	38 21
20—	George Cochran,	Princeton	38 34
21—	R. A. Williams,	Princeton	38 35
22—	C. W. Inglehart,	Columbia	39 06
23—	S. Spincerbeaux,	Princeton	39 44
24—	J. M. Foster,	Cornell	40 12
25—	B. Woodruff,	Princeton	40 50

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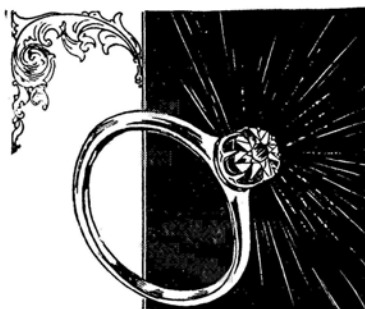
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