

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

VOL. II.—No. 17.

ITHACA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

CLIFTON BROWN MEMORIAL.

Unveiling Ceremonies—Description of the Tablet—Brown's Career.

The unveiling of the Brown memorial tablet took place Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Library Lecture Room. This tablet was given by the class of 1900 in memory of the late Clifton Brown, '00, corporal of Co. M, 71st New York Volunteers, who was killed on the battlefield of Santiago, July 1, 1898.

President Schurman presided and opened the ceremonies by speaking briefly of the significance of Brown's death. He said in closing, "With the death of Clifton Brown, Cornell has entered upon a new era. He is the first Cornellian to die for his country. One young hero has fallen and we have been baptized by the blood of a martyr."

Professor Trowbridge spoke for the Faculty and dwelt with feeling upon Brown's high ideals as a student. Frank R. Eurich, '99, followed with a short speech in behalf of the students in which he spoke earnestly of the close friendships formed with Brown by his classmates. The tablet was presented by J. B. Nolan, '00, who said in conclusion: "Behind this tablet are class and college honor, and pride and joy in our comrade's worth. We love to think of it as a tribute to a loyal and loved classmate, so we give it as a memorial to the life, death, and character of Clifton Beckwith Brown." The gift was accepted by President Schurman, who stated that it would be placed in the Library awaiting its ultimate location in the Alumni Hall.

The tablet is the work of Mr. Bela L. Pratt of Boston, who, though still a young man, has attained an enviable reputation as a sculptor both in this country and in Europe. A New Yorker by birth, he studied in the studios of Augustus St. Gaudens in New York and Paris, and was known at that time as the favorite pupil of that famous artist. In this country, the success of his work has been marked from the beginning. At present, he is instructor in the School of Drawing and Painting in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and is known as one of the most talented of our younger sculptors.

The tablet itself presents a rectangular field slightly narrowing toward the top. Its ultimate situation being over a mantel in the future Alumni Hall, this form for the tablet was considered the best, and being so shaped, it also gives more apparent height and dignity to the composition. The design consists of a female figure holding a naked sword in one hand, the other hand resting on a shield on which is placed the memorial inscription.

Over the shield is a wreath enclosing the inscription, "Class of 1900." The figure is dignified and is treated with a breadth which makes it imposing. Mr. Pratt shows the strong decorative sense, for which he is justly noted, in the happy placing of the different elements of the composition and the delightful way in which he has treated the ornamental features. The tablet as a whole makes a

simple, dignified memorial to the character of one who had those very qualities of simplicity and dignity so strongly exemplified.

The following is a short sketch of Brown's career.

Clifton Beckwith Brown was born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 25, 1876. After completing his primary education, he entered the University School, Cleveland, where he remained four years. From there he went to attend "The Gunnery," a military school in Connecticut, and finished his preparatory work at New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he graduated in June of '96. The following fall he entered the university in the College of Architecture, and became a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. While here, he took an active interest both in his work and in class and university activities, and was deservedly popular among all who knew him. At the outbreak of the late war, he was among the first to volunteer, joining the 71st New York Volunteers as a corporal in company M. His brother had offered his influence to secure for him a lieutenancy, but Brown wrote him "I would rather earn a promotion." In the charge at San Juan Hill, July 1st, 1898, Brown's company and one other had been ordered to protect the guns which

were open to a galling Spanish fire. Then, in the advance toward the Spanish line, Brown was the first, so say his lieutenant and his mate and companion in arms, Brereton, to reach the barbed wire fence, near which he fell pierced by a shot through the head. Lieutenant Hutchinson, of his company, speaks in the highest terms of his bravery in the charge and says he died a hero's death.

The New Kappa Alpha Lodge.

The Kappa Alpha Lodge, which was partially destroyed by fire on December 28, 1898, is now being rebuilt. The exterior of the new house has been finished for some time. It is of brown stone and is much larger than formerly. It is designed to accommodate thirteen, and the addition contains a large dining-room. The work on the interior is being pushed, and the contractor expects to have the house ready for occupancy early in the spring term. The building is being fitted throughout with the best modern improvements. The architect, E. B. Green, '78, is avoiding the faults of the former lodge in endeavoring to make the new one a model chapter house.

Harvard is to have a new student infirmary to cost \$100,000.

NEW YORK ALUMNI.

The Annual Dinner—President Schurman Replies to President Hadley's Criticism, Yale and China Versus Cornell—\$80,000 for a Laboratory of Physiology and Anatomy.

For the twentieth time in their history, the New York City alumni of Cornell held their annual dinner, on Friday evening, January 26, this time in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly three hundred graduates were present, and besides listening to several speeches, lived over again one phase of their college days in the songs of the Glee Club, whose ditties, some old and others new, brought forth rousing applause. From the upper tier of boxes to the floor, the room was hung with smilax. The diners sat at small tables. One dainty feature of the dinner was the ices, which were served in papier maché owls wearing Cornell mortarboards.

At the speakers' table sat W. R. Bronk, President of the Cornell University Club, who presided: President Schurman, Dr. W. M. Polk, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, De Forest Van Vleet, John De Witt Warner and Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell. President Schurman's speech the feature of the evening is given below in full.

Alluding to the fact that he had not been able to attend last year's banquet owing to his absence in the Philippines, President Schurman said that he did not intend at the present time to speak upon the Philippine question, yet there were two or three remarks he desired to make which would not be inappropriate here.

"We were Cornell men and believed with all our heart and soul in the constitutive principles of the University. Of these the most essential is freedom,—freedom expressing itself both in a curriculum of study and in the life of the students. Our aim was to give free play to the individual and to have as little governmental control as possible. And I am inclined to think that this foundation principle of our University will be found to be of the greatest value in the solution of our Philippine problem. We can govern the Filipinos successfully only by letting them, as far as possible, go their own way by allowing them the largest measure of home rule.

CORNELL PRINCIPLES IN THE PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN.

Perhaps the greatest service we can render the Filipinos is to educate them. Only a small percentage of the people have up to the present time enjoyed any kind of educational opportunities. The schools and colleges too, however excellent the work which under the circumstances they have been able to do, are modelled after the mediæval type. I used to think that from an educational point of view the great desideratum for the Archipelago was a modern University where, as Ezra Cornell said, "any person can find instruction in any study," affiliated with a system of public schools—one at least in each of the larger provinces—in which, along with the ancient languages, history and modern languages and the sciences of nature as well as manual training should also be taught. In other words, while the constitutive part of Cornell University, the principle of freedom on which it rests, seems to me essential for any wise solution of our political problems in the Philippines, the type of education Cornell University represents both in itself and in the public schools on which it so largely depends for its students seems to me the type that is peculiarly adapted to the educational regeneration of the Filipinos. The test



of good institutions as of good laws is their capacity for universal adaptation. If our faith in the principles represented by our Alma Mater needed confirmation, it would be found in the circumstance that the educational needs of the Orient no less than of the Occident are to be satisfied by institutions of the type of Cornell.

For what I have just said of the Philippines seems to me equally true of Japan and China. And it is a striking fact that the advances which have been made in Japan during the last generation have been due, in large measure, to the introduction of an educational system modelled after the American. And the educated traveller will be astonished to find in the high schools of Japan a successful imitation of American high schools, and in the great University of Tokyo a splendid reproduction of Cornell University, as both in the organization of its departments and in the spirit which animates the whole there is a marked affinity between the two. Both are of the modern world. Both face the rising sun. Both make provision for such modern studies as the sciences of nature, history, politics, and modern languages. Both lay stress on professional training. It is the object of both by intellectual training to enable men to live worthily and yet at the same time to gain a livelihood. And while both are thus distinctively modern, both provide in a large and liberal way for the cultivation of those ancient languages and disciplines which in earlier days were regarded as the only subjects worthy of admission to a university curriculum. The opening of Japan to the outside world was, as you know, due to an American,—the irresistible Commodore Perry. Scarcely second in importance to the opening of Japan by an American to outside nations has been the implanting there of this type of modern American education.

CONSERVATISM IN CHINA.

We think of China, however, as peculiarly the Orient. It has lived secluded for thousands of years from the rest of the world, and its dearest wish today is to be left alone to the uninterrupted enjoyment of that seclusion. It is the type of self-sufficient and ineradicable conservatism. Its golden age is in the past. Even Confucius declared that he was not an originator but a transmitter merely. Fortunately the literature of those ancient days survives to illuminate the darkness of the present time and make modern life endurable! For this reason the ancient Chinese classics are at the present day regarded with unmixed idolatry. They contain all that is highest and best of ancient wisdom; and that wisdom is equally adapted to the present time as to the days of old! The mere proposal to change anything therefore is in itself a species of impiety. Hidebound conservatism is the first characteristic of the Orient. And the second is akin to it. The Chinese venerate their ancestors. Wives, children, future descendants are all of little account; but fathers, grandfathers, and more remote ancestors are the only divine beings whom most of them worship. The Chinese, too, consider themselves much superior to Occidental peoples, whom they regard as rude barbarians. "Foreign devil," I heard myself called by a crowd of Chinese, who followed me through the streets and temples of Canton. Since we are not like them, I suppose they regard us as denizens of the other and nether world.

And lastly, the Chinese feel nothing but contempt for the rest of mankind. They recognize indeed the fact that the Americans and English are their superiors in mechanical contrivances. But the wonders of steam and electricity have little interest for them, and they regard the uses to which we put them as curious and useless amusements of little practical utility, for the Chinese has no thought of renouncing the old way of doing things for the swifter and cheaper methods of machinery. Far from regarding us as models for imitation, he feels his superiority and despises us. And instead of natural science and the arts which rest upon it ever being a worthy object of intellectual contemplation, even the average Chinese will say that "the superior man is not a utensil," and his ideal continues to be the literary scholar who has mastered the classics, learned everything and forgotten nothing, even though he has hard work after taking several degrees to keep himself from starvation.

CONSERVATISM IN AMERICA.

These characteristics of the Chinese were brought home to my attention in the short stay I made among them; but in the course of subsequent reflections I discerned that they are not peculiar to

the Orient. Why do the Chinese live in the past—glorify the past—and despise all who do not share it? Primarily, I believe, because they are an old nation and that past has made them what they are. The characteristics which I have been describing are the attitude of the old towards the new. It is the consciousness of superiority engendered by the mere fact of length of days or count of years. And I have often said to myself since visiting the East, what an enormous advantage any institution has from the mere fact of being old. An old university regards its old curriculum with the same feeling of veneration as a Chinaman feels for the books of Confucius, and any deviation from that curriculum is denounced as barbarous or Philistine. Because it is old an institution may be a fossil, and yet rejoice in its petrification. It has its friends and graduates who believe in it and support it. The rulers of China have been trained in their ancient classics; and the past is thus protected in the high places of power. What an advantage for an old university to have numerous graduates, who in the learned professions or in business champion its ideals and lavish money for their realization! The mere fact of being old secures life to such an institution; it can live by prestige. The mere fact that its ways are old enables it to assert they are always right, and it can despise younger institutions, as the Chinese despises the highly accomplished man of Europe or America as a mere savage or barbarian. Fortunately, if an institution can live long enough it is certain to come into possession of the great advantage of being old, of living on its prestige, and in its turn to practice condescension, if it does not indulge in contempt, for younger rivals.

ADVANTAGES OF YOUTH.

Still when you get out of the Orient—when you come back to the New World—you realize, if you had not time to think of it before, that there is something of advantage in mere youth too. It may be awkward; it may cut ugly capers; it is certain to make mistakes; but then it is grasping for something new, and living a life unattempted before. It is not content with what has been; its golden age is ahead and not behind. "Rank is but the guinea stamp, A man's the gowd for a' that." The atrocious crime of youth seems pardonable. It wants to do something, not to rest on ancient laurels. It will live by merit and not by prestige. And while it has no mean jealousies or envies, it does not want to be misrepresented, and it resents the patronizing air of antiquity.

And so I rejoice in the youth of Cornell University. The institution is now in the glorious state of becoming; its life is plastic, not frozen by custom or fixed by ruts. I think, too, the public appreciate the University. In a republic, institutions must in the long run stand upon their merits. In the long run only those which serve genuine human needs will survive, and those which serve them best will be the most prosperous. Fortunate circumstances may modify the operation of this law; but in the long run the law itself will hold. I am willing to have Cornell University judged by the public appreciation and patronage of it. As President Eliot of Harvard, has recently said: "Cornell is going to go ahead of Yale rapidly in the number of students." I think the increase of students this year has been larger than that of any other university in the country. Proportionately, certainly so. They are taxing the energies of our faculties to care for them. Our space for classrooms and laboratories is exhausted, so that every building is now crowded from attic to basement. Directly or indirectly, I think our alumni and old students may in one way or another be able to help their Alma Mater, for they must remember that a new institution has to commend itself by its merits to public support and does not have a large number of benefactors. Cornell University owes its endowments to less than a dozen men; but they have all been men who knew well what the University was accomplishing and felt that no better use could be made of their surplus wealth. And there is no better example of this general statement than the last benefaction which has come to us from Colonel Payne, who has already furnished a building which, with its equipment, will cost nearly a million dollars, and whose intention it is to furnish whatever is necessary for raising our Medical College to a position of the very highest rank.

A MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

I had thought that our conception of education and method of teaching, young as the university is, had by this time been pretty well understood. But I grieve to find myself mistaken. My friend President Hadley has recently said:

"I believe it is possible to bring them [the professional schools] into closer connection with the life of the country, not by the so-called teaching of practical things, for, admirable as are some of the arrangements at Cornell, I have great doubt whether the best way to make a man a mechanical engineer is to teach him to hammer out a link of a chain with his own hands." If this means anything, it means that in Cornell University engineers are made by manual training or that the larger part of the course at least consists of such mechanical exercises. President Hadley's position makes it necessary for me to state the actual facts. And the facts are that a student is not admitted to Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering or to the College of Civil Engineering without a preparatory training as complete as that required for admission to the Academic Department either of Cornell or of Yale, and that in his first year the engineering student takes higher mathematics than was ever prescribed for graduation at any of the New England colleges; and throughout the entire course he devotes the larger portion of his time to mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other sciences fundamental to the practice of engineering, and only 15 per cent. of his whole time to shopwork or manual training. You may judge from this how much truth there is, then, in the statement that we make an engineer by teaching him "to hammer out a link of chain with his own hands." No, the method of instruction in Sibley College, in the College of Civil Engineering, is precisely the same as that in the rest of the University. We do not believe in mere bookwork, nor do we believe in pure science without its applications. In physics and chemistry students are sent to the laboratories to perform their own experiments. In economics and philosophy they are required to write on subjects which give definiteness and concreteness to their thoughts. In law, while they are taught contracts and torts and the like, they are also required to draft papers which shall render them conversant with practice and procedure. In medicine, while students are taught the sciences of life, they are also required to apply that knowledge in the dispensaries and hospitals. In forestry, while they learn botany, geology, and kindred studies, they spend a considerable portion of every year in practical work in our Adirondack domain. And so throughout the university. And the principle is a perfectly sound one because thinking and acting are inseparable in human life—because we never know a thing until we can apply it in practice, and the mere application of it, besides testing our knowledge and giving accuracy to it, suggests of its own account new problems for theoretical inquiry. In fact, Cornell's insistence on both learning and applying what you learn in practice may be regarded as an anticipation of one of the greatest discoveries of modern psychology. I mean the interdependence of the mental with the physical and especially with the motor mechanism of

the human being. It is in this sense that Cornell University is both theoretical and practical. And if President Hadley will think of it, I believe he will agree with me that theory without practice is empty, just as practice without theory is blind. And I greatly regret that he should have lent the weight of his name to the statement that Cornell University in any of its professional schools has committed the unpardonable pedagogical mistake of insisting on practice alone. On the contrary it is the happy blending of the theoretical and the practical, of the old and the new, which has commended it to one of the greatest of Oxford scholars, who said:

"Cornell is an example of a university adapted to the soil, bravely modern and industrial without ceasing to be ancient and classical or philosophical and historical. The latter character one feels at a distance; seen face to face what impresses one is its modernity, yet with its modern studies so organized as to give the sense of their immense scientific and, as it were, patriotic value. What I mean is that it has instituted departments and organized them as excellent academic and scientific disciplines, while they are excellently adapted to the creation of the sort of citizens the state most needs—those qualified to discover, to use, and to develop the resources of the country. This was the classical idea of education; Plato and Aristotle held it; it was Milton's; it is surely the idea of every man who wishes to see the university serve the land in which it lives."

GIFT OF \$80,000.

President Schurman's defence of Cornell was greatly enjoyed by the alumni, as their frequent and hearty applause showed, but they broke into cheers when he made the following announcement:

"I have said that new institutions must live by merit, as they have at first few benefactors. Still, every now and then we receive gifts at Cornell. The splendid gift of Colonel Payne for our medical department in New York has given a great stimulus to physiology and anatomy in Ithaca, and we have not known how to find laboratory accommodations there for the greatly increased number of students.

A gentleman who desires to remain anonymous, though I may say he lives neither in New York nor Ithaca, has just come to our relief with a gift of \$80,000 for a building. Nothing could be more timely or more helpful to the University. As the gift came without solicitation, so we are required to receive it without ostentation. But in thought and feeling you will, I know, all join me in benedictions upon this generous supporter of your *Alma Mater*. Long may she prosper! And may her friends multiply!"

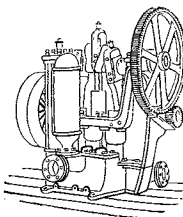
The diners rose and cheered the end of the President's speech as they had cheered the beginning. The health of Ezra Cornell was drunk standing and in silence. A letter was read from ex-President A. D. White, extending his felicitations to the alumni and expressing the hope that the University might continue to grow great and prosper. Dr. W. M. Polk

Continued on page 116.

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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.

'72. D. Appleton & Company announce two new books on Zoölogy by David Starr Jordan. They are (1) A First Book of Zoölogy called "Animal Life" and (2) A Second Book of Zoölogy entitled "Animal Forms." They are published in the Twentieth Century Text Book series.

'72. Edward W. Hyde is one of the faculty of the University of Cincinnati, whose official heads have all been lopped off at a blow by President Ayers. Professor Hyde has held the chair of mathematics in that university since 1878. The decapitated faculty is not charged with incompetency or lack of scholarship, but with being too busy in factions and quarrels to attend to the work of instruction.

'75. Vernon Llewellyn Davey, Superintendent of Schools in East Orange, N. J., visited his classmate, Jared T. Newman, in Ithaca on January 14.

'75. William Oscar Bates has removed from New York City to 808 Grainger Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

'78. The well-known architectural firm of Green & Wicks, Buffalo, of which E. B. Green is senior member, has been awarded the contract for erecting what will probably be the most magnificent public building in Buffalo, the \$300,000 Albright Art Gallery. The building will be finished by the opening of the Pan-American Exposition. It will stand within the site of the exposition upon the knoll near Delaware Park Lake. Its material will be white marble. During the Pan-American Exposition additions of brick and plaster, to imitate the marble of the Albright Gallery, will be built and used for the accommodation of additional works of art sent to the exposition. After the exposition, when no longer needed, they can be removed, leaving the Albright Gallery a permanent building.

'84. John H. Grotecloss, Jr., is principal of Public school No. 11, New York City.

'86. A. B. A. T. Emory is principal of the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing-Sing-on-Hudson.

'86. Andrew E. Dunham, who while in the University, delivered temperance lectures in the vicinity of Ithaca, has become the very successful pastor of the Episcopalian church at Boonville, N. Y.

'87. Professor V. A. Moore, of the Veterinary College, addresses the State Medical Association at Albany during this week. His subject will be "Tuberculin and Its Use."

'88. Miss Mary M. Wardwell is teaching in Buffalo, N. Y. Her home is at 505 Ashland Avenue.

'88. James P. O. Foote is on the Utica *Observer*, Utica, N. Y.

'89. Hiram S. Bronson, a lawyer of Columbus, O., is a prominent republican politician of his section.

'89. C. E. John F. Hayford. With the close of the year, Assistant Charles A. Schott, who for

nearly fifty years has been the distinguished and energetic chief of the Computing Division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, retired from that important position in order to devote his whole time to special scientific work. Under Mr. Schott's careful supervision and training has developed a corps of skilled computers equalled by no other scientific bureau. To his labors, perhaps, more than to any other one man's, is due the high scientific character of the results which the Survey has given to the world. . . . His successor is Assistant John F. Hayford, who for several months past has occupied the position of Inspector of Geodetic work, and has thus had general supervision, under the superintendent's direction, of the field geodetic operations. His assumption of the duties of chief of the Computing Division in addition to his previous duties gives him the supervision of the geodetic operations from the inception of the plans and the beginning of the field work to the publication of the results, an arrangement which, doubtless, will be conducive to the efficient coöperation of the field and office and to prompt publication of results. Mr. Hayford has had eight years' experience with the Survey both in field service and office work, and has, therefore, received excellent preparation for his present position.—*Science*.

'90. LL. B. Charles R. Coville, of the law firm of Johnson & Coville, Camden, is the principal attorney in charge of the interests of Oneida county in the equalization suits of Utica vs. Oneida county. The senior partner of the firm was John C. Davies, until last year, when Mr. Davies was elected Attorney General, leaving Messrs. Johnson and Coville in charge of the former business.

Ex-'90. W. H. Miller is engaged in milling at Franklin, N. Y.

'90. Badger has recently published a book written by Edwin Emerson, Jr., with an introduction by Governor Roosevelt. The full title of the book is "Pepys' Ghost, his wanderings and his adventures in the Spanish war, together with his minor exploits in the field of love and fashion, and his thoughts thereon."

'90. L. C. Corbett is a professor in the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, W. Va.

'91. J. S. Waterman is practicing law. The firm is Holmes and Waterman, of Worcester, N. Y.

'92. Arthur Starr Eakle, instructor in mineralogy and petrography in Harvard, has been elected Fellow of the Geological Society of America.

'92. Professor M. V. O'Shea contributes to the January number of *Cosmopolitan* an article entitled "On Encouraging the Mental Habits of Young Children."

'92. F. D. Smith, who was an instructor in chemistry at Cornell from his graduation until 1897, is now professor of chemistry at the University of Montana.

'92. M. E. George W. Bacon is a member of the firm of Ford, Bacon, and Davis, engineers, Singer Building, New York.

'93. M. E. J. Ford Cook is representing a mining machinery company in South Africa, where at present he has headquarters near Durham.

'93. Mrs. H. B. Allen, who took her B. S. degree as Miss Mary Mac-Claughry, now resides at 4610 Carondelet, New Orleans, La.

'94. M. McVoy has given up the insurance business and is now general

manager of the Clephane Link Belt Company of New York.

'94. Douglas Bunting has been appointed mechanical engineer for the Lehigh and Wilkes Barre Coal Company.

'94. J. B. Landfield, Jr., who returned from abroad at the close of last fall, is now secretary of the Tripler Liquid Air Company in the New York offices of the concern. The president, Charles E. Tripler is the inventor and perfecter of processes for liquifying air.

'94. Sherwood S. Curran is the Secretary of the Utica Homestead Aid Association Utica, N. Y., the leading building and loan association in the state.

'94 LL.B. Herbert A. Howell, who practiced law in Utica, N. Y. for four years, has left for New York where he has a promising opening.

'94. F. W. Barry is chief engineer and superintendent of the E. C. Bernan Company, manufactures of electrical apparatus, Troy N. Y.

'95. A. C. Bell is a patent attorney and mechanical and electrical expert, located in the Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

'96. Alfred T. Sperry is prominently connected with the Y. M. C. A. at Minneapolis, Minn.

'96, LL.B., '97, LL. M. George W. Hoyt on January 1 formed a co-partnership in the general practice of the law with John T. Easton. Their offices are at 2 Wall Street, New York City.

'96. S. Woodford Patterson is doing editorial work on the *Evening Sun* of New York.

'96, M.M.E. A. T. Bruegel, who was instructor in machine design in Sibley College for several years, is now professor of machine design and mechanics in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York City.

'96 M. M.E., F. E. Bausch is mechanical engineer and chief of the draughting department of the Missouri Edison Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo.

'96, M. E. Ralph McCarty is with the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis.

'96. Charles E. Barry is designing engineer for the General Electric company, at Schenectady.

'97, LL. B. Philip Wilson has bought out the interest of Mr. Kelly of the Kelly-Goodfellow Shoe Company of St. Louis, one of the largest wholesale factories of the west, and is now the vice-president of the company.

'97. Walter S. Lenk is now general foreman for the New England Gas and Coke Company, of Everett, Mass.

Ex-'97. C. F. Lake is building a factory for the Portland Cement Company, at Newaygo, Mich.

Ex-'97. W. B. Bogardus is superintendent of the Michigan Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.

'97, M. E. F. Cutts, has left Schenectady to assume a new position as consulting district engineer of the General Electric Company, at Atlanta, Ga. His district extends from New Orleans to Washington.

'97. Newell Lyon is now a member of the law firm of Hart, Stout & Lyon at Chambers Street and West Broadway, New York City.

'97. Lieutenant Joseph W. Beacham left New York, January 13, for duty in Cuba, having been north on a month's furlough.

Ex-'97. A. G. Miles is in New York in the interests of the A. L. Moore Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is representing them at the Bicycle and Automobile show.

'97. B. T. Babbitt is erecting engineer for the Buckeye Engine Works, Salem, Ohio.

'97, LL.B. J. D. Call, in a letter from Brigham City, Utah, writes that five Cornell men were in the famous Utah Battery, which covered itself with glory in the Philippines. He says that while the Cornell yell was heard in eighteen battles, not one of the Cornell men was killed.

'97, Ph.D. T. L. Watson is now assistant state geologist at Atlanta, Ga.

'98. F. L. Bruce is professor of modern languages in Emory and Henry College at Emory, Va.

'98. Miss Ida A. Ross is teaching in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa.

'98. C. O. Harris has succeeded C. L. Babcock, '95, as instructor of Latin and Greek in the Mohegan Lake School, Peekskill, N. Y.

'98. Nat J. Sperling is in the Edison Laboratory of the Edison Portland Cement Company, Orange, N. J.

'99. A. B. Lueder, now in the erection department of the Berlin Bridge Company, visited Ithaca on January 25.

'99. E. J. Lewis has changed his address from Oelwein, Iowa, to 9046 Dauphin Avenue, Chicago.

'99. Miss Helen E. Wilson is now in New York City, where she may be addressed, 3610 Broadway.

'99. Miss Mabelle W. Adams is teaching in Little Rock, Ark. She lives at 2008 Scott Street.

'99. W. P. Doig is on the city staff of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900.

THE NEW LABORATORY.

President Schurman has had the pleasure of announcing a gift for the erection of one of the most needed new buildings. The large influx of medical students has been too much for the anatomical and physiological laboratories already in existence, and it is gratifying beyond measure to know that one of the first results of the establishment of a Medical College is a gift for erecting a handsome laboratory on the Campus at Ithaca. When Sibley has its new laboratory, Physics its annex doubling its facilities as in the case of Chemistry, and Mathematics and languages have each a dignified hall of their own, then the equipment of the University will once more accommodate its growth.

Meanwhile, the name of the donor seems to be an easy guess. The gentlemen living neither in Ithaca nor New York who may be expected to donate \$80,000 to the University when needed are not as thick as they might be. Moreover a study of President's Schurman's itinerary just before the New York Alumni Dinner seems to have suggested itself to everyone. But as the donor wishes not to be named, we shall respect the wish, and the name which is on every man's lips shall not be breathed in these columns.

MORAL OF THE FIRE.

A disastrous fire has again called attention to the inadequate fire protection on East Hill. University buildings, professors' cottages and student lodging houses are all in a quarter of the city where prompt assistance is not to be had for saving either life or property. A paid fire service with quarters on the hill, close to the section in which at least 1,500 of the students reside is urgently demanded.

On the other side, the fire proved that in one instance at least there

was not a single fire escape in a building filled with student lodgers and gives rise to the suspicion that there may be similar negligence in other cases. For this the true remedy is University Halls of Residence. Once let the University erect halls accommodating several hundred students, halls provided with every means of securing the most absolute safety, from fire escapes to night watchmen, and the public sentiment both of the students and of their parents will compel an equal care in the private lodging houses which now have no competition to fear. Dormitories would not merely lower the prices and raise the standard of comfort for student lodgings, they would be an actual and needed safeguard against perils such as the Delta Chi boys have encountered.

John R. Mott's Visit.

From Friday till Monday, January 26 to 29, John R. Mott, '88, and Harry Wade Hicks, '98, have been conducting a series of meetings in Barnes Hall under the auspices of the Christian Association. On Friday night Mr. Mott addressed the men on "Student Temptations in All Lands," while Mr. Hicks gave a special talk to women. On Saturday night Mr. Mott again addressed the men on "Four Kinds of Students," and on Sunday he spoke twice before mixed audiences; in the morning on "Christian Activity" and in the evening on "Reality, a Prime Requisite for Students." On Monday evening his subject was "The Student's Battle," and this meeting closed the series. During the hours of the days spent here both Mr. Mott and Mr. Hicks gave much of their time to personal interviews with students, and after each address short after-meetings were held. All of Mr. Mott's talks were very strong and forcibly delivered, and the subjects all had a direct bearing on student life. The meetings were very largely attended and Mr. Mott made a marked impression upon the student body. His visit has done much to strengthen the work of the Christian Association and has resulted in an increased activity on the part of that institution.

Officers of the Cornell Club at St. Louis.

At a recent meeting of the Cornell Club of St. Louis the following officers for the year were elected: President, Charles Henry Anderson, '83; Vice President, Perry Post Taylor, '89; Secretary, Martin Alexander Seward, '97; All communications should be addressed to the secretary at 700 Carleton Building.

Relay Race with Brown.

The relay team defeated Brown in the 390 yard relay race at the Boston College games Saturday evening. The contest was close throughout, each college winning two of the relays. The Cornell team, however, made their margins larger and won out in the time of 3.20 2-5. The team was composed of H. E. Hastings, '01, D. S. Bellinger, '02, W. P. Lawson, '03, and W. G. Warren, '03.

Last Friday the Cornell basketball team played the first game of its season with Yale at Newburg. Yale won by a score of 28 to 3.

NEW YORK ALUMNI.

Continued from page 113.

then spoke on Cornell in Greater New York. He told of the work of the medical department there of which he is the head, and roused the enthusiasm of his hearers by his statement of what the school was going to accomplish and had accomplished.

DeForest VanVleet, of Ithaca, a trustee of the University, spoke on "Intercollegiate Relations." He said that Cornell's athletic history began at Saratoga in 1873 and that the greatest yell that ever echoed over God's green earth was there born. It was not the same then as now, he said, but at any rate it rhymed with Cornell. The attitude of Cornell men, young and old, toward college sports was that the University was ready to meet all other colleges in any department of athletics at any time, in the hope that the best men might win. Mr. VanVleet said that the strength of the University lay in the fact that the man who went to Cornell in a \$10 suit of clothes stood just as good a chance of winning success in his college career as the boy that came from the richest home in the land. Mr. VanVleet praised the administration of President Schurman, and said that, not only was he partly an illustration of the fact that here are more Cornell graduates in the public eye than there are graduates of any other college, but he was attending to the University's business and was bringing the University close to its ever-advancing ideals.

The Rev. Dr. Slicer spoke next. Dr. Slicer's subject was "Good Citizenship." He followed Gov. Roosevelt's line of deprecating the feeling of men who think that politics are too bad for them to soil their hands with. He especially attacked the man who drifts in politics. "There is nothing in all creation so contemptible as a shedder crab," he said, "which has lost its shell, and has not a spine." In the course of the Rev. Dr. Slicer's speech Comptroller Color came in. The speaker turned and referred to him as one who was the antithesis of all the men he had held up to execration. Mr. Coler followed him with a speech on the city of New York.

John Dewitt Warner spoke of "Some Cornellians." The last speaker was Joseph C. Hendrix, who said that he did not have the slightest sympathy nor did he agree with a single thing that the Rev. Dr. Slicer had said. He took up Dr. Slicer's comparison of a rich man to a beetle, and said that all the time that he was listening to the reverend gentleman, he had thought of Ezra Cornell, the hard-fisted, hard-worked mechanic, and other rich men who, in their years of riches, had opened up and had allowed to take wing that spirit which had made possible Cornell University. Pursuing this line he paid a glowing tribute to the spirit of Cornell University.

The dinner committee was composed of George W. Schurman, Newell Lyon, Merritt E. Haviland, Seymour P. Thomas, Ira A. Place, Henry G. Northrup, and William R. Bronk.

Among the 350 others who were present were the following:

W. S. Young, Dr. H. P. Loomis,
G. M. Luther, A. A. Brennan,
W. P. Clephane, Jr., Dr. Charles Stoner,
E. Carroll Root, F. N. Waterman,
H. G. Northrup, N. W. Lyon,
L. L. Seaman, J. R. Schoonover,
Dr. J. H. Woodward, G. W. Schurman,
Eugene Frayer, H. A. Taylor,
Dr. C. E. Atwood, J. L. Brown,
O. M. Eidlitz, Dr. H. L. Pascal,

A. B. Quincer, F. G. Whiton,
R. H. Williams, F. S. Crum,
John Frankenheimer, W. L. Eastman,
Everett Yeaw, F. R. Slater,
H. J. Messenger, N. W. Warner,
E. K. Rossiter, F. L. Durland,
F. E. Heath, S. P. Thomas,
S. P. Sturges, J. B. Hillhouse,
H. W. Sackett, A. T. Emory,
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F. S. Fielder, M. McVoy,
Dr. R. T. Morris, Russell Bellamy,
H. W. Griffin, Roger Lewis,
Dr. E. H. Porter, W. W. Churchill,
Dr. C. E. Nammock, C. H. Werner,
W. S. Hill, John O. Connell,
D. E. Wilnot, Henry Flay,
Dr. J. E. Winter, J. J. Van Nostrand,
Austin Brainard, Prof. De Garmo,
Dr. N. M. Shaffer, John Southworth,
F. A. Wright, J. Langdon,
D. L. Holbrook, C. S. Fowler,
T. L. Bailey, J. W. Young,
Dr. I. S. Haynes, E. G. Story,
A. G. Miles, J. A. Richardson,
A. J. Haydel, C. F. Schoff,
J. W. Boothby, C. Kinsley,
G. T. Smith, H. L. Aldrich,
E. P. Shelby, Arthur Baldwin,
J. C. White, Dr. E. Sternberger,
H. D. Schenck, W. T. Morris,
C. S. Hanmer, R. H. Treman,
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Albert Bachman, Henry White,
F. B. Alexander, C. H. Blair,
F. W. Runyon, C. H. Johnson,
F. W. Smith, I. A. Place,
Dr. E. H. Bartley, F. G. Clark,
N. F. Churchill, R. Wagner,
G. F. Archer, Franklin Matthews,
Dr. F. W. Gwyer, C. Ryder,
Dr. Ivin Sickles, W. C. White,
W. P. Pickett, C. E. Ricker,
D. H. Decker, R. Beal,
H. H. Ritter, S. S. Slater,
H. T. Foote, H. C. Sommers,
O. L. Williams, Nelson Macy,
L. G. Rosenblatt, Dr. De Forest,
C. H. Willmorth, C. F. Morse,
G. D. Hamlen, F. A. Cleveland,
R. J. Eidlitz, W. F. Atkinson,
W. M. Brown, F. O. Affeld, Jr.,
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PROFESSOR HUFFCUT ON TRUSTS.

Paper Read Before New York State Bar Association.

Professor E. W. Huffcut, of the College of Law, read before the New York State Bar Association last week a paper entitled "Constitutional Aspects of the Federal Control of Corporations," which was in part as follows:

"It seems to be generally conceded that there is need of a stricter control than now exists of the large corporate combinations, monopolistic in tendency and dominating in fact, which are the most striking feature of our present industrial and commercial development. How this stricter control shall be attained is partly a question of constitutional power and partly a question of economic expediency. The problem concerns itself with two classes of corporations—those engaged in interstate commerce and those not engaged in interstate commerce. Most of the corporations, of both classes, are the creations of state legislation and normally would be within the control of the state that created them. But most corporations having any considerable business pass beyond the borders of their own state and into the territory of sister states, and when within the territory of another state they become subject to the laws of that state or of the United States so far as those laws may constitutionally operate upon and affect them and their business undertakings. Thus the problem of corporate control may involve three factors—the state that creates the corporation, the state into which it goes, and the United States.

"The result of this distribution of powers under the federal Constitution has been to leave the states largely helpless to remedy evils which are thought by the people of the states, or some of them, to be a menace to their welfare. In yielding control of interstate commerce to the federal government there has been naturally some serious loss to the states in general governmental power, quite distinct from the mere inability to regulate commerce. In the desire to avoid the evils of separate and antagonistic control of trade and commerce, the states have deprived themselves of the power to control their own internal affairs whenever those affairs are connected in any direct way with commerce between the states or with foreign nations.

"In this situation of affairs, the question naturally arises: 'What is the appropriate remedy?' Laying aside all suggestions of change in the organic law, it would seem that there are three possible solutions:

"First, the present system of dual control may be maintained with an increased harmony of action among the states and between the states and the national government, such harmony of action being directed toward the stricter control of monopolistic combinations.

"Second, the national government may by congressional action give to the states a larger, perhaps an exclusive, control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"Third, the national government make take to itself a larger, perhaps an exclusive, control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce."

The author then proceeded to a legal argument to sustain the constitutional power of congress to pass legislation of either of the three classes indicated.

The paper was laid by Professor Jenks before the Industrial Commission, of which he is the expert on "trusts," and the Commission unanimously voted to request the author's consent to its publication in the printed records of the Commission. It will also appear in the printed proceedings of the State Bar Association and in one or more of the legal periodicals.

Delta Chi House Burned--Several Injured.

Early Monday morning, the Delta Chi fraternity house on Huestis Street was completely destroyed by fire, and the boarding house next door, later catching fire from it, was partially destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. About half-past five, the men in the Delta Chi house awoke to find the building ablaze and the stairway leading to the third floor, where most of the sleeping rooms were situated, burned away. The only way of escape was to jump from the windows. Fortunately, no one was killed, though none escaped without injury. The following is a list of those in the Infirmary. Brooks, 1900 Law, left arm broken; J. F. Loneragan, 1902 Law, compound fracture of the leg; Andrews, 1901 Law, badly bruised, Toohill, 1902, face burnt and foot broken; Allen, 1901 Law, face burnt; McClain, 1902 Law, foot broken; Condon, 1902 Law, ankle broken; Downs, 1902 Law; and McCrea, 1900 Law.

The fire has caused much discussion of the lack of fire protection on the hill. The Delta Chi house was completely burnt before any stream was applied, and the adjoining house, which should have been saved, was almost destroyed.

Action Regarding a Fraternity Night.

At a meeting of representatives of all the fraternities having chapters at Cornell held last fall, a committee was appointed to look into the advisability of having a common "fraternity night" which would be respected as such throughout the University. The reasons for this are twofold:

1. Because the welfare of the University demands that all students should be in a position to be able to support every University and class function.

2. Because a community in the usage of a certain night by all fraternities will avoid any conflict of fraternity and University interests.

The committee has thoroughly investigated the matter and reports that there is a decided preference among the fraternities to have Saturday night set apart for such purposes. The committee therefore desires to make the following recommendations:

1. That throughout the University Saturday night be respected as a night used for fraternity purposes and that no university or class functions be in future arranged for that night.

2. That all fraternities conform to this custom for the welfare of the University.

LEWIS S. PALEN,
EDWARD L. ROBERTSON,
JAMES H. GOULD.
Committee.

At the recent meeting of the Athletic Council G. H. Young, '00, was elected president of the Interscholastic League to succeed J. A. Haines, '99, who has left the University. H. B. Plumb, '01, was elected secretary and treasurer of the League.

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TRAINING OF THE TRACK TEAM

Methods Introduced by Trainer Moakley.

THE ALUMNI NEWS is enabled through the courtesy of Mr. Moakley to publish the following general statement of the training methods of the track management:

First of all, every possible effort is made to induce new men to come out. A constant watch is kept, particularly in the Armory, for likely track candidates, and all such men, providing they are not already in active training for some other branch of athletics, are personally seen and urged to register for some event. The management hopes by this means to strengthen the squad considerably.

The regular daily practice in the Armory lasts from 5:20 to 6:30. Of this period, the first twenty-five minutes are occupied, under Captain Deming's leadership, with calisthenic and dumb bell exercises, a feature of which is special work for the weight men, jumpers, hurdlers and pole vaulters, for the purpose of developing fully the muscles used in their respective specialties. The remainder of the period is devoted to practice for the individual events. The jumpers and hurdlers are given more or less daily practice in racing. Work for these events, and indeed for all events, will be greatly facilitated this year from the fact that the Trustees have granted permission for the use of indoor spikes in the Armory. The running practice is greatly facilitated also by the widening and lengthening of the banked "corners." The weight men hold their practice on the ground just east of the Armory, which is kept cleared in all weather. The middle and long distance runners will receive special training from the runs of the Cross Country Club to be held three times a week.

Perhaps the most valuable means of developing the candidates, however, will be the small indoor meets. The management purposes to hold these in the Armory each Saturday afternoon that the relay team is absent. They will consist in sprinting and in the various field events, and will keep in view especially the accustoming of the candidates to competition and will furnish good evidence of their progress.

Throughout the entire work the main object will be to perfect the form of each candidate in his own

event. Special care also will be taken to make the practice as enjoyable as possible for the squad, and to this end the character of the work will be varied at least every other day, and "stunts" of different kinds will be introduced continually.

The first of the weekly indoor track meets was held Saturday afternoon in the Armory. The events contested were 25 yard dash, low hurdle and high hurdle; putting 16 pound shot; and 440 yard and 880 yard runs.

Junior Week.

The Junior Week of 1917 begins February 6, and promises to be gayer than ever before. The week begins with an Assembly in the Masonic Assembly Hall, on Monday night, which is an innovation. On Tuesday night the Masque gives "Hamlet and Company," which promises to be very good, and the performance is followed by dances at the Delta Upsilon, Phi Delta Theta, and Phi Kappa Psi houses. The Sophomore Cotillion comes Wednesday night. On Thursday afternoon Psi Upsilon give their usual theatricals and Delta Tau Delta will entertain with an informal reception. In the evening will occur the concert by the musical clubs, followed by a dance at D. K. E. Hall and a dance at the Assembly Hall given jointly by Psi Upsilon and Alpha Delta Phi. Friday evening will be devoted as usual to the grand finale, the Junior Prom.

The Performance of the Sage College Dramatic Club.

The first of the performances of the Sage College Dramatic Club was given Saturday evening, January 27, before three hundred ladies of the Faculty, and Ithaca friends of the college girls. The club was reorganized a short time ago to allow women of all classes to compete. Heretofore the different classes have given plays, and the new organization allows the best dramatic talent from all the classes to come together. The farce, "A Rice Pudding" was very cleverly produced by Misses McGrath, Hirsch, Corse, Valentine and VanHoesen, and it was pronounced a great success. Immediately after the play a reception was held in the college drawing rooms, which were beautifully decorated with flowers.



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