

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

VOL. I.—No. 8.

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A FOREIGNER'S VIEW.

Description of Cornell by an Observing Frenchman.

It is usually interesting to see ourselves as others see us, and all the more interesting when the others are acknowledged to be competent and impartial judges of our appearance. Believing that the alumni will care to know what a French visitor has to say about Cornell when he gets home, we print the following translation of an article in *Le Génie Civil*, Paris, for April 29, written by M. Marcel Delmas, a former pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique.

Cornell University, says M. Delmas, seems to us to represent the most perfect type of modern education. We did not give our attention to the division of classical studies nor to those of law, agriculture, etc. We devoted the few hours at our disposal to the division of scientific, commercial, and industrial studies.

That which first strikes a Frenchman is the absence of control and the freedom, in appearance absolute, of the pupils, whose minimum age is about fifteen or sixteen years. None of these abominable study halls, where we were obliged whether or no to labor by the hour under the surveillance of a "pawn." There the student, if weary or not disposed to work, refreshes himself at baseball or with other physical exercises, after which he works whenever and as long as he likes. The truant school is not to be feared, for contrary to our custom, the children from earliest infancy are accustomed to the sway of confidence. One does not watch them as a guardian; one confides in them.

There are no fixed hours except for certain conferences, short and few in number. None of these long pratings in which learned members of the Institute come to discuss abstractly some "scientific or mathematical curiosities," the best for developing being generally those which have no practical bearing.

Outside of these short conferences all the useful work is done in the shop, under the benevolent counsels of a professor, aided by some assistants, who come there as true comrades of the pupils, sometimes in their shirt-sleeves or in bicycle suit, it matters little, and who, far from volunteering their instruction, await the questions of the pupils. The latter work, some at the joiner's table, at stereotomy, some in the foundry, at the forge, in the shop for iron-working and mechanical instruction; and these young fellows may be seen, with their book by their side on the table, making real application of page after page of condensed instruction in which all useless ideas are mercilessly exploded so as to leave only the substance, the essence of all our European trash. One learns what a tenon or a mortise is, not as in our amphitheatres with an instructor in costume at a blackboard before numerous auditors, but by cutting the wood himself and then designing the product of his labor.

Here are the spacious chemical laboratories, a place for the pupil, open freely every day, without any surveillance. The student can come here

at any hour he likes without asking any questions. He finds, in a little magazine annexed, all the reagents and instruments he needs, at gross prices, upon a simple guarantee, these being debited to his account. And it is thus that the pupils learn their lessons in chemistry, instead of sleeping, as we have all done more or less, over the big, tedious books, during the long vigils of winter.

The electrical laboratory is a veritable machinery hall. There you will find every sort of electrical machine up to several hundred horse

To teach them to utilize waterfalls, two of the latter in the immediate vicinity of the establishment have been harnessed, thus furnishing a thousand horse-power. Another fall at a considerable distance furnishes the occasion for an electrical transporting of power, which will be familiar to pupils fitted on leaving to solve such problems at the other end of the earth, with their own resources. And on these falls are performed experiments of every kind; the students determine the friction in the pipes, the loss of burden, the section preferable



power. It is also a kind of museum, for there the pupils can manipulate the first electrical machines, and measure all their elements, power, isolation, etc. It is there that they come to study, book in hand, taking a machine to pieces to find out how it is made, and setting it in motion to see what it will do. None of these interminable integrals at the blackboard to show *a posteriori* why such a machine ought or ought not to go.

It is the same with all departments of this gigantic school of engineers. Here is the building for hydraulic and compressed air machinery, coquettishly situated in the midst of green lawns beneath great trees. Here is another building which contains generating batteries with air always under pressure, at the disposal of the pupils: a hall for air machines with which they demonstrate, experiment, etc. Most of these machines come from the University laboratories, having been made by the students' own hands.

for the feeding channels, the management of turbines, the regulation of speed, etc.

It is to be understood that in order that the pupils may be able in four years to absorb such a programme without overdoing, and while giving themselves up freely to physical exercises, there is required a system of education much more rapid than with us, for the entrance examination is there of the simplest kind.

The programme of work comprises, for example, 100 hours of wood-working from the pupil, to be extended (by him and at his pleasure) over the space of two months, at the end of which he must produce his chief piece, that is to say, such and such a piece of wood-work, as laid down in the programme. If the pupil gets to the end of his work in less than 100 hours, so much the better for him; if not, he begins a new period of two months. It is the same in the

Continued on Page 57.

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.

Annual Meet Here Next Saturday.

The Interscholastic Athletic League of the State of New York will hold its annual athletic meet on Percy Field at 2 o'clock on Saturday. Over one hundred and sixty entries have been filed with the secretary, these entries representing the following schools: Binghamton High School, Buffalo Central High School, Elmira Free Academy, Ithaca High School, Masten Park High School, North Tonawanda High School, Starkey Seminary, Rochester Free Academy, the University Preparatory School, and Syracuse High School.

Throughout the University, the object and work of this league are not generally understood. Its object is to encourage clean, wholesome athletic sports in the preparatory schools of the league, and as a result of these contests and of the annual athletic meet, the custody for the ensuing year of three massive silver trophy cups, each representing the championship in one of the branches of sport, baseball, football, and track athletics, is awarded. These cups were given to the league by the class of '93. The league, as a whole, is controlled by Cornell and each year the standard of athletics in the schools is elevated.

Since Cornell draws largely from the schools represented in this league, it is necessary for the undergraduates to take a greater interest in it than heretofore. In order to promote this interest and to care for the comfort of the visiting athletes on Saturday, H. H. Tuller, president of the league, has appointed the following committee: F. S. Porter, chairman, G. H. Young, J. A. Haines, R. D. Starbuck, C. C. Whinery, N. J. Gould, A. D. Warner, Jr., G. T. Vail, J. H. Blair, L. G. Robbins, M. Drake, J. H. Gould, W. J. Golden, F. Willis, E. Nalle, F. Wyckoff. This committee of fifteen will take charge of the men, and probably will give them a dinner Saturday night. As the Lehigh Valley Railroad has given a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip, a large crowd will probably come on to Ithaca from the different cities, for the time limit of the reduced rate lasts over May 30th. Therefore the management wishes to impress upon the committee and upon the students in general their responsibility in making the interscholastic meet a success.

The league is going to assume larger proportions and greater importance within a short time, since President Tuller is now endeavoring to enlarge it by adding several prominent schools in the eastern part of the state. Before the opening of the football season, it is probable that the league will consist of twenty or more preparatory schools.

Wagner and the Opera.

On Tuesday evening Arthur Farwell lectured in Barnes Hall on "Wagner and the Opera." This was the third lecture in the course on modern music, the two preceding lectures, on Beethoven and Schubert, having been given by Mr. Osborn. Mr. Farwell has studied under Humperdinck and Guilmant, and is a composer of note.

COLLEGE OF FORESTRY.

A Sketch of one of Cornell's Youngest Colleges.

The New York State College of Forestry, unlike the other colleges of Cornell University, is not a result of evolution but a creation, coming into life without any gradual beginnings and with such surprising rapidity after the first conception of the idea that not two months had passed from the first conversation of President Schurman with Governor Black, ere the Legislature of the State had passed the bill creating the College, on March 26, 1898. The College was definitely and legally established on



B. E. FERNOW.

April 16th, by the action of the Trustees in accepting the charge and electing Bernhard E. Fernow, then chief of the Division of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, director of the new institution, although practically its existence did not take shape until the beginning of the college year in September.

The College was only an afterthought to a proposition made by Governor Black, to place Cornell University in charge of an experiment in the Adirondacks for the purpose of demonstrating the application of forestry principles in managing forest lands. Such an experiment had been suggested by the superintendent of forests in charge of the state forest preserve, and the governor, conceiving that such an experiment, requiring a long time of continuous unchanged policy, should be conducted by an agency removed from the ever-changing influences of politics, proposed to entrust it to a strong and stable educational institution, and discussed the matter with President Schurman, who at once added the idea of a college of forestry in connection with the experiment.

Advice was sought from several authorities as to the desirability of inaugurating such an institution, as to the manner and matter of instruction, the size and character of the experimental forest. Upon the basis of this information, received especially from Dr. Fernow, the bill was formulated. It not only created a "department in the University to be known as and called the New York State College of Forestry for the purpose of education and instruction in the principles and practices of scientific forestry," with a faculty of one director or professor and two instructors, but it also empowered the Board

of Trustees "to purchase and to acquire by purchase title to not more than 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondack forest, who through the afore said college of forestry shall conduct upon said land such experiments in forestry as it may deem most advantageous to the interests of the state and the advancement of the science of forestry, and may plant, raise, cut, and sell timber at such times, of such species and quantities and in such manner, as it may deem best, with a view of obtaining and imparting knowledge concerning the scientific management and use of forests, their regulation and administration, the production, harvesting, and reproduction of wood crops and earning a revenue therefrom."

This land is to be in possession of Cornell University for thirty years, "all sums received by the University for the sale of timber or otherwise to be immediately paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the fund appropriated from time to time for the purposes of this act."

The gentleman in charge of this novel undertaking has been long known as the foremost champion in the United States for a rational forest policy. Bernhard E. Fernow came to the United States on a leave of absence from his home government (Prussia) to visit the Centennial Exposition in 1876 and remained here, marrying an American lady. At that time even the name of his chosen profession was unknown in our country. Mr. Fernow had received his professional training after graduation from college at the forest academy at Münden, Prussia, and had entered the Prussian State Forest Department. In the absence of any call for such professional services here he engaged in various other pursuits, gaining considerable business experience, until 1885, when he was called to take charge of the Division of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture, a bureau of information established shortly before to assist in spreading the knowledge of better methods of utilizing our waning forest resources. Before that time Mr. Fernow, as secretary of the National Forestry Association, which had been formed in 1882, had become known to the public as a prolific writer and propagandist for his profession.

During the twelve years of service in the Federal Department he was the author of a voluminous literature, published in annual reports, bulletins, circulars, addresses, papers before societies, and contributions to public journals, being at the same time active in securing effectual legislation in the states and Congress.

Mr. Fernow, although a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, is still unusually active and vigorous. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in recognition of his services to the country at large and to the state in particular, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, first vice-president of the American Forestry Association, and honorary or active member of English, Russian, German, and many home societies.

The appropriation permitting the employment of only one additional instructor for the first year, Professor Filibert Roth, formerly assistant to Dr. Fernow at Washington, was chosen by the Board of Trustees with the title of assistant professor. We are told that the history of Professor Roth has been rather unusual and romantic for a man of the scientific attainments which he exhibits. He is a self-made man in truly American style. He

graduated from the University of Michigan in 1891, and soon afterward found employment in the Division of Forestry at Washington as assistant in developing the comprehensive work in timber physics—the study of the properties of wood—which Mr. Fernow had inaugurated. Mr. Roth has become an acknowledged authority in this branch of science in this country and abroad. He lectures on the more or less technological branches of forestry including forest mensuration, forest exploitation, forest protection, and timber physics. It is expected that a third professor will be added to the Faculty next fall, besides a forest manager of the College Forest.

The College is planned on a broad university basis. It offers courses covering all subjects which a fully equipped European forestry school of highest degree—such as is connected with the University at Munich—offers. In addition to the full four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Forestry (B. S. F.), there are shorter courses provided and in fact any student of the University may add, as many have done, one or the other of the courses to his curriculum. The College started in the fall term with the satisfactory number of thirty-five in the various courses, although the students regularly inscribed as students of the College number only five, one having been already dropped after two terms as unable to keep up the high standard set. The four-year course is so arranged that the first two years are occupied with the necessary fundamental branches including botany, entomology, chemistry, geology, surveying, mathematics, and practical economy. Those courses given by the staff of the University can be pursued at any other institution. Forestry proper comes in the junior and senior years. At present twelve courses are offered including, besides those mentioned as Professor Roth's specialties, silviculture, forest regula-



FILIBERT ROTH.

tion, administration, valuation, forestry statistics and finance, forestry history and politics, this last course being especially designed for students of political economy. Practical demonstration in the surrounding wood lots and practical nursery work forms part of the instruction and during the summer vacation the students are expected to spend some time in the woods, either at the College Forest or elsewhere in practical work. Students of the State of New York receive tuition free.

The acquirement of the College

Forest of 30,000 acres has taken a rather longer time than was expected, because of two political complications. It is located near Tupper Lake, a station on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence R. R., north of Utica, and bounded by the navigable Raquette River in part. It is said to be admirably located for the business proposed, exhibiting the various conditions of Adirondack woods from the virgin forest to the bare burnt barrens, and near to railroads and markets. This last condition is important since a rational forest administration involves the sale of the annual product, which is estimated at nearly two million feet of logs and 10,000 cords of cordwood.

It is expected the management will leave a satisfactory margin of interest on the investment of the \$165,000 involved in its purchase; this would go to the state treasury. The present legislature has not only provided the \$10,000 required for the running expenses of the College but also a working capital of \$30,000 to place the Forest property in proper condition for permanent administration.

Briefly stated, the object of the administration is to show how a forest property may be profitably exploited, so as to furnish, continuously, a reasonable revenue from continued wood cropping, and incidentally to institute experiments and exhibit various methods of management as educational features for the students.

The Races.

The events of Decoration Day, although not many in number, will be of such a character as to take up the greater part of the day and night. The festivities will be started the night before by a Campus meeting under the direction of the Junior class. The committee in charge of the arrangements has nothing definite to give out as yet, although it has a number of plans under way. The committee is in correspondence with a number of prominent alumni and it hopes that several will be able to come on to Ithaca for that night. Of course, the interest centers around the events of the following day and therefore most of the speakers will be those who have been or are actively interested in crew matters. In general, it may be said that the committee will endeavor to show the graduates something of the true Cornell spirit that prevails among the undergraduates.

All arrangements for the race on Tuesday afternoon are complete. The observation train will be composed of forty-one cars, in order to accommodate the large demand for seats, both in Ithaca and out of town. The train will start from the D. L. & W. Coal Company's yard as soon after three o'clock as possible. The race will be two miles in length. Should the water be in perfect condition at the time set, the Pennsylvania-Cornell race will take place first, and the Cornwall-Cascadilla race next.

The committee having the regatta in charge are George S. Tarbell, Charles E. Treman, Commodore Norman J. Gould, James C. Otis, Frank Eurich, Jr., Captain Schuyler L. Fisher, and C. C. Whinery. W. Mumford, of Rochester, Harvard '84, has consented to act as referee.

Pennsylvania's crew arrives on Saturday, May 27th. The men will stay at the Ithaca Hotel. The freedom of the Cornell boat-house and the use of the launch has been granted them.

'98. William Willis has a position in the Newport News Ship Building Company at Newport News, Pa.

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.

'81. Professor George L. Burr has been obliged from poor health to give up his work for the remainder of the term.

'81. William Ballard Hoyt, of Buffalo, N. Y., is acting as counsel for the aggrieved contractors of that city, before the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The board has begun the investigation into the recent labor troubles which have seriously interfered with business interests in that city.

'82. Albert K. Hiscock is the vice president of the State Bank of Syracuse.

'87. Charles W. Horr manages the various business interests of his father's estate in and near Wellington, Ohio.

'87. A. R. Warner has been appointed manager of the Interstate Telephone Company, with headquarters at Cleveland.

'89. Henry N. Ogden, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in the University has a new work out entitled "Sewer Design," published by John Wiley and Sons of New York.

'90. Thomas M. Vickers, at present of Syracuse, spoke at the Christian Endeavor Convention held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Ithaca, last Thursday, on "The Tenth Legion."

'91. W. S. Jenney is a member of the law firm of Jenney & Jenney in Syracuse.

'92. Dr. George H. McKnight has been appointed instructor in English in the Ohio State University, and will begin his work next fall. Dr. McKnight has been in Ithaca for the past two months, returning to his home in Wolcott last Saturday.

'92. Dr. John Charles Walker is teaching French in Cascadilla School, Ithaca.

'92. Dr. Harley James Stacey obtained his medical diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895 and is now practising in Leavenworth, Kansas, with offices in the Ryan Building.

'92. Charles Sedgwick Tracy is in the coffee and spice business in Syracuse.

'93. J. B. Foraker, Jr., is practicing law in Washington, D. C.

'93 non-grad. William David Miles will be assistant stage manager and will play in the stock company that has a summer season booked at Elitch Garden, Denver, Col.

'93 non-grad. Charles H. Strong is manager of the William H. Taylor & Son Co., wholesale and retail dry goods, Cleveland.

'93. George B. Warner is business manager of the Arksfield Stone Company, and also devotes some time to a 400-acre stock farm at Wellington, O., owned by himself and A. R. Warner, '87.

'94 non-grad. William Emerson Schroeder is chief draughtsman with the Forest City Iron and Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. His en-

agement to Miss Louise Rust, daughter of Dr. Edwin G. Rust, Cleveland's leading specialist, has just been announced.

'95. Joseph M. Fowler is practicing law again at Kingston, N. Y. Last year he was with the 1st Infantry, N. Y. V., at Honolulu. He went as a corporal and returned a second lieutenant.

'95. C. C. Egbert is connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad as engineer of locomotive tests and is located at South Easton, Pa. Ever since leaving college he has been working in the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, N. Y., and he has just recently secured this advanced position.

'96. Carter R. Kingsley is slowly recovering from a very severe attack of typhoid fever, with which he has been prostrated since his return from Porto Rico. While in Battery A, Pennsylvania, he had the reputation of being the healthiest and strongest man in the battery, but on the return voyage he contracted the disease from which he nearly lost his life. If he is sufficiently recovered he hopes to be here for Commencement.

'96. Henry D. Nichols is practicing medicine in Philadelphia.

'96. Clifford R. Neare is a physician in Cincinnati, O.

'96 non-grad. W. K. Morley is now in the law office of Frank P. Leffingwell, Adams Express Building, Chicago. Mr. Morley is a member of the class of '99 of the Chicago College of Law and is also connected with the firm of Morley Bros. Saddlery Co.

'96. Miss Lillian Hoag, who studied in Paris last winter, is now studying German with Herr Schiller at Pirna, near Dresden, Germany. She expects to return to America in August.

'96 Law. Mrs. Walter C. Nichols, formerly Miss Helen Mae Colegrove, of Salamanca, is now living in Buffalo, at the corner of Franklin and Edward Streets.

'96. A. B. Dalby is manager of the Massachusetts Mutascope and Amusement Company, and is located at Boston.

'96 Grad. Assistant Professor William Strunk, Jr., contributes an article to the number of *The Nation* for May 11, on "Americans at the University of Paris."

'97. Maurice Connolly, who won oratorical honors and other University distinctions while in college, is at present visiting in Chicago. Mr. Connolly's home is in Dubuque, Iowa, where he may begin to practice law at an early date.

'97. O. M. Wolff has a responsible position in the law office of ex-Judge John Barton Payne, Woman's Temple, Chicago.

'97. Mark M. Odell, prominent as a debater and oarsman while in college, is contracting agent for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company. He is located in the company's office on Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

'97 Law. Lieutenant J. W. Beacham is stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, just across the river from Cincinnati. On May 15, he met the Cornell crowd in Cincinnati and renewed college friendships.

'97. James G. Sanderson, the author of the "Cornell Stories," is practicing law in Scranton, Pa. He is also doing some writing and occasionally contributes to the magazines.

'97 Grad. At a meeting of the Electrical Society on Monday evening in the Physical Lecture Room, Dr. O. M. Stewart spoke on "Bacquerel or Uranium Rays, and other new Rays and their Relation to X-Rays."

A FOREIGNER'S VIEW.

Continued from Page 55.

foundry, where he will have to design, cast, and melt a certain piece after 150 hours of work. In each shop a real workman in each branch works with the pupils to show them how to proceed.

Here, then, is a student who will have had to make his model, before coming to make the mould in sand for the foundry. He must likewise learn the design of the machines when he has to construct any complicated mechanism.

These pupils are always "day-scholars." They lodge often with professors and form clubs, as they call them, for their meals. Often they group themselves into little societies which they call "fraternities" and hire or buy an entire house. The seniors who go out are replaced, by election, with new freshman students, and thus these fraternities are perpetuated, very economical and comfortable for their members. In them may be found, under the same roof, future engineers and theologians, lawyers or farmers, who, when their work is over, have a good time and are always essentially moral. They have associations of pupils against drunkenness, and often give musicals or dances to the families of their professors. The distractions of Montmartre are things as little known as these hardy and extensive American customs are among us.

The financial foundation of such an establishment rests ultimately on considerable capital, coming from the kings of industry, renewed from time to time on the occasion of some new laboratory; finally, the pupils pay to the University fees for studies, which, though modest in themselves, when multiplied by 1,500 or 2,000 heads, amount to a satisfactory budget, available even for new creations, as this addition of waterfalls, utilized for lighting and the motive power of the shops.

A poor student can cover all his annual expenses, including clothing, with about \$400, or 2,000 francs, which is a figure rather high for America. With 3,000 francs a year a student will be at his ease.

The very Parisian error was not committed of placing our schools as near as possible to the "Latin Quarter." A pretty little city of 15,000 inhabitants was chosen, on the shore of a delightful lake, quite in the country, eight hours by railway from New York, as far from Boston, as far from Pittsburg. A large farm given to the University with an enormous park made it possible to do without the system of our gloomy barracks of the last century; and the numerous buildings, of very respectable dimensions, are built upon a picturesque hill which is climbed by an electric car-line remunerative for its owner. In spring, boating on the lake, bicycling, the horse; in winter, baseball, cricket, etc.

This University is for both sexes, but the young women are subjected to the regulations of a boarding-school, although entirely free to go and come during the day. You may find them in the chemical laboratories side by side with the young men, who have for them a curious animosity, a sort of professional rivalry.

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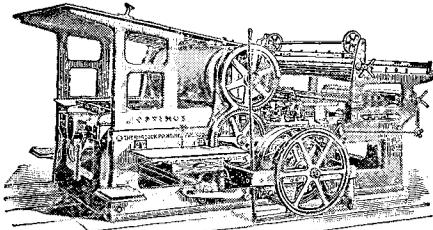
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THE ALUMNI NEWS regrets to announce the resignation from the Board of Editors of Royal S. Haynes, on account of a press of other work.

PROFESSOR WHEELER.

ALUMNI as well as undergraduates will be pleased to learn that Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler will not sever his connection with the University. His recent visit to the Pacific coast, where he considered an offer of the presidency of the University of California, gave rise to many fears that he might be tempted away, but alumni may rest assured that he is determined to remain at Ithaca, where his devotion to the welfare of the crews and of athletics, as well as to his splendid department of the University, has made him hundreds of warm friends and put him first in the hearts of many Cornellians.

THE CORNELL SYSTEM.

American students cannot fail to be gratified at the advantageous light in which our system of education is seen in comparison with that of Europe, as characterized by M. Delmas, in another column. In this connection the words of Professor Ritter, uttered at a convention of the Alumni of the Zürich Polytechnic Institute, are significant:

"What the German universities have not been able to accomplish by centuries of traditional agitation, the Americans have already done. They have not only mastered the technical sciences, mathematics, and jurisprudence, but have given form to distinct faculties of the sciences of engineering or have even founded them with an explicit purpose of promoting engineering."

Professor Ritter considers education in the United States as on the whole less complete and solid on the theoretical side, but admits that Europe cannot duplicate "the truly grand achievements in engineering and in machine construction in the United States," and asks the ques-

tion, "Do not we Europeans overshoot the mark in our more elaborate theoretical education?"

It is evidently the practical side of our instruction which M. Delmas so much admires, and which is so well embodied in the curricula of Cornell's technical departments. His conclusion, given elsewhere in the article referred to, may be reproduced here.

"We shall sum up all these points in a word, in a bit of advice to our compatriots: that is, go and see with your own eyes, go and breathe, if only for a few weeks, this bracing air of a country without functionaries, without red tape, where everybody is in the fire of action, where the conquest of the earth is not finished. It is surely worth * * more than a year of secondary, or superior, education, and costs less. Our aged country of France would be quickly rejuvenated if the contact were more frequent; and there is still enough to do on the planet to occupy the latent energy of all the Latin races even, if they have inclination."

In the same connection, the offer of \$250,000 for the University of Birmingham, England, by Andrew Carnegie, recently accepted, is interesting to Cornellians, because Mr. Carnegie made the provision that the scientific school of the university should be modelled after that of Cornell. Mr. Carnegie pointed out the necessity in England of scientific experts to manage works of the class England needs to retain its rank as a manufacturing nation, and Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain was impressed with the soundness of the argument and secured the acceptance of the money with the Cornell provision. This means incidentally that Cornell men will be needed to put the Birmingham school on a footing with Sibley College, and will of course bring Cornell more prominently before British eyes, and should make another tie binding the great educational institutions of the two nations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ALUMNI NEWS cordially offers to Cornellians the use of its columns for the frank discussion of Cornell matters, but assumes no responsibility for any opinions here expressed.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of THE ALUMNI NEWS:

Referring to a communication in your issue of May 10th commenting upon the method of admission at Cornell, I am glad to take this opportunity of correcting an erroneous impression which prevails among a number of our alumni.

The writer asserts that a candidate for admission at Cornell "must try his entrance examinations in Ithaca and Ithaca only," and contrasts favorably the method of admission at some other institutions which hold examinations in a large number of different cities throughout the country. The truth is that for many years preceding

1894, the large majority of applicants were admitted to Cornell without attending the University examinations, on presentation of certificates from the schools at which they had been fitted. For instance in 1889 only 60 out of 341 were admitted entirely by examination in Ithaca; in 1890, 55 out of 299; in 1891, 57 out of 346; in 1892, 63 out of 376; in 1893, 55 out of 389. All the others were admitted either solely on presentation of school certificates, or after passing examinations in isolated subjects not covered by their certificates. In 1894, the Faculty voted that until further notice, certificates from schools were not to be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations in English, although holders of Regents' diplomas under certain conditions are exempted from even this examination. Since 1894, the number of those admitted wholly by examination is still smaller than previously. Namely, in 1894, 23 out of 297; in 1895, 28 out of 311; in 1896, 28 out of 361; in 1897, 25 out of 358; of the 25 so examined in 1897, a considerable number were residing in Ithaca. From these statements it will be seen that the great majority of applicants for admission to Cornell are not required to take any examinations, except in English, but may be admitted on the results of their school work. They are informed in advance regarding the conditions of their admission, and the deficiencies, if any, are indicated. The result of this system is that Cornell draws a large number of its students from distant states, and we do not find that the requirement of the examination in English, or any such other isolated subjects as are not covered by the certificate, apparently deters many of these students from incurring the slight risk of rejection thus involved. The question of holding local examinations in different parts of the country for the single subject of English has already been debated; but the necessity for this has not been made clear. I may add that the movement has already been inaugurated to establish joint examinations at different centers, the results of which would be accepted by any university which the candidate might desire to enter. Differences of opinion regarding the details of the administration of such a plan render its general adoption for the present somewhat doubtful.

Meanwhile, Cornell University has been willing to accept properly certified results of entrance examinations held by other institutions in cases where candidates have changed their plans and desire to be admitted here.

Very truly yours,

H. S. WHITE,

Dean of the University Faculty.
Ithaca, N. Y., May 16, 1899.

The New England Cornell Club.

New England Cornellians are energetic in their endeavor to revive Cornell enthusiasm. The Executive Committee of the New England Cornell Club recently organized has sent to every Cornellian in New England whose name can be secured a circular which reads thus:

NEW ENGLAND CORNELL CLUB.

Dear Fellow Cornellian:

An informal dinner was held at Parker's in Boston, April 24, at which an organization was formed for the purpose of stimulating the Cornell spirit, and interest in the welfare of the University among Cornellians residing in New England.

The attendance at this meeting

was encouraging in point of numbers and enthusiasm shown, and it was unanimously resolved to have at least one formal dinner and two or three smoke talks at such time during the year as would make it possible for the President or some prominent member of the Faculty to be present. A strong effort will be made to have President Schurman address the Club shortly after his return from the Philippines.

The name of this organization is to be The New England Cornell Club. A constitution was adopted, and officers were elected for the year.

I earnestly urge hearty co-operation of all graduates and former students of the University to further the interests of this Club by becoming members.

Kindly fill out the enclosed subscription blank, and return the same at your earliest convenience, upon receipt of which, or at your request, we will forward copy of the constitution.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIE ERMILLE WARE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

108 Austin Street,

Worcester, Mass.,

May 15, 1899.

The Boston alumni are planning to attend the Harvard-Cornell ball game at Cambridge, May 30, in good numbers, and an effort is being made to get the alumni in Providence to sit together at the Brown-Cornell game, May 31. At Worcester, where the nine plays Holy Cross on June 1, there are few Cornellians, but they all promise to be at the game.

A Buffalo "Smoker".

There was a right jolly time up in Buffalo last Friday night among Cornell men. About fifty got together at the club and proceeded to make themselves known one to the other, and to start the ball of fun rolling. There was no pre-arranged programme; no set speakers; no price per plate. No, there was nothing to worry them, for the tax was but ten cents per man, enough to pay for whatever each one wanted to eat or drink or smoke. The one rule established was that each man present should stand on his feet and announce his name, his class, and his occupation. By this means and others, the old men met the new, and all became acquainted. Aided by a clever accompanist they sang the old songs as well as the new, each man proposing the songs or "stunts" that suited his fancy. There was much circulating about the board tables, no small part of it being done in up-to-date cakewalk step. A good, free and easy, happy, "rag" time affair where each man seemed entirely at his ease, was about what it was. It was for the good of the cause.

From the young men the old learned the locomotive yell and then all, together gave it with a heartiness and "togetherness" that would have inspired envy in a band of Sophomores.

Before leaving, pledges were exacted from each one, that he would come next time, if possible, and bring another Cornell man. That the evening was so enjoyable that they are planning to have a whole lot more like this one.

Lecture in Political Science.

Nathan A. Weston, fellow in political economy, lectured on Tuesday at 4 P. M. in Room 12, Morrill. His subject was, "The History of the Land System of the State of New York." He will deliver a second lecture on the same subject on Thursday.

OHIO WESLEYAN WINS.

Cornell Second in the Oratorical Contest.

At the second annual meeting of the Central Oratorical League, held in the Armory on May 19th, the first honors were won by L. C. Marshall of Ohio Wesleyan University, with Herbert B. Lee of Cornell, second, and Carl D. Roebuck of Ohio State University, third. Shortly after half-past eight Professor H. S. White delivered a short address of welcome and then introduced Professor Robert Irving Fulton, of Ohio Wesleyan University, the president of the League, as presiding officer. Professor Fulton made a few remarks on the position of oratory in education and gave a brief outline of his plans for the future of the League. There are now in existence a Northern Oratorical League and a Central Oratorical League, and steps are being taken to form a Southern league and a Western league. It is hoped that we may have soon an inter-league contest at Washington with the President of the United States as presiding officers and the Justices of the Supreme Court as judges. Professor Fulton's remarks were greeted with enthusiastic applause, and he then introduced the first speaker of the evening, Charles Mahlon Niezer, of Indiana University, who spoke on "The Statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson." He pointed out Jefferson as the greatest and best of American statesmen and brought out very clearly the great things which he achieved for America and America's glory.

The second speaker, Carl F. Roebuck, of Ohio State University, had chosen for his subject "Imperialism as an American Policy," and showed how expansion had always led to a disintegration of the body politic. In the case of our government, what we need is not more land to govern but a better government for what we have.

The next speaker was Leon C. Marshall, of Ohio Wesleyan University, and his subject was "The Man for the Hour." At the critical time in the history of nations some man always comes forward to take the lead. Pitt was the great example of this in English history. His was the strong hand which guided England through stormy times and his principles and teachings are felt strongly to-day. Now is the time when we need another such leader and the crisis will bring forth one, who, guided by principles of right and honesty, will lead us bravely forward. The oration was closed with an eloquent invocation to Pitt, prophesying that his ideals will triumph and that Anglo-Saxon ideas will rule the world.

After a selection of music, rendered by the Lyceum Orchestra, Professor Fulton introduced William C. Wait, of the University of Illinois, who spoke on "The Elizabethan Age." He explained the ideas and ideals which were dominant at the beginning of the age and the great changes which took place as time went on. Great obstacles were met and overcome, and there grew up a strong national spirit which was ready to protect the nation from all dangers.

The last speaker of the evening was Herbert Blanchard Lee of Cornell. His oration, on "The Attainable Ideal in Politics" was published in a recent number of the NEWS, and needs no comment. It should be added here that up to ten o'clock on Friday it was fully expected that Her- rick C. Allen would speak for Cornell

and it was only at that late hour his physician said he could not allow Allen to speak. With only a few hours notice Mr. Lee succeeded in winning second place for Cornell. Great credit is due him for speaking on such short notice and acquitting himself so well. The judges at the contest were Judge Abraham T. Brewer of Cleveland, Ohio; Professor George R. Carpenter, of Columbia University; Professor Joseph H. Gilmore, of Rochester University; Hon. Lewis C. Laylin, of Norwalk Ohio; and Professor Fred Lewis Pattee, of State College of Pennsylvania.

The following table shows the official marking of the judges:

	Judges	Thought and Composition	Delivery	Final Grade
Marshall, O. W.	1	1	1	15
Lee, Cornell	2	2	2	23
Roebuck, O. S. U.	3	3	3	33
Niezer, Ind. S. U.	5	4	4	35
Wait, Ill. S. U.	4	5	5	39
	Pattee		Pattee	
	Gilmore		Gilmore	
	Brown		Brown	
	Laylin		Laylin	
	Carpenter		Carpenter	

The Central Oratorical League met in a business session on Saturday at White 16 a. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Professor Robert I. Fulton, of Ohio Wesleyan University, as president. The position of vice-president will be held by an undergraduate from Cornell, and the office of treasurer will be filled by the University of Illinois. The applications of the University of West Virginia and of DePauw University for membership were laid on the table, pending the action of the University of Pennsylvania.

An amendment was made to the constitution in accordance with which the undergraduates of the several universities will take a more active part in the affairs of the League. It was also decided that hereafter all expenses of the annual meetings of the League, except those of the visiting delegates, shall be borne by the university at which the meetings are held.

Delegates from Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania were present at the meeting, in order to learn something of the organization, and to carry back to their undergraduates recommendations in regard to joining the League.

The third annual meeting of the League will be held on the second Friday of May, 1900, at the University of Illinois, Champagne, Ill.

Quill and Dagger.

The following Seniors have been elected to the Quill and Dagger Society:

- JOHN ALLEN HAINES, Chicago, Ill.
- HERBERT BLANCHARD LEE, Buffalo, N. Y.
- HOWARD HILL MOSSMAN, New York City.
- JOHN MASON PARKER, Owego, N. Y.
- ALLEN NORTON DRAKE, Rochester, N. Y.
- EADS JOHNSON, New Orleans, La.
- WILLIAM KENT AUCHINCLOSS, Philadelphia, Pa.
- NORMAN JUDD GOULD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- ROBERT HENRY RIPLEY, Chicago, Ill.

Resolutions of the New York Cornell Club.

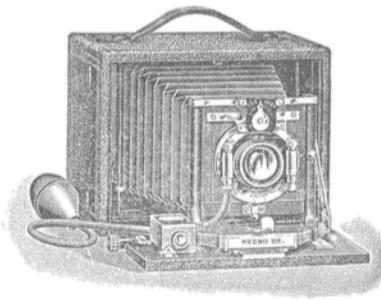
At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Cornell University Club, held at the club rooms, No. 43 West 43rd Street, New York City, on May 13th, 1899, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Roswell P. Flower the University has lost a staunch friend and ardent supporter; one who, in his official position as chairman of its Board of Trustees and previously as governor of the state, had always used his best endeavors to further its interests, and whose untimely demise will be deeply mourned by all friends of Cornell University; and

"Resolved further, That the Board of Trustees of the Cornell University Club, of which the deceased was an honorary member, direct these resolutions to be spread on the minutes of the Club as a mark of respect and esteem; and,

"Resolved further, That these resolutions be inserted in the University publications, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased."

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CORNELL VICTORIOUS.

Princeton Defeated in Baseball 7 to 5.

Last Saturday afternoon at Percy Field the Cornell team defeated Princeton at base ball for the first time in three years winning by a score of 7 to 5. Young's work in the box for Cornell was of the highest order, allowing Princeton but four hits and giving only three bases on balls; which coupled with the hitting of Cornell in the fourth inning and the systematic yelling on the stands had much to do with the victory.

For Princeton Hillebrand was a tower of strength and his support was perfect with the exception of that fatal inning when it became ragged, and aided by six clean hits Cornell was able to score seven runs after which our team was never headed.

When Cornell went to bat in the fourth inning the score stood, Princeton 2, Cornell 0, Princeton having scored one unearned run in the second inning and added another in the third on hits by Bedford and Kafer.

Up to this time Cornell had been unable to do much at bat but the single made by Captain Murtaugh, the first man up in the fourth inning, had much to do with the result. Immediately began the finest series of cheers that has been heard on Percy Field for many a day and in quick succession Young followed Murtaugh's example with a single to left field, on which the captain went to second and was advanced to third on Newton's sacrifice hit, which Hillebrand fielded too slowly to catch the runner.

Robertson received four balls forcing Murtaugh home, while Johnson went out on an infield fly. A single by Genger and a two-base hit by Brown brought in Young, Newton and Robertson. Stratton struck out but Miller singled, Genger and Brown scoring. Murtaugh for the second time in this inning reached first and went to third on Young's two-bagger. Newton, however, was third out and Cornell's scoring was finished.

In the ninth an unfortunate combination of a base on balls, a hit, and errors gave Princeton three runs. However Young struck out Suter for

the second time during the game, and Cornell's victory was a certainty.

Following is the score:

CORNELL.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stratton, s. s.	0	0	1	0	2
Miller, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Murtaugh, i. b.	1	1	7	1	0
Young, p.	1	2	3	2	0
Newton, l. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Robertson, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0
*Johnson, 3 b.	0	0	1	2	0
Genger, c.	1	1	9	4	0
Brown, 2 b.	1	1	2	2	1
Totals	7	7	27	11	3
PRINCETON.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Suter, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Kafer, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Hillebrand, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Harrison, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Watkins, c. f.	1	0	2	0	1
Hutchinson, s. s.	0	0	0	3	1
Hutchins, 3 b.	1	0	0	0	0
Chapman, i. b.	1	1	10	1	0
Bedford, 2 b.	1	2	2	2	0
Totals	5	4	24	11	2

*Johnson out on infield fly.

By innings—

Cornell,	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	*—7
Princeton,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—5

Earned runs, Cornell 3, Princeton, 2; twobase hits, Brown, Bedford; stolen bases, Cornell 1, Princeton 2; passed balls, Genger; bases on balls, off Young, 3; off Hillebrand, 2; hit by pitched ball, Young, 3, struck out, by Young, 9; by Hillebrand, 5; left on bases, Cornell, 4, Princeton 5; time of game, one hour and forty-five minutes; umpire, Mr. Hoagland, Auburn.

Interscholastic Tennis Tournament.

Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27, are the days set apart for the first Cornell interscholastic tennis tournament. The choice of dates is a good one inasmuch as the Interscholastic track meet will be held in Ithaca on Saturday. For this event, the railroads are offering an excursion rate of one-way fare, which will be an added inducement for tennis players.

President Wagner of the University Association has been busy during the past week sending out notices to some of the preparatory schools of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Assurances have already been received that some four schools will send representatives. Two schools will send three men each. The entrance fee has been placed at \$2. Prizes will be given to both winner and runner-up.

Pennsylvania Crews Win From Annapolis.

The University of Pennsylvania crews scored a double victory over the Naval Cadets on Saturday afternoon, the races taking place on the Severn at Annapolis.

In the first race between the 'varsity crews of each college, Pennsylvania drew well away from the Annapolis boat, winning over the two-mile course by four and a half lengths in 11 min. 13 sec. Directly after the finish of that race the Pennsylvania freshman eight and the Annapolis second crew started over the mile and a half course, Pennsylvania winning again by one length. Time, 7 min.

Princeton Wins From Columbia on the Track.

The annual track meet between Columbia and Princeton, held on Saturday afternoon at Osborne Field, Princeton, was won by the latter team, the final score being 61 5-6 points for Princeton, against Columbia's aggregate of 42 1-6.

Cornell's records compare very favorably with those made by Princeton, and the 'Varsity stands in a fair way to win the meet with Princeton on Decoration Day at Elmira.

The Musical Clubs.

An unusually large number of concerts will be given this spring by the musical clubs, and at each one an entirely new programme will be presented. The first concert will be given at Aurora, the next two in Ithaca, and the fourth at Poughkeepsie.

On May 25th a concert will be given at Wells College, and for the benefit of those who wish to go to Aurora at that time a limited number of tickets will be sold on the steamer Horton. These tickets, costing \$2, will include supper and admission to the concert. After the concert, a reception to the visitors will be given by the faculty and students of Wells College.

On the evening after the boat-race, the clubs will give a concert at the Lyceum for the benefit of the Navy.

Regular prices will be changed, but there will be no premiums for the choice of seats. The Pennsylvania and Cornell crews will occupy the lower boxes. There will be a number of new pieces on the programme.

The regular Senior Week concert will take place on Wednesday, June 21st. All arrangements have also been made for a concert in Poughkeepsie the night before the 'Varsity race.

Amsler Medals Awarded.

The annual handicap competition for the gold and silver Amsler Medals was held at the Fencers' Club rooms on Saturday evening. These medals are the gift of W. O. Amsler, '97, a former member of the club.

All the bouts were close and exciting, the handicap allowing all the competitors a chance to win. C. H. Brustlein, '99, won the gold medal for first place with a score of 309. A. E. Wieland, '00, got second place and the silver medal, his score being 292 1-2. The judges were Dr. J. Segall and Mr. Brigandi.

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