

# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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## THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

He Interests Chicago Alumni in the Dormitory Question—Delivers Addresses in Omaha and Denver—Reaches the Pacific Coast This Week.

President Schurman reaches San Francisco on his far western trip this week. After attending the inauguration of President Hill at the University of Missouri he went to Chicago, where, on Saturday evening, December 14, he was the guest and principal speaker at the annual banquet of the New England Club of Chicago. On the following Monday he was entertained at luncheon by the Cornell men of Chicago. On the morning of Tuesday, December 15, he addressed the faculty and students of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, in a special convocation called for that purpose. Thence he went to Omaha, where, on Wednesday, the 16th, he gave an address in connection with the National Corn Exposition and was afterward entertained by the Cornell men of the city. Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th, he spent in Denver, where, on Thursday, he spoke at a public luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce and was entertained at dinner by the Rocky Mountain Cornell Association. On Saturday, the 19th, and on Sunday and Monday of this week, he was in Salt Lake City, where he delivered several addresses, and whence he went to San Francisco. He will visit Seattle and Spokane before he returns to Ithaca.

### Asks Alumni to Build Dormitories.

The President's visit to Chicago was the means of starting a project for the building of a dormitory on the campus, by the Cornellians of Chicago, to be known as Chicago Hall. Several members of the Chicago Alumni Association instantly offered to contribute when the President suggested, in the course of his address at the luncheon, that the alumni of some of our big cities should get together and provide

funds to put up dormitories, any such building to be named after the city whose alumni gave it.

The President began by saying that it was especially gratifying to him to find that wherever he went the Cornell spirit was continually growing and that everywhere men were proud of being her graduates. He said that very extensive additions to the campus had been made during the past year and that now the University owned some 1,500 acres that could be used for campus purposes; the policy had been to provide for any possible needs in the future. He said that the two most vital questions at the present time were those of increase in pay for professors and instructors and the erection of proper dormitories for students not belonging to fraternities. He said that 4,000 students were regularly enrolled and that about 600 lived in fraternity houses. The rest were at the mercy of boarding-house keepers. Living in this way students did not come in contact with their fellow students as they should.

Regarding salaries, the President said that, on account of the increased cost of living, an increase of 33 1/3 per cent would only put them on the basis that they were when the salaries were first figured. In his estimation, he said, the salaries should be increased at least 50 per cent. He spoke about the great advantages of the Carnegie pension fund. He also complimented Mr. Hoy and spoke about his splendid work in getting out the Ten-Year Book.

### Notable Address in Omaha.

The address delivered by President Schurman at the National Corn Exposition in Omaha on December 16 dealt with "The Problem of Great Fortunes." He began by noting that most of the problems which today interest American voters are economic problems, and that herein our history is but following the course of European history. He quoted from Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth": "If we look over Europe

we shall find that the grounds on which parties have been built and contests waged since the beginnings of free governments have been in substance but few. In the hostility of rich and poor, or of capital and labor, in the fears of the Haves and the desires of the Have-nots, we perceive the most frequent ground, though it is often disguised." While he sympathized with the socialistic desire to improve the condition of our unpropertied classes, Dr. Schurman said, he had no faith in the socialist's panacea. He said:

"That forced, unjust and unnatural equality for which he stands would destroy the genius, energy, and initiative of the individual, to which the progress of civilization is in the last analysis due. And the socialist's supposition that the state could manage great industrial enterprises as successfully as private individuals is refuted every day by experience and observation of the manner in which in all countries business is conducted by the political leaders and managers who constitute government for the time being."

"Nevertheless I am profoundly convinced that a new and serious problem is arising for us in consequence of the increasing inequalities of economic conditions. And I suppose no one could deny that the contrast between the rich and the poor could conceivably reach a point at which there was no alternative but revolution. That is to say, the number of people in the country without property might become so large and wealth so concentrated that it would not seem to the voters worth while to perpetuate a form of government under which such inequalities had been developed and were being maintained. And we must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that the right to hold private property and the right to bequeath it, as well as the existence of the Republic itself, depend entirely on the sentiments of the voters of the country. The majority must be reasonably satisfied with our institutions, or our

institutions will be modified to meet their views and sentiments."

Speaking of the improvement effected, in the course of the past two generations, in the condition of workingmen as a class, Dr. Schurman continued: "But . . . it is my opinion that there should be higher goal for the future. The magic of property must somehow touch those unpropertied classes. These must not be merely wage-earners; they must also have a stake in the community. The government, however, is powerless to realize that end, for the government merely spends money; it does not create. On the other hand, this problem does not seem to me beyond the possibility of solution at the hands of the great corporations of our time. And I rejoice to say that a hopeful beginning has already been made." He then described the profit-sharing plan adopted by the United States Steel Corporation under which nearly 100,000 workmen have become shareholders in the company. He continued:

#### VAST FORTUNES ON TRIAL.

"Colossal fortunes are on trial in this country. Whether and how far it is worth while to encourage and protect them is a question for the future. The voters of the country who will answer it will have their sentiments and opinions influenced by the use to which these owners put their fortunes in their lifetime and the manner in which they dispose of them at their death. Yet there is one fundamental fact which is apt to be overlooked by radicals, though it is essential to a just consideration of the whole question. I allude to the circumstance that, not only are great fortunes usually safer in the hands of the people who have made them than in any other hands, but in obedience to economic laws they must be employed in the maintenance of productive enterprises which benefit the consuming public and pay wages to employees as well as earn profits to the owners. Yet a life devoted solely to making money would seem a sordid and wretched one. And this is the testimony of our multi-millionaires themselves. The true test in this matter, as Aristotle long ago pointed out, is the way in which a man *spends* his wealth.

"It is certainly a very encouraging sign that our very rich men have given so largely of their means for the promotion of objects which we must always regard, not only as far higher than the accumulation of money, but as constituting the real ends of civilization. For they have endowed colleges and universities for the training and development of the intellect, for the diffusion of culture, and the advancement of science. They have founded art galleries to gratify and elevate the sense of beauty amongst us. They have built churches for the preaching of the gospel of peace and good will and hospitals for the care of the sick and suffering. And the very richest of our rich men have openly proclaimed that they recognize their fortunes as a trust to be administered by them for the benefit of humanity. The policy of modern civilized nations is favorable to this view. In the main multi-millionaires are allowed to use their money as they will during their lifetime. But, as I have already said, the phenomenon of such vast fortunes is new and as yet on trial. As the Greeks with their ever-present sense of an avenging Nemesis bade us call no man happy until the end, so the phenomenon of vast fortunes which has emerged in this generation cannot be properly appraised until the owners have finally handed in their accounts to the public, which will vindicate or condemn them.

"I believe that the conduct of a few multi-millionaires now living is likely to determine the attitude and shape the policy of the public towards the phenomenon of colossal fortunes for many years to come. If they use them in the interest of the public, the public will not begrudge them their success. If they use them for the aggrandizement of family or the consolidation of private interests, we are likely to see attacks on the existing laws of bequest. Nor will these attacks be met by the statement—true though it is—that these fortunes are engaged in productive enterprises and are, therefore, beneficial to the public. That would be true whether ownership were centralized or diffused. And the question before us is whether the ownership in single hands of such vast fortunes

is a benefit or an injury to the commonwealth. Some of our richest men have already clearly defined their position. They have declared that to die rich is to die disgraced; that the community contributed as much as the multi-millionaire (if not more) to the making of the fortunes, and that the community is entitled to its share when the distribution comes. If this view or some such view generally prevails, we may feel assured that the distribution of large fortunes will be accomplished with satisfaction and advantage to the community without interference on the part of the government. And government interference in the field of economic distribution is always fraught with the gravest perils. It is apt to mark indeed the beginning of revolution.

#### INHERITANCE TAXES.

"If multi-millionaires themselves do not either by action in their lifetime or by disposition in their wills recognize their obligation to share with the community for public objects the fortunes which they have accumulated with the co-operation of the community, then it is in the power of government to enforce this obligation when the architects of these fortunes have passed away by a system of taxation of the transfer and inheritance of their property which shall bring a goodly portion to the coffers of the state, and to that extent lighten the burden of taxation which now falls on other and poorer members of the community. Such inheritance taxes or death duties have in modern times been widely adopted by civilized nations. They are in operation, for example, in France and in Great Britain, as well as in some of the states of our Union. There is, I believe, no juster tax, no tax whose incidence is more lightly felt. The ordinary form of this tax is to exempt altogether smaller estates up to a certain figure and then to apply the method of graduated taxation to estates beyond that limit, the rate being comparatively small for smaller estates and increasing gradually until the percentage taken from the largest fortunes is a very considerable one. Such taxes may be made to produce large revenues; they fulfill Adam Smith's canon of taxation by falling

on those who are most capable of paying them; and they discharge at the same time the obligation which the makers of great fortunes owe the public in return for the contributions of the public to their success. It is a just and true observation of Mr. Andrew Carnegie that the contrasts in men's possessions 'are infinitely greater than those existing between them in their different qualities, abilities, education,' and that 'wealth is not chiefly the product of the individual under present conditions but largely the joint product of the community.'

"In the United States these inheritance taxes or death duties are a source of state, and not of national, revenue. From every point of view it seems to me desirable that they should be retained as an exclusive source of state revenue. The federal government has in the tariff a source of revenue not open to the states. And if income taxes are levied in the future they are quite as likely to be federal as state taxes. I believe, therefore, the states should guard with jealous care the sources of revenue which are open to them in the inheritance taxes. And if they are to be effectually safeguarded and also to be made fruitful of revenue, some uniform action on the part of the states will be essential. For if these taxes vary to any considerable extent in neighboring states it is easy to see that rich men would change their domicile to states where the taxes were lightest, though perhaps actually residing and doing business in the states most convenient and agreeable to them. I venture therefore to suggest that in connection with this National Corn Exposition the Governor of Nebraska call, at some suitable time, a conference of the Governors or other representatives of the several states with a view to considering and formulating a policy on the subject of inheritance taxes, which might be enacted into law by all the states of the Union."

"If a just and wise policy could be formulated and established in regard to the phenomenon of great fortunes—the rights and obligation of the owners as well as the claims of the public—it would be easier to discuss in a calm, impartial way the

problem of trusts and corporations, which, partly for partisan reasons, political parties have thrust into the foreground and invested with all-engrossing importance."

Greeted by Denver Cornellians.

President Schurman was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Rocky Mountain Cornell Association at the Savoy Hotel in Denver on Thursday evening. About eighty persons were present, many of the men being accompanied by their wives or by guests. Charles Fletcher Allen, '73, was toastmaster, and was the only speaker besides President Schurman, who gave a long talk on the growth, management and future of Cornell. Among the Cornellians at the banquet were Joel W. Shadeford, '72; Charles Fletcher Allen, '73; J. W. Jaycox, '73; C. D. Page, '73; Isaac B. Potter, '74; W. E. Knapp, '76; H. W. Bingham, '77; Whitney Newton, '79; W. P. Herrick, '81; Alfred S. Procter, '86; Milton Smith, '87; H. C. Davis, '90; J. C. Shedd, '92; C. M. Kassler, '93; Charles W. Comstock, '94; Thomas Savery, '96; T. L. Greer, '98; Gail Laughlin, '98; Mabel Mead, '98; Carl D. Fisher, '00; Ralph W. Dorn, '01; George P. Winters, '02; Robert Pitcairn, '03; Stuart Hazlewood, '03; W. B. Freeman, '05; H. W. Hochbaum, '05; H. L. Aller, '06; Caldwell Martin, '06; Edward S. MacKinlay, jr., '06; James Q. Newton, '07; Herman Van Fleet, '07; L. A. Desjardins, '07; Harris A. Appel, '08.

The Committee on Academic Records of the College of Arts and Sciences has, within the past week, dropped two undergraduates from that college for conspicuously unsatisfactory work. Under a rule adopted by the faculty of the college last spring such action may now be taken at any time during the term, and not merely as a result of final examinations.

Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University lectured before a large audience in Goldwin Smith Hall last Friday afternoon on "The Novel of To-day." In the evening Professor Phelps was the guest of the Book and Bowl.

## GROWTH OF UNIVERSITIES.

Statistics of Enrolment This Year and Last in Twenty-five Higher Institutions.

In the *Evening Post* of December 15 Mr. Rudolf Tombo, jr., of Columbia University, has an article on the growth of universities, showing the changes in total enrolment since last year in twenty-five representative institutions. His figures, which were obtained at first hand, are shown in the following table, in which the summer session of 1908 is included in each instance and due allowance is made for summer students who returned for work this fall:

	1908.	1907.
1. Columbia .....	5,675	5,197
2. Harvard .....	5,342	5,346
3. Michigan .....	5,188	4,953
4. Chicago .....	5,114	4,594
5. Cornell .....	4,700	4,293
6. Minnesota .....	4,687	4,207
7. Pennsylvania.....	4,555	4,134
8. Illinois .....	4,400	4,172
9. New York University....	3,951	3,648
10. Wisconsin.....	3,876	3,401
11. California.....	3,751	3,346
12. Yale .....	3,466	3,435
13. Syracuse.....	3,204	3,162
14. Nebraska .....	3,154	2,812
15. Northwestern .....	3,113	2,714
16. Ohio .....	2,700	2,344
17. Missouri .....	2,558	2,274
18. Iowa .....	2,356	2,188
19. Indiana.....	2,113	1,667
20. Kansas .....	2,086	1,932
21. Stanford.....	1,541	1,594
22. Princeton.....	1,314	1,311
23. Western Reserve .....	1,016	914
24. Virginia .....	757	757
25. Johns Hopkins .....	698	651

Omitting the summer session enrolment, the order is naturally somewhat different:

	SUMMER ENROLMENT OMITTED.	1908.	1907.
1. Michigan .....	4,637	4,489	
2. Columbia .....	4,540	4,141	
3. Minnesota .....	4,355	3,957	
4. Harvard.....	4,336	4,373	
5. Cornell .....	4,246	3,878	
6. Pennsylvania.....	4,223	3,896	
7. Illinois .....	4,052	3,805	
8. New York University....	3,457	3,233	
9. Yale .....	3,448	3,299	
10. Wisconsin.....	3,237	3,128	
11. California.....	3,199	2,978	
12. Syracuse.....	3,084	3,043	
13. Northwestern .....	2,992	2,624	
14. Nebraska .....	2,921	2,651	
15. Chicago .....	2,663	2,421	
16. Ohio .....	2,442	2,125	
17. Missouri .....	2,220	1,955	
18. Iowa .....	2,122	1,964	
19. Kansas .....	1,866	1,758	
20. Stanford.....	1,532	1,583	
21. Indiana .....	1,367	1,175	
22. Princeton.....	1,314	1,311	
23. Western Reserve .....	1,016	914	

24. Virginia.....	757	757
25. Johns Hopkins.....	698	651

The compiler of these statistics offers them merely for what they are worth. He says:

"Such comparisons between different institutions, especially between universities with a considerable number of faculties, are from the very nature of the case apt to be misleading, inasmuch as there is a wide discrepancy between standards of admission and advancement, character of work carried on, equipment, etc., which is not considered in figures of attendance."

"Chicago, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia and Yale have had losses in the number of male academic students, while California, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Northwestern have fewer women students than they had last year. At more than half of the Western institutions there are more women than men in the academic department. The exceptions are Chicago, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Western Reserve and Wisconsin. In all of the Eastern institutions, on the other hand, with the possible exception of Cornell\* and Syracuse, which do not give the separate figures for men and women, the men are in the majority."

The largest number of scientific students is still found at Cornell, the only others that attract more than a thousand students to their scientific schools being Michigan and Illinois. These are followed by Yale, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Columbia, Missouri, Nebraska and Princeton, each of these universities having more than five hundred students in attendance on their scientific schools.

The gains that have been made, in general, at both the colleges and universities, Mr. Tombo concludes, are most encouraging, but even more so is the fact that there is a widespread tendency to raise the standards for admission, especially to the professional schools, and this will, after all, react more favorably upon our higher education than mere size of enrollment.

\*The number of women enrolled in Cornell University during the academic year from September, 1907, to June, 1908, was 415. Their number has been practically constant for years.—EDITOR.

### SEEKING NEW CLUBHOUSE

#### Cornell Club of New York May Take the Huntington House in Park Avenue.

Members of the Cornell University Club of New York are making a renewed effort to obtain means whereby the club may install itself in a new house. The present temporary quarters at 58 West Forty-fifth street, which have been occupied for the past six years, have been outgrown, and the club has been looking for a better place.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has proposed to lease her house at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Park avenue to the club for a term of years. It fronts fifty feet on Park avenue, extends eighty feet along Thirty-eighth street, and is five stories in height. When alterations are completed it will house from thirty-five to forty men, besides affording ample and comfortable general club rooms for more than double the present membership of the club. The Governors are of the opinion that an immediate acceptance of the proposal is highly desirable, and that they are particularly fortunate in securing such a proposition at this time. While the arrangement and construction of the house is, of course, of a most superior type, there must be certain alterations and repairs before it is fitted for club purposes, and furniture and equipment must be provided. To cover this and contingencies, the club is endeavoring to raise a fund of at least \$35,000, and it is upon the assurance that this fund will be available, if called, that the acceptance of the proposition depends.

A committee has accordingly been appointed by the Governors to canvass the membership for subscriptions to such a fund. The club proposes to issue its obligations for subscriptions of \$50, and multiples thereof, to be dated January 2, 1909, payable January 2, 1919, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum until one year after the club moves into new quarters, and 4½ per cent. per annum thereafter, and to be redeemable at the option of the club, in whole or in part, at any time after January 2, 1911—the same to be issued when and as funds are called.

Subscriptions for these obligations are to be made on prescribed forms, and are payable on demand, in whole or in part, as they may be called by the committee from time to time. The first call, however, will not be for more than 50 per cent. of the several subscriptions, the balance to be called only as, in the judgment of the committee, may be required.

Architects have already been appointed and are working on the plans. A building committee already appointed will look after the work as it progresses. The financing aspects of the venture have been carefully worked out on complete computations of income and expense; and the Governors are thoroughly satisfied of the entire feasibility of the plan.

Mr. Frank A. Wright, '79, of the firm of Rossiter & Wright, 110 East Twenty-third street, has been appointed architect for the club, and is preparing plans. The building committee consists of John C. Westervelt, '94, chairman; Otto M. Eidlitz, '81, and Roger Lewis, '95, president of the club, *ex officio*.

Thus far more than a hundred members have subscribed to the house fund, mostly as the result of a circular letter sent out by the finance committee and without opportunity thus far for personal solicitation on the part of the members of the committee, so that the response is very encouraging. Much remains to be done, however, before the house can be secured and opened for club purposes, and whether this can be accomplished will depend largely on whether the remaining four hundred members of the club support the project in substantially the same degree as the hundred who have already subscribed.

The finance committee consists of Roger Lewis, '95, chairman; Bert Hanson, '93; Frederick Willis, '01; Otto M. Eidlitz, '81; Howard Hasbrouck, '90; John L. Senior, '01; Edward Burns, jr., '03, and Herbert D. Mason, '00, secretary, 27 William street.

Tong Shao-ji, the special ambassador from the Chinese government, now in this country, is expected to pay an unofficial visit to Cornell this winter. Mr. Tong was educated at Columbia University.

**A Grandchild of Alma Mater.**

There has been founded within the past year in St. Paul, Minn., the St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences. The general purpose of the founders of the Institute has been "to combine into one organization all the artistic, musical, scientific, educational and other intellectual interests of the city whose usefulness could be promoted by combination, and to provide through the federation of these interests a permanent, solid and responsible business management." Its plan of organization is modeled after that of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which has been in existence for twenty years. The founder and first president of the St. Paul Institute is Charles Wilberforce Ames. Mr. Ames is a graduate of Cornell of the class of '78. He rowed in his freshman year on the class crew that won the Gluck Cup in that year; was afterward editor of the *Era* and of the short-lived *Cocagne*, and won the Woodford Prize in oratory. He is vice-president and general manager of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, publishers and law book sellers. As he has been, in a sense, the father of the Institute, he says that Cornell may be considered its "alma grandmother."

In a long article on the formation and purpose of the Institute, the *St. Paul Dispatch* says:

"In the work of starting the Institute by arousing public sentiment and explaining its purposes and destined importance Charles W. Ames, the president, has done, and is doing, the major share. He was, indeed, the prime mover. For the past ninety days he has given a large portion of his time to the work, and within the past sixty days tremendous progress has been made. This is shown by the fact that the St. Paul institute has secured in that time one-half as many life members as the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, upon which this is modeled largely, has obtained in twenty years. The St. Paul Institute, it is confidently believed, will have practically the whole town. Brooklyn will never have half of it."

Courses of lectures on literature, art, science, history and travel have been arranged by the Institute. Evening and continuation schools

have been put in operation. Concerts and exhibitions of paintings are projected, and a beginning has been made in the establishment of an art gallery and a general museum. The Institute has taken over a school of art and has enlarged the teaching force of the school, increased its equipment and procured better quarters for it. An evening school of commerce and administration and a school of domestic science and domestic art have been organized.

The city has responded with enthusiasm to the efforts of Mr. Ames and his co-workers. The help of city authorities, business men, teachers and the general public has been obtained, and the Institute promises to be of the greatest value to the city of St. Paul.

**New Instructor in English.**

Mr. C. F. Tucker Brooke, recently senior demy or research fellow in Magdalen College, Oxford, and tutor in the English School there, has been appointed instructor in English at this University. He will begin his duties here on January 1 next. Mr. Brooke received the degree of A. B. from the University of West Virginia in 1901 and his A. M. in 1902. In 1903-4 he was fellow in German at the University of Chicago, his work lying chiefly in the field of Germanic philology. Since 1904 he has been a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. Having taken the B. A. degree in the English School with first-class honors and the degree of Bachelor of Letters, he will be eligible next year for the Oxford M. A. and the doctorate (D. Litt.) without further residence. Mr. Brooke's studies have already borne fruit in "The Shakespeare Apocrypha," a critical edition of fourteen pseudo-Shakespearean plays, with introduction, notes and bibliography. This was published recently by the Clarendon Press. British reviews speak of the editor's work as scholarly and careful. The *Academy* (London) says that "so sound and trustworthy a text as this has been, in the case of many of these plays, badly needed." By commission of the Oxford University Press Mr. Brooke has also prepared a new critical edition of Marlowe's complete works.

**WANTED—A NEW EMBLEM.****A Design Symbolic of Cornell University to Be Chosen in Competition.**

A competition, open to Cornell graduates and undergraduates, is proposed for a new emblem for Cornell University.

The design of the emblem must be of such a nature that it may be used for letter-heads or other stationery, University publications, programs, embroideries, pins, decorative sculpture, stained glass, etc.

The design is to contain no portrait, and the only motto shall be "Cornell."

It is suggested that it would be desirable to introduce symbols of Letters, Pure Science and Applied Science in the design.

The emblem may be either in the form of the shield or the circle.

If pigments are used, they must be red and white.

The competition closes March 1, 1909, and competitors are requested to submit two drawings: one, three inches high, suitable for stationery, programs, etc., and capable of reduction to one inch and under; and the other, eight inches high, suitable for embroideries, stained glass, etc.

The emblem is not intended to supersede for official business the present seal of the University containing the Founder's portrait.

Each design must be signed with an assumed name. The real name is to be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed with the assumed name.

The designs and envelopes must reach the Chairman of the Committee in charge of the competition, Dean T. F. Crane, Morrill Hall Ithaca, N. Y., on or before March 1st, 1909.

The attention of competitors is called to the following and similar works in the University Library and in other large libraries which will give some idea of public and private insignia and show in a general way what is desired by the committee: "The Book of Public Arms," by A. C. Fox-Davies, and the same author's "Armorial Families."

T. F. CRANE.  
Cornell University,  
December 16, 1908.



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Ithaca, N. Y., December 23, 1908.

Owing to the University's Christmas recess, which began on Tuesday of this week and will continue till Wednesday, January 6, publication of the ALUMNI NEWS will be omitted next week, and the next number will be issued on January 6.

## A BETTER HOUSE NEEDED.

The effort to provide a larger and more attractive house for the Cornell University Club of New York should commend itself to every Cornell man in the five boroughs. There are at least four thousand Cornellians living with twenty miles of the New York City Hall, and yet the club's membership, resident and non-resident, is only about five hundred. To fulfill its purpose the club must be able to meet the needs of a far greater number of young men than it is able to do in its present narrow quarters. Other college clubs in New

York have moved into larger houses and doubled their membership. A great many recent graduates of Cornell who may not be able to contribute directly to a building fund may aid the project by becoming members of the club now. The annual membership dues are twenty dollars, and the entrance fee is ten. For men who have not been out of college three years the entrance fee is waived and the yearly dues are only fifteen dollars, payable semi-annually. Non-resident members are required to pay but ten dollars a year. Cornell men in New York owe it to themselves, if to nobody else, to have a clubhouse where many more than thirty men can dine at one time. The good that the several college clubs of New York do can hardly be estimated. They provide a comfortable resting place where young men on small salaries, newcomers to the city, may be sure of finding friendly faces. They help to keep the flame of loyalty to the university alight. A most necessary step toward making the Cornell men of New York active supporters of their University is to provide them with such a center as the house at Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street may become.

## University Conference.

The unofficial program of the tenth annual conference of the Association of American Universities at Cornell on Thursday and Friday, January 7 and 8, is as follows:

## THURSDAY.

9 A. M. Meeting of Executive Committee.

10 A. M. First Session. Special order: Report of Committee on Aim and Scope; report of Committee on Nomenclature.

1:15 P. M. Luncheon. The delegates will be entertained at luncheon by the Trustees of Cornell University at Sage College.

2:30 P. M. Second Session. Paper by the University of California on "The relation of undergraduate work to professional work, in respect to the possibility of saving time in secondary education."

4:45 P. M. Rendition of Dr. John Stainer's sacred cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," by the Sage Chapel Chorus, accompanied by

the University Orchestra. Sage Chapel.

8 P. M. Third Session. "The College in the University," paper by Professor Willcox of Cornell University.

## FRIDAY.

9 A. M. Meeting of Executive Committee.

10 A. M. Fourth Session. Paper by Professor David Kinley of the University of Illinois: "Should the institutions doing graduate work standardize the requirements for entrance upon such work in the different departments of study?"

1 P. M. Luncheon. The delegates will be the guests of President Schurman at his residence.

The sessions will be held in the reading room of the Law Library, Boardman Hall.

Since the publication of an incomplete list two weeks ago, the following delegates have been named:

Catholic University of America—The Rev. Edward Aloysius Pace, professor of philosophy; George Melville Bolling, professor of Greek. Clark University—G. Stanley Hall, president.

Johns Hopkins University—Ira Remsen, president.

Stanford University—Oliver Peebles Jenkins, professor of philosophy; George Edward Crother, member of the board of trustees.

University of Michigan—James B. Angell, president; Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the department of medicine and surgery; Harry B. Hutchins, dean of the department of law (alternate).

University of Missouri—Albert Ross Hill, president.

Princeton University—Andrew F. West, dean of the university faculty; Harry Burchard Fine, dean; William Francis Magie, professor of physics.

In addition to these, as has been announced, there will be present the presidents of Harvard, Yale, California, Virginia, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and delegates from Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Marcy Feder, '10, of Brooklyn, won the gold medal at the annual prize debating contest of the Cornell Congress, held in Goldwin Smith Hall on Saturday evening.

**NEW YORK DINNER JAN. 23.**

The annual dinner of the Cornell University alumni of New York city will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening, January 23, 1909. This date has been selected because the Board of Trustees of the University is to hold its regular winter meeting in New York on that day. It is expected that most of the Trustees, together with a number of distinguished guests of the members of the Board, will be present at the dinner. Good speakers are assured. The price of dinner tickets will be five dollars, and seats in the boxes of the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria may be procured for the ladies at one dollar. Each box holds six persons and there are about 245 box seats available. Announcements giving particulars will be made soon after Christmas. The Dinner Committee consists of William W. Ricker, '96, chairman, 140 Cedar street; George H. Turner, '03, secretary and treasurer, 154 Nassau street; Edward Burns, jr., '03; Walter C. Kerr, '79; J. G. White, '85, and Roger Lewis, '95, president of the Cornell University Club, ex officio.

**New Officers in Chicago.**

The Cornell University Association of Chicago held its annual meeting on December 14 and elected the following officers: President, Arthur C. Field, '91; vice-president, Spencer L. Adams, '93; secretary and treasurer, L. M. Viles, '04; assistant secretary, G. C. Patterson, '04; directors, to take the places of two whose terms expired, Eugene B. Clark, '94, and A. H. Barber, '05. The new secretary's address is Railway Exchange building, Chicago.

**American Universities Club of London.**

Graduates of American and Canadian universities living in England have recently organized the American Universities Club of London. The membership is growing rapidly and the committee on organization expects soon to take suitable premises in the heart of London clubland. Membership is open to graduates and undergraduates of any university or college, civil or military, of recognized standing in America, although, of course, the committee reserve to themselves the right of refusing or

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removing any name which in their opinion is deemed ineligible. The annual non-resident dues have been fixed at \$10 (£2 2s. 0d.), but these may subsequently be increased at the discretion of the committee. Exemption from such increase is, however, to be granted to the first two thousand Foundation Members. Members so designated will be those who join before that number is reached and who agree to continue their membership for five successive years. The object of requesting a continuity of membership for this period is to perpetuate the existence of the club until it has become thoroughly appreciated and can stand firmly on its own basis. Foundation Members are exempt also from entrance fees.

The advantages of membership in such a club for an American resident or visiting in England are obvious. The projectors have had cordial support from this side. The majority of the presidents of American universities have extended their patronage, including Presidents Schurman and Jordan. The Rhodes scholars at Oxford have come in in a body. Information about the club may be obtained from the chairman of the organizing committee, Mr. George G. Knowles, Yale '92, Carlton Chambers, 8 Regent street, London, S. W., England.

#### University Club of Hood River.

College men in Hood River, Ore., have organized a university club. Since the town has a population of only 3,000 it takes a peculiar pride in having such a club. Many of the members are young men from the East who are owners of apple orchards in the Hood River valley. At the first annual banquet on October 17 last the charter membership roll was closed with a total of eighty-eight signatures. Seventy-two of the members were seated at the banquet. More than thirty universities and colleges, mostly Western, are represented. There are in the club four

men from Yale, three each from Cornell, Princeton, Williams and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, two from Harvard, and one each from Amherst, Dartmouth, West Point, Brown and Pennsylvania. The Cornell members are John L. Henderson, '73; R. E. Babson, '05, and E. R. Moller, '08.

#### Tribute to Director Bailey.

The Commission on Country Life, of which Director L. H. Bailey is chairman, came to Ithaca last week and gave a hearing on Wednesday evening in the auditorium of the College of Agriculture. This was not one of the series of public hearings which the commission has been holding throughout the country, but was designed to give Director Bailey's fellow commissioners an idea of the work that the New York State College of Agriculture is doing. They spent most of the day in inspecting the college. At the meeting in the evening several graduates told what the college had done for them and their communities, and a number of undergraduates gave the reasons why they had chosen to come to the college. A scroll bearing an expression of affection for Director Bailey and subscribed by every student of the college was presented to the director.

#### Scholarships for Medical Students.

It may be of interest to both graduates and undergraduates to know that the Medical College, although it admits only graduates, has at its disposal a number of scholarships. These are each equivalent to the cost of tuition or \$150, and are granted not only to graduates of this University but to all other graduates of approved colleges or scientific schools who have obtained distinction in their college course as certified to by their respective faculties. This means that a student in the department of arts and sciences in this or another university who has done exceptionally good work and who desires to study medicine may simply, by the

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**Gov. Guild Thanks Prof. Craig.**

Professor John Craig of the department of horticulture, who was in attendance at the conference of New England governors in Boston recently, has received the following letter from the Governor of Massachusetts:

"My Dear Mr. Craig: In the

name of the Governors of New England may I thank you for the most able interesting and valuable address at the late New England conference? Not only has public attention been called to the necessity of reform in a most interesting and striking manner, but I am happy to say that there is every prospect for practical results in the shape of immediate legislative action.

"With high respect and cordial personal regard, believe me,

"Faithfully yours,  
CURTIS GUILD, JR."

Athletic Notes.

The baseball schedule for 1909, which was published in this paper last week, is generally regarded as the best in many respects that Cornell has ever had. There will be home-and-home games with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Williams and Carlisle, and other teams that will play in Ithaca are Lafayette, Bucknell, Brown and Michigan. The Southern trip has been shortened and condensed so as to call for very little traveling.

John Hoyle, the Cornell boat-

builder, has been appointed assistant coach of the crews, in place of F. D. Colson, '97, who has resigned from the faculty and moved to Albany. Hoyle will have charge of the freshman crew under Courtney's supervision.

The 'varsity basketball team won a hotly contested game with the five from the College of the City of New York at the Armory on Saturday evening. The final score was 25 to 23. The visitors had defeated Yale and Princeton before coming here. Cornell's players were Blumenauer, Whinery, Crosby, Heath and Burd, Twaddell substituting for Heath.

The freshmen defeated the sophomores by one point in the annual underclass cross-country race over the three-mile course last Saturday afternoon. The team scores were respectively 18 and 19. The winner, J. E. Gladstone, '12, covered the course in 16 minutes 15 seconds.

J. J. MacSherry has resigned as instructor in boxing and his place will be taken after January 1 by L. Connelly, at present assistant instructor in boxing at Columbia.

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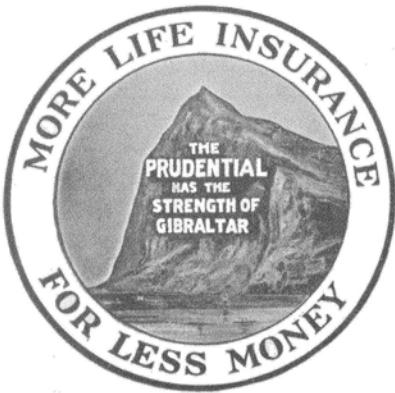
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**CORNELL ALUMNI NOTES.**

'91, M. E.; '92, M. M. E.—William C. Boyrer is with the Public Service Commission, Tribune building, New York city.

'92, B. L.; '94, LL. B.—The Associated Press announces that President Roosevelt has selected Sherman Moreland to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Moreland will succeed James S. Tracey, who has resigned. Mr. Moreland is a resident of Elmira. He has served several terms as a member of the New York State Assembly and was for two years majority leader on the floor of that house.

'93, C. E.—Thomas R. Warriner is a civil engineer at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with offices at Rooms 34 and 35, 206 Second avenue.

'94, B. L.—Professor Charles G. Shaw, of New York University, has just published, through Swan Sonnenschein & Company, London, a book on "The Precinct of Religion in the Culture of Humanity."

'96, Ph. B.—Erle W. Whitfield is in the law printing business at 220 Broadway, New York.

'00, M. E.—M. C. Maxwell has been elected to full membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

'00, M. E.—Carlton O. Pate is an insurance broker in New York city. He lives at 1129 Dean street, Brooklyn.

'00.—C. C. Daughaday is in the New York office of the Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company, 41 Union Square.

'00, C. E.—M. E. Shire is in the manufacturing business at Hammond, Ind.

'01, B. S. A.—D. L. Van Dine, government entomologist in Hawaii,

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leaves Honolulu by the steamship Siberia on December 24 for a six months' leave of absence. He expects to spend the winter with his family in New York city.

'01, M. E.—H. L. Gilbert is vice-president of the J. L. Gilbert & Brother Lumber Company, of Baltimore, wholesale and retail lumber dealers and manufacturers. His address is 2227 Madison avenue.

'01, M. E.—W. H. Namack is vice-president and superintendent of the Davison-Namack Foundry Company, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

'02, C. E.—Peter Ollason has removed from Chicago to Watsonville, Cal.

'04, B. S. A.—H. E. Kinne, jr., is secretary of the Syracuse Breeders' Association. His address is 414 Dilleye building, Syracuse, N. Y.

'05, B. Arch.—Edwin A. Seipp is practicing architecture at 172 Washington street, Chicago.

'05, A. M.—Columbus Ben Martin, professor of Latin in Furman University, Greenville, S. C., is to be married on December 23, at Gray Court, S. C., to Miss Willie Gray Harris.

'05, C. E.—W. H. Tracey has changed his address from Clinton, Ia., to 1817 East Eighty-sixth street, N. E., Cleveland, O.

'05, B. Arch.—The address of Oscar Valentine Vatet is changed to 432 East Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'05, C. E.—Paul D. Coons is an assistant engineer with the Great Northern Railway at Spokane, Wash.

'06, M. E.—Fred O. Giesecke is assistant superintendent of construction for the Lake Construction Company of Chicago. This company is building a fifteen-million-dollar plant in Chicago for the Corn Products Refining Company. The buildings are entirely of concrete.

'06, C. E.—Edward A. Evans has been transferred to the Pittsburg

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office of the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company. His address is 909 Franklin avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

'06, A. B.—Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ott, of Sayre, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miriam Elizabeth, to David Curtiss Munson, of New York city.

'06, C. E.—P. L. Pierce has accepted a position with the Panama Railroad Company at Colon, Isthmus of Panama.

'06, LL. B.—Harry L. Nuese has opened an office for the practice of law at Room 12, Mutual Life building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'08, M. E.—The address of F. C. Stephens is 1012 Juniper street, Madison, Wis.

'08, LL. B.—D. H. Wareham is practicing law in Omaha, Neb., and is connected with the firm of Mahoney & Kennedy, 604-614 Brandeis building.

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