

# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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## Volume Sixteen

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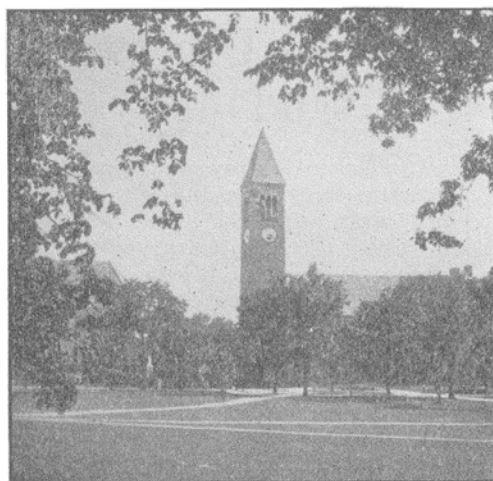
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# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS



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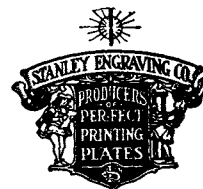
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# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

VOL. XVI., No. 1

ITHACA, N. Y., OCTOBER 2, 1913

PRICE 10 CENTS

THE UNIVERSITY began its forty-sixth year on September 25. President Schurman resumed the duties of his office a few days earlier, after serving for a year as United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro. The President's annual address to the students was given in the Armory on the opening day of the year. At the close of that address, as his custom is, he announced the number of students then enrolled.

THE NUMBER OF NEW STUDENTS in the University was almost the same as last year, namely, 1276, as compared with 1284 at the same hour in 1912. There was, however, an increase of 173 in the total number of students, owing to the fact that there were 2822 old students registered when the President made his announcement—181 more than at the same time last year, when 2641 had been enrolled. The total number, old and new, on September 25, then, was 4098. Last year, the President said, the names of 878 students were added to the rolls after the opening day; a growth this year in the same proportion would add 902 to the number registered on the opening day and would bring the total enrollment of the present year (exclusive of summer session and winter courses) to exactly 5000.

A NEW ORGANIST comes to the University this fall, succeeding Edward Johnston, whose resignation was announced in the summer. He is James T. Quarles, who has been organist and choir-master of the Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis, Mo., for thirteen years past, at the same time holding the office of dean of the department of arts at Lindenwood College for Women. Since 1905, he has also been organist of the Scottish Rite Cathedral, St. Louis. He was born at St. Louis in 1877 and studied with Ehling, E. E. Kroeger, and Charles M. Widor. Mr. Quarles has been president of the Missouri State Music Teachers' Association and lecturer for the St. Louis Symphony Society. He is an active member of the American Guild of Organists. His coming coincides with the building of a sec-

ond great organ on the Campus—in the new auditorium of the College of Agriculture. That instrument is to be finished by next April.

TWO NEW DORMITORIES are now occupied by students—Cascadilla Hall, for men, and Prudence Risley Hall, for women. Not much change has been made in the outside appearance of the old Cascadilla building, except to whiten with dust and plaster the leaves of the ampelopsis which covers the walls, but inside there has been a complete change. The students who are living there have had to put up with some inconveniences, such as sleeping on mattresses laid on the floor, because the beds didn't arrive in time. A reduction has been made in their rent for the year, in consideration of such small discomforts at the start. There is no dining room in the building yet. The work on that room will await the completion of the rest of the building.

PRUDENCE RISLEY HALL is in a similar state of incompleteness as regards its dining room, and the young women who live there walk over to Sage College for their meals. The dining room of this hall is to be a large, well-lighted, and handsome room, occupying two stories of the west wing. The tall windows of the dining room may in time be filled with panes given as memorials by successive classes. There is opportunity for good landscape effects around this building. A wide lawn will surround it, and the north bank of Fall Creek gorge will be made a part of the grounds belonging to it. A large court between the two wings is open on the south to the gorge. The building cost \$300,000 and was the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage.

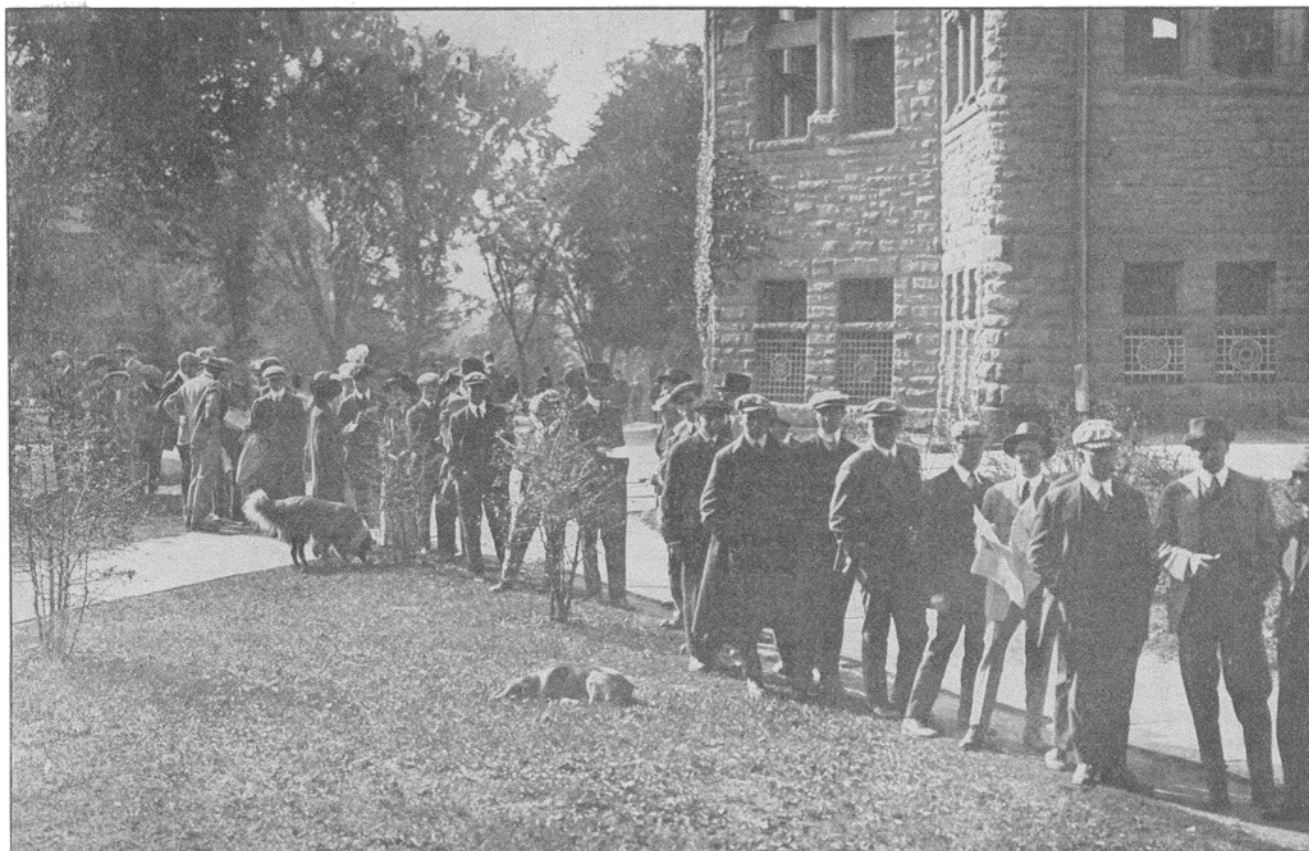
*The Widow* begins the year with several changes which improve the appearance of the paper, such as new type and a new arrangement of the editorial pages. The tone of the editorials indicates that what the *Widow* says this year will have weight in the undergraduate community. The *Sun* has enlarged its staff of editors on account of the burden of getting out the larger newspaper. The *Era* is continuing its policy of publishing articles

on live university topics. One radical change in the management of the *Era* has been made this fall. The publication office has been moved from the little room back of Andrus & Church's store. Ever since 1868 successive boards of editors had had their office in that little room. The *Era*, in combination with The Cornell Annuals (*Cornellian* and *Class Book*) has taken rooms in the Lyceum Theatre building.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION has used, this summer, a part of the money that was raised by subscription to make changes in Barnes Hall so as to make the building of greater use to students. About \$1200 has been spent on alterations in the former billiard room on the south side of the main corridor and in cutting out partitions in the basement and constructing there a large room that can be used for meetings and banquets of various student organizations. For new furniture for the reading room about \$200 was expended. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. P. Davis as general secretary of the association has not been permanently filled. For this year the president of the association, MacRae Parker '14, of Washington, D. C., is acting as general secretary. Meanwhile the association will try to find an experienced man who can be engaged to come here and take the general secretaryship for a term of years. Under Mr. Parker's direction this year the association will not relax in any of its activities.

SOME NEW FRATERNITY HOUSES will be erected this year. Already a house is under construction for Sigma Alpha Epsilon, replacing the one which was burned a few years ago. It stands on the same site, on the brow of the hill just south of Fall Creek gorge. It is of gray stone and will be a conspicuous house from the valley. Plans have been drawn and bids have been received for the new house of Delta Chi, which will stand on "the knoll," on the north side of the gorge, but the contract has not been awarded.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. CAVANAUGH is on sabbatic leave this term.



SOME OF THE UPPERCLASSMEN WHO HAD TO STAND IN LINE AT THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

*Photograph by H. C. Cable*

## The International Congress of Students

### Acts of the World Convention Held at Cornell

Two hundred delegates from thirty countries attended the Eighth International Congress of Students, which was held at Cornell University from August 29 to September 3. The representation of countries was as follows: Argentine, 6; Bohemia, 2; Brazil, 10; Chili, 2; China, 33; Colombia, 1; Cuba, 2; Denmark, 1; Egypt, 1; England, 2; Finland, 1; Germany, 34; Guatemala, 2; Hungary, 1; Hawaii, 1; Italy, 2; Mexico, 1; Peru, 8; Philippine Islands, 3; Porto Rico, 2; Portugal, 1; Russia, 5; Scotland, 1; Siam, 3; South Africa, 3; Spain, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States of America, 60; Uruguay, 3.

It was decided to hold the next Congress, the ninth, in Montevideo, Uruguay. It will be in session August 15-30, 1915. Dr. John Mez, of Munich, Bavaria, was elected president of the Central International Committee for two years, succeeding Dr. George W. Nasmyth (Cor-

nell, 1907). Miguel A. Munoz (Cornell, LL.B., 1913), of San Juan, Porto Rico, was elected secretary, in place of Louis P. Lochner, of the University of Wisconsin. Munoz was delegated to the Congress by the government of Porto Rico. At Cornell he has been interested in student affairs. He rowed on his college crew for two years, and last spring he was No. 5 on the junior varsity eight which made a new record on the Schuylkill. He was a contestant for the '94 Memorial prize, and was the captain of the university debate team against Pennsylvania last winter.

#### International Bureau Created

One of the important acts of the Congress was to establish an International Bureau of Students. Of this bureau Dr. Nasmyth was elected director. For the present its headquarters will be at 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. The bureau will be the agency for carry-

ing on the work of the Federation between congresses. One of its duties, before long, will be to publish an international student magazine. The recent Congress decided that such a publication should be undertaken. A committee was appointed for that purpose, and the first number of the new review may appear within a year from now.

#### Assembling of the Congress

The committee in charge of the arrangements, appointed by the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, had done its work well. The chairman of the committee was Carlos L. Locsin '12, of Silay, Philippine Islands. Great interest was taken, both here and abroad, in the Congress as the time for the meeting approached and the delegates from various countries began to come. An illustrated paper in Rio Janeiro published a picture of the departure of four of the Brazilian delegates. The arrival of a large party of

German students, led by Dr. Nasmyth and Dr. W. A. Berendsohn, attracted attention to the coming meeting. Several parliaments had voted money for the traveling expenses of student delegates.

The delegates were quartered on the Campus and at the Cosmopolitan Club. Meetings were held in University buildings and at the clubhouse. On August 29, the first day of the Congress, after an inspection tour of the University, the delegates gathered in the Quadrangle for a reception. Then they listened to the address of welcome, by Acting President Crane. Professor Crane told them something of the history of university development in America and of Cornell, and gave them a cordial welcome to Ithaca. On behalf of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, a welcome was given by Suh Hu, the president of the club.

Meanwhile the officers of the Central Committee had met at the Cosmopolitan Club to choose the officers of the Congress and to adopt rules of procedure. In the evening there was an address by Dr. Nasmyth and a report by Mr. Lochner, the retiring secretary. Dr. Nasmyth, as president of the Central Committee, gave a summary of the tasks before the Congress.

#### Proceedings of the Congress

The work of the convention was divided into three general parts. First came reports from the student organizations of various countries on the several fields of usefulness they had found for themselves. Among the countries heard from were Italy, Argentine, the United States, Germany, France, Finland, Hungary, Switzerland, Great Britain, and China. The report of the Finnish delegate, Dr. Henry Hartman, of the University of Hellsigfors, was especially interesting. The university students of his country are carrying on a personal work which is intended to put an end to illiteracy in Finland—a work of country-wide education. Along with this they are carrying on a campaign of sanitation, with especial reference to tuberculosis. A suggestion was adopted by the Congress that similar work be commended to the students of other countries.

The second section of the program consisted of addresses by Dr. John R. Mott (Cornell, 1888), general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation; by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, and by Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell. Professor Schmidt took the

place of Dr. Andrew D. White, who was unable to give an address at the time assigned him. He spoke on the work of the Hague Conference. He said that the federation of the world was not a dream of the future, but an actual fact. The wars that had recently been fought, he said, should not make us forgetful of the fact that the civilized world is actually acquiring the habit of referring its differences to The Hague. The third Hague conference, in 1915, he said, should be able to create a permanently sitting supreme court of the nations. In concluding his address, Professor Schmidt said:

"The most powerful agent for bringing about the proper organization of mankind is the spirit expressing itself in such international societies as the Corda Fratres. This spirit, which seeks to banish all the racial, national, and religious prejudices that foster envy, hatred and ill-will, is a regenerating force. Man cannot live by bread alone; he lives by ideas and ideals. But he cannot live by the ideas and ideals of yesterday. Cherish your enthusiasms. They are the precious heirlooms that youth bequeaths to full-orbed manhood and womanhood. When, as leaders of men in the various nations you represent, you show your cosmopolitan spirit by fraternizing with those in every other nation who like yourself have been permitted to gather in the ripest fruits of our common civilization, do not forget to take your places as brothers by the side of the toiling millions of mankind who are laboring in the sweat of the brow in order that you might have leisure to think and to dream, that you might be equipped to perform your function in life."

Another speaker was President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University. He led the discussion of the problem of organizing an international bureau of students, and gave advice as to ways and means.

#### President Wilson's Interest

Letters were received by Secretary Lochner from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, expressing deep interest in the work of the Congress, and regretting that they could not be present. The President met many of the delegates on September 11, at a reception given by John Barrett at the Pan-American Building in Washington. At that time the President made a short address, in which he said:

"I feel that the modern world is engaged in a sort of competition to see which nation will produce not only the

greatest manufacturers and the most extended trade, but the men of most elevated and capable character and intellect. I think that this little gathering represents one of the most promising things of modern life, namely, the intimate intercourse of men who are engaged in studying those things which have nothing to do with international boundaries, but have only to do with the elevation of the mind and the spirit."

#### The Work of the Future

The third part of the work of the Congress, to which two whole days were devoted, was planning future organization. The chief action was to establish the International Bureau, mentioned above, and to begin the work of founding an international review.

A new constitution was adopted, in which the objects of the Federation are defined as follows: To unite student movements and organizations throughout the world, to study student problems and to promote among students closer international relations, mutual understanding and friendship; to encourage the study of international relations and problems; to stimulate a sympathetic appreciation of the character, problems and intellectual currents of other nations; to facilitate foreign study and to increase its value and fruitfulness.

### The Chinese Students

#### Eastern Conference was in Session on the Campus for a Week

A very busy week was spent in Ithaca by a hundred and forty-five Chinese students late in August. They were here as delegates to the Ninth Annual Conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance. This is one of the three sections into which the Alliance is divided, the other two being the middle and the western. Many colleges and universities of the eastern states were represented. The conference was in session from August 21 to August 28. Americans who attended the sessions were impressed anew with the high character and ability of the young men whom the Chinese Government is sending to American universities, as well as with the eager interest those young men take in their opportunities here and in the public affairs of their own nation.

Besides the business sessions, several meetings were held in Sibley Dome which were open to the public. There were oratorical contests in Chinese and Eng-

lish, a public entertainment and a mock parliament. A track meet was held and soccer and tennis games were played. A bazaar was held one afternoon on the lawn in front of Sage College. The delegates lived at Sage, and had Barnes Hall for their business meetings. A picnic was held at Frontenac Beach.

Four public addresses were given—by Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, Dr. George W. Nasmyth '07, Mr. David Z. T. Yui, an M.A. of Harvard, and John R. Mott '88.

A newspaper, *The Conference Daily*, was published every morning. There were fourteen men on the staff, headed by Loy Chang, editor-in-chief, and Y. S. Djang, manager.

The first prize in the English oratorical contest was won by Y. L. Tong, whose topic was "Over-progressiveness." The second prize went to D. Y. Lin, also of Yale, who spoke on "China and America." The winner of the first prize is entitled to hold for one year a cup given by Major L. L. Seaman '72, who is the president of the China Society of America. The orations had much merit. Mr. Tong's especially impressed the Americans who heard it with the speaker's scholarship and mastery of the English language.

K. P. Young of the University of Wisconsin won first prize in the Chinese oratorical contest, speaking on "Unification of the Chinese Spoken Language." The second prize was awarded to P. W. Tsou of Cornell. His subject was "The Second Revolution in China."

Messages were received from Mr. Chang Kang-jen, the Chinese chargé d'affaires at Washington, and Mr. T. T. Wong, the director of Chinese students in America. Dr. Andrew D. White was unable to be in Ithaca during the conference, but he left a message to be read, in which he said: "Tell the boys that I am a preacher of evolution rather than revolution in politics."

Mr. David Z. T. Yui called the attention of the Conference to the requirement of the Canadian law that every Chinese student who enters the Dominion, even if he is on his way to the United States, must give a bond of \$500. Mr. Yui protested against this as a humiliation and an injustice, and at his suggestion the Conference adopted a resolution urging the Chinese Students' Alliance to give its support to a movement, inaugurated by prominent citizens and college authorities in Canada, to repeal the obnoxious statute.

Gaily decorated tents were put up on the Sage College lawn for the bazaar. The committee in charge of the event had imported many useful and interesting articles from China, and these were placed on sale. Several young women delegates to the Conference were in charge of the booths. One of the tents was a teahouse, where Chinese tea and cakes were served. Bad weather cut down the attendance at the bazaar, but the receipts were about \$300.

The track championship once again was won by Cornell, with 59 points. Yale and Michigan were tied for second place, with 20 points each. Syracuse scored 4 points; Springfield High School, 3, and Columbia, 2. The individual championship was won by W. H. Pan, who scored all of Michigan's twenty points. Three Alliance records were broken, as follows: 120-yard hurdle, B. H. Cheu, Cornell, 16 2-5 seconds; one mile run, W. Y. Chiu, Cornell, 5 minutes 27 seconds; two mile run, C. Ping, Cornell, 12 minutes 7 seconds. B. H. Cheu, Cornell, set a new Eastern record of 30 2-5 seconds in the 220-yard hurdles.

### Ernst Elster Coming Here

#### Eminent German Professor to Give a Series of Lectures

Dr. Ernst Elster, professor of the German language and literature in the University of Marburg, is coming to Cornell this winter to give a series of lectures. He will be the second lecturer on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation. The first was Professor Erich Marcks, who came here last year from the University of Hamburg. Since he was here Professor Marcks has accepted a call to the University of Munich.

Professor Elster will be in Ithaca for seven weeks, from February 9 till Easter recess. He will lecture every day from Monday to Friday, at 12 o'clock—giving thirty-five lectures in all. The series will comprise one course of two hours a week on the works of Heine and one course of three hours a week on the principal German dramatists of the nineteenth century.

Although he speaks English, Professor Elster is, of course, not accustomed to lecturing in that language, and his lectures here will probably be given in German. He was born in 1860 at Frankfort, and he studied at Tübingen, Jena, Berlin and Leipzig. He began his career as a teacher at the University of Glasgow, in Scotland, where he was lector of the

German language and literature, 1886-88. He was privat docent and a. o. professor at Leipzig, 1888-92. Then he was called to Marburg as full professor. He is a very popular lecturer and professor; at Marburg his pro-seminar numbers no less than two hundred students, and his seminar eighty. He is the specialist on Heine, and has published the standard critical edition of the works of that poet, in seven volumes. He has written numerous essays on the German classical authors and a great deal on the principles of literary criticism. The invitation to come here was given to him by Professor A. B. Faust when Professor Faust was in Germany this summer.

### Cornell Men for Judges

#### Several Named for the Higher Courts of New York State

The most important offices to be filled by election in New York State this fall are in the judiciary. Several Cornell men are candidates for judicial offices. In the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal of the state, one associate judge is to be elected. For that seat the Republicans have nominated Frank H. Hiscock '75, of the Supreme Court, now serving as a member of the Court of Appeals by designation, and at present sitting as a member of the court of impeachment for the trial of Governor William Sulzer.

In the 4th judicial district a Justice of the Supreme Court is to be elected. The contest lies between two Cornell men—Henry V. Borst '77, of Amsterdam, Democrat, and William S. Ostrander '81, of Schuylerville, Republican. Mr. Borst has been district attorney and county judge and surrogate of Montgomery County, and Mr. Ostrander has been surrogate of Saratoga County.

In the 5th district Leonard C. Crouch '89, of Syracuse, has been nominated by the Democrats for the Supreme Court. He was appointed to the Court by Governor Sulzer last May to fill a vacancy; now he is a candidate for election for the full term of fourteen years.

In the 6th district two Supreme Court justices are to be elected. The Republicans have nominated Justice Albert H. Sewell '71, of Walton, to succeed himself, and Judge George McCann '86 (LL.B., '88), of Elmira, to succeed Justice Gladding, whose term expires and who has reached the age limit. Mr. McCann has been judge and surrogate of Chemung County. One of the opposing



candidates is Professor Alfred Hayes, of the College of Law, who has been nominated by the Progressives and indorsed by the Democrats.

Harry L. Taylor '88 (LL.B., '93), of Buffalo, is the Republican candidate for a Supreme Court justiceship in the 8th district. He was chosen over Edward R. O'Malley '91 of Buffalo, formerly Attorney General of the State, who was a strong aspirant for the nomination. Mr. Taylor is county judge of Erie County, to which office he was elected six years ago. The fact that he was one of the best baseball players Cornell ever had is probably better known to Cornellians than is the fact that he was at the same time a Phi Beta Kappa man. After serving ten years as an alumni member of the University Board of Trustees, he declined a renomination last spring.

In Brooklyn, Jesse Fuller, jr., '98, is a candidate for county judge of Kings County, nominated by the Progressives and indorsed by the Democrats.

### The Summer Survey Camp

#### 150 Men at Work Mapping Another Section of Cayuga Lake

During the Summer Survey of the College of Civil Engineering the past summer a stretch, extending inland about four miles from Cayuga Lake and about five miles in length along the east side of the lake north from the city of Ithaca, was surveyed. The survey also includes a portion of the southeast section of the lake. There were about one hundred and fifty men in camp under the instruction of Professor Leland and the following assistant professors and instructors: P. H. Underwood '07, K. B. Turner '05, S. S. Garrett '04, J. C. McCurdy, C. M. Baker '08, T. A. H. Teeter, W. L. Conwell '11, E. C. White and F. A. Hitchcock.

The camp this year was situated on the east shore of the lake about four miles from Ithaca.

This summer survey work, which is a part of the regular course, takes up a period of six weeks in June and July after the end of the sophomore year. It was formerly given to juniors and extended over a period of four and a half weeks; last year the plan was changed so that the work covers six weeks and is taken up immediately at the close of the sophomore year. This change necessitated the holding of two camps a year ago last summer.

The plan of those in charge is to make a complete survey of the region surrounding the lake and also of the lake bottom. This survey was begun in 1912. It is expected that the entire survey will be completed in about twelve years. The survey is thorough, and the maps will show the lay of the land in all respects—topographic, geodetic, hydrographic, and astronomic. A squad was busy, whenever the lake was not too rough, in making soundings. The bottom of the whole lake will be mapped.

### The Student Army Camp

#### How Military Instruction Was Given at Gettysburg to College Men

The Student Camp of Instruction, inaugurated by the War Department for the instruction of college students in military training, was held at Gettysburg and Mount Gretna, Pa., from July 7 to August 15, 1913. The idea was not only to give the students a healthy open air schooling in military matters, but also to enlighten them as to our real military policy, past and present, as to the needs of the Army, and as to the necessity for preparedness for war, thus furnishing the surest guarantee of peace.

As instructors the War Department detailed twelve officers, among whom were several recognized specialists in military affairs. The daily program started at 5:15 o'clock. After a short open air drill in gymnastics, breakfast was in order. Then came four hours practical military instruction. This was followed by an hour's lecture or talk on some military subject by one of the instructor officers. Every afternoon was devoted by the majority of students to voluntary work in cavalry, field artillery, engineer and signal drill, also map problems, military sketching, fencing, and broadsword exercise. As the camp progressed the commanding officer had to limit this voluntary work and require more rest and recreation among the enthusiasts.

The talks included the following subjects: Purposes of the camp of instruction, personal hygiene, camp hygiene, patrols and messages, cavalry and its uses, modern field artillery, military map making, army organization, the military policy of the United States, including our military history, intrenchments, military signalling, and the battle of Gettysburg. The last was given from different parts of the battle field.

In the practical work the course in-

cluded close and extended order drill; tactical walks and field problems involving attack and defense; patrolling, outposts, advance and rear guards; construction of entrenchments and military obstacles; and other work of this character.

On July 31, after a little more than three weeks at Gettysburg, camp was broken and the road was taken for Mount Gretna, Pa., seventy miles away. The march was made in easy stages averaging ten miles a day. This march taught the students the principles of marching and of making and breaking camp. On arriving at Mount Gretna the students were put through a course of target practice including slow fire at 200, 300, and 500 yards and rapid fire at 200 yards.

In all one hundred and sixty students attended the camp, representing over fifty institutions. Cornell was represented by thirteen men, Harvard by fourteen, Yale by fourteen, Princeton by nine, and Pennsylvania by five. Seven of the Cornell men were among the twenty-five acting non-commissioned officers.

The men from Cornell were: J. H. Barr '13, J. A. V. Corpus '13, E. V. Howell '13, R. W. Nix, jr., '15, S. I. Hess '14, F. Martindell '15, M. S. Ayau '16, H. Browning '16, A. Hartzell '16, D. Warshaw '16, J. A. Minier '16, and S. W. Guggenheim '15.

The authorities in charge considered the camp a great success and have made recommendations covering the establishment of four such camps for the summer of 1914. This year the students had to stand the expense of railroad fare and of uniforms and board. Uniforms were furnished for \$4.50 and board at twenty-five cents per day. It is hoped for future camps to get Congressional appropriation covering these expenses and to provide for the military education of college men without cost to themselves.

### THE ALUMNI FUND

The Secretary of the Cornellian Council announces the following new subscribers to the Alumni Fund for the general support of the University:

Charles H. Blood '88, Edward T. Wilder '93, William J. Gardinier '93, Harold M. Bush '93, Frank W. H. Clay '93, J. S. Pettebone '93, Robert H. Jacobs '93, Herman von Schrenk '93, W. E. Barnes '95, E. Strasburger '96, W. A. Stocking, jr., '98, J. W. Taussig '08, and D. Gunn '13.

## The President's Address

### Lessons Which Ancient Greece Has for Modern University Men

MY FRIENDS OF CORNELL : I am very glad to be back among you once more. I appreciate very deeply and thank you for the cordiality of your greeting. I am sorry so many of you have to stand and that others of you cannot get in. But, in arranging for the annual address, it was felt that, owing to the uncertainty of the weather here, we dare not announce it for outdoors, below Morrill Hall, where there would be room for you all. Things are different in Greece, where I have come from. We count on sunshine there. Occasionally there is rain, but you know in what season of the year to expect it and then it doesn't amount to very much. All the rest of the year there is cloudless sky and sunshine.

Nevertheless, it is a great delight for me to be home, to be in America once more. I suppose any citizen who has travelled abroad is glad to return to his country. I have had an extraordinarily interesting year. There has been nothing like it in the Balkans for centuries, nothing like it in Greece for two thousand years, but nevertheless it is with the keenest enjoyment that I come back once more to the University, walk about the campus and meet the students and my colleagues in the faculty. We are doing a work here which, by its character, is entitled to and does command the interest and the devotion of all of us who are engaged in it; and we belong to a country, to America, which somehow means more than any other country in the world. The men of other countries, returning home, doubtless, feel the spirit of citizenship quickened within them. But what other country, my friends, means so much for humanity as the United States of America? It has been and is the land of promise, the land of opportunity; it is the high-water mark of achievement for the human race. So that James Bryce in the last edition of the "American Commonwealth" does not hesitate to state that if we take account not of the select few but of the mass of mankind, it will be found that America marks the highest point which has yet been attained, whether we consider the material well being of its people or their happiness and intelligence. One is proud to belong to such a country and delighted to resume work in it.

I have been in an interesting and glori-

ous country. We see Greece through two aspects: through the modern, or, if we have the eyes and the training, the ancient Greece. I haven't time in one address to speak of both of these countries. Perhaps, if the students of the University wish it, I will, at a later date early in the year, tell them something of what has been going on in the modern Greece and the Balkan states during the past year. At present I confine myself to the ancient Greece.

Now, ancient Greece, you say, has gone. Well, the physical environment is there, the earth, the cloudless skies, the mountains, the seas, the islands; these all remain, and even to us of Ithaca, I mean this Ithaca, who are accustomed to beauty and romantic scenery, the scenery of Greece is very delightful and refreshing.

Besides the scenery one finds the ruins; and the ruins of ancient Greece are the noblest marvels of antiquity which the world contains. From the house in which I lived, the house which the United States government had rented for the legation, I looked out on the Acropolis, Mount Lycabettus, Mount Hymettus. Day after day I delighted my eyes with that scenery and endeavored to refresh my mind with the great events which had been enacted there and which had contributed so large a part to the history of the world. I had the pleasure also of visiting the country from end to end, from Sparta and Messene on the south up to the Vale of Tempe on the north; and from Marathon and Salamis on the east, where the Persian invasions were turned back, to Olympia, Actium and Corfu on the west. I have seen many other lands, but somehow no other country entered so intimately and deeply and feelingly into the fabric of my own life as this Greek country.

#### Ancient Greece a University

I wondered as I came back whether today, in the opening session of the University, I could make the students feel something of what Greece stood for in the ancient world and the work which the ancient Greeks did. Greece is the creator of our civilization: from her we have derived our letters, art, philosophy, and the beginnings of our science. She is a perfect miracle among the nations. I don't think it is any exaggeration to say

that ancient Greece was a sort of university and art academy for all mankind, a state providing intellectual opportunities not for some of its members but for the citizenship as a whole. In such a university and art academy, the problems they set before themselves and the achievements which they accomplished for the civilization of mankind were precisely those which modern universities and modern students are confronted with. If, therefore, we could find out what these ancient Greeks did, how they made themselves a university for mankind, we might discover a valuable lesson for ourselves as students and teachers in this university.

Now I am going to endeavor in a very brief way to describe how these ancient Greeks made of themselves such a university: first, from the point of other nations of their time; second, from the point of view of themselves.

From the point of view of other nations I want to say that the ancient Greeks never hesitated to borrow. If they found a good thing anywhere in the world they took it. If other nations beat them in trade, as other nations did in the beginning, they observed their practices and imitated them. If the Egyptians made better metal work than they did they copied it; if the Assyrians did finer work in textiles they never hesitated to borrow from the Assyrians. We have thought in the past of the Greeks as a people who started everything anew. The antiquities which have been discovered and interpreted in modern times show us that they borrowed from all the nations about them; in their museums today we have examples of the way in which they copied from these neighboring nations.

Well, you students come here in quest of knowledge. That presupposes that there is a world of knowledge beyond you. You are here to assimilate it. That is absolutely what the ancient Greeks did. Drink deep of the Pierian spring. Absorb all the knowledge you can by means of text books, laboratories, and the lectures and conversation of your professors. That is the Greek university method.

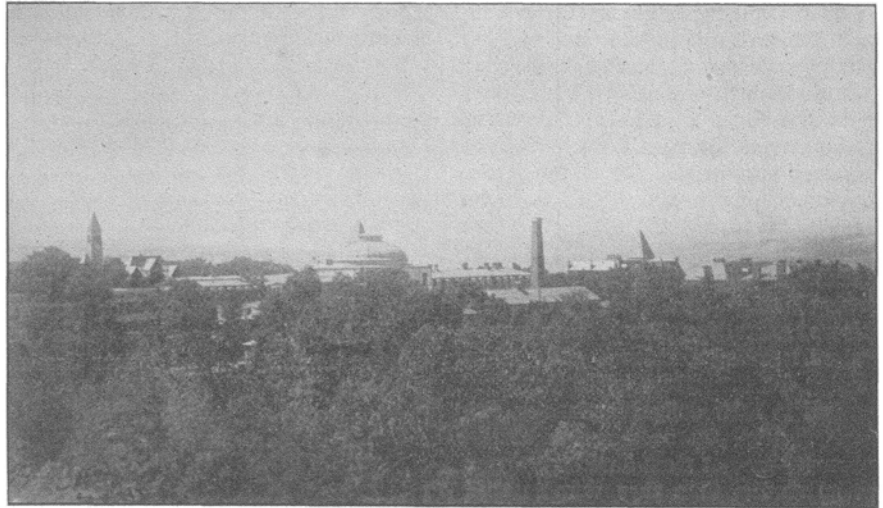
But that is not all. One of the most impressive things, as you go through the museums of Greece, is to see how, in borrowing from the Egyptians or the Asiatics, the Greeks began to improve on their

models. Following one line after another you will find that the Greeks completely outstripped the nations from whom they borrowed at the start. How they were able to accomplish that it is difficult for us to explain. But the point is one to bring home to university students. For this is the true secret of learning and studying. A world of knowledge is outside us. We go to class rooms and laboratories and begin to observe and drink in knowledge and then we assimilate it. We make it our own, and then, as we become graduates and investigators, we reproduce—reproduce something better, perhaps, than the facts and principles which we had assimilated at the start. That, in a nutshell, my friends, is the process of learning and effective scholarship, whether it be practiced by the ancient Greeks or in a modern university.

**The Greek Idea of Training**

Look now at the other side of it. Here were surrounding nations ahead of the Greeks in many things. The Greeks borrowed liberally from them, remodeled, made new creations better than those. How did they prepare themselves as a nation for that high task? Well, in a very striking way we can show that they did exactly the things that I appeal to you students to do and that you must do if you are to get the benefits of a higher education. The Greeks kept themselves in training; they kept themselves fit for the great work of civilization which they had to do and they kept themselves fit on different sides.

And first of all on the physical side. Nothing is more amazing, not merely in Athens, not merely in Olympia and Delphi, but in most of the cities of ancient Greece, nothing is more surprising, I repeat, than the constant and liberal provision they made for physical training. That was a new thing in the world. The barbarians in northern Europe never dreamed of it. Never did the Egyptians or the luxurious Asiatics dream of it. But the Greeks from the very beginning conceived of the physical organism as something that must be kept fit and capable if the man was to do his work in the world and realize the idea for which he was sent here. So you have whole cities—like the city of Epidaurus, dedicated to the worship of Aesculapius—dedicated to health and the building up of the physical organism. In the schools they had their gymnasiums, with emphasis laid on music, dancing and other physical accomplishments. And not only that.



VIEW ACROSS THE CAMPUS FROM PRUDENCE RISLEY HALL TOWER  
 Photograph by P. H. Mallory.

In the cities provision was made for the entire population, and the entire population could be called upon to take part in games and sports. Why, Olympia, one of the most sacred names in Greece, was, to start with, merely a center for athletic sports. And Delphi, with Olympia the most sacred place in Greece, if it began with the worship of Apollo, could not content itself even with adoration of the gods, but made the most liberal provisions for games and sports in which all citizens of the Hellenic world were invited to compete.

Very well, I say to you, do likewise. We make provision here for keeping the body of the student fit. We have this gymnasium, dedicated to the purpose; we have our outdoor sports and games, we have athletics. Yes, and we have something which I take very seriously and am very proud of, our military drill. I was delighted to find in my office on my return a report from the War Department commending our military department. I was delighted to meet the new commandant and to learn that the United States government instituted this year a summer camp for college students at Gettysburg and that Cornell University was represented by fourteen students. When these exercises are repeated next year at the seaside I hope we shall have a still larger number to represent us. All these things help to keep the body fit and capable for its work and they react upon the mind.

**An Atmosphere of Culture**

That was not the only training which

the Greek nation provided. I am not, you will bear in mind, speaking merely of school training, but of that provided for citizens and the atmosphere it created and the stimuli it furnished. Greece had in all its cities theatres where plays were given which we now read in the original Greek and admire as the masterpieces of comedy or tragedy. These dramas were given before the people and the people sat in judgment upon the performances, as, for example, the plays of Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes. And when great political questions were discussed the citizens listened to orators like Demosthenes. We read his orations; they had the living man before them. And besides oratory and letters the citizens were trained by means of art. The temples of ancient Greece and the statuary with which her sculptors adorned them are still the admiration and wonder of the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, this university and all universities exist primarily for such culture and knowledge. Our whole program of studies is arranged with that in view. But in a large university like this, where one man takes this subject and another that, you can readily see that specialization or professionalism is a serious danger. We tend to become engineers or agriculturists or lawyers or any other kind of professional men rather than to become *men*. The characteristic of the training which ancient Greece provided for her citizens was that it endeavored first of all to develop in them the highest mental capacity, the intel-

lectual powers, the emotions, the artistic sense. Now to you who are working hard in your several courses I know at once the thought will arise: What can I do in this course? I cannot realize in my humble person Ezra Cornell's idea of universal knowledge. What can I do, however, to improve myself? How can I realize in myself the ideal of ancient Greece?

Ladies and gentlemen, the point I am making is this, that the ancient Greeks—citizens I am talking about, not students—secured knowledge, culture, and artistic training for themselves while they were engaged in their daily vocations as citizens. Surely you as members of this university are not more absorbed in your special studies than they were in their special vocations. They found time for the outside avocation of knowledge and artistic development. Can't you students follow their example? We provide such opportunities for you in the lectures given here by distinguished men who come to us from all parts of the world; in museums, like our museum of casts; in the exhibitions of paintings which are held year after year; in our libraries teeming with books, wherein we have one great advantage even over the ancient Greeks. The modern world has given us cheap books. We may educate ourselves by reading, which it was almost impossible for the ancient Greeks to do. They had to hear everything. Books were dear and scarce. I sometimes say—and I don't hesitate to repeat it—the university student who, during his course, forms and cultivates the habit of good reading, has acquired the best thing that a university education can give him, for in that he has got something ennobling which will stay with him all his life. Many a student, many a Cornell graduate I have met who has thanked his stars that while at this university he formed the habit of good reading. I cannot but feel, however, that there is something lacking amongst us in this respect. I have had graduates express to me the fear that our students were so much absorbed with their regular work or with social or athletic activities that they did not give a sufficient amount of time to good general reading. I beg of you, reflect on what I have said on this point and see if you cannot do something, not primarily to improve the tone of the University, but for your own self-improvement and culture. If you become interested in such disinterested reading you will

acquire much of that which is called a liberal education.

#### The Greek Ideals of Virtue

Third. The Greeks kept themselves in training and kept themselves fit by a conscious and deliberate course of moral training. We live in the twentieth century of Christian civilization. I hope you will not think me a heathen returned from Greece if I ask you today to forget Christian civilization and go back with me to Athens, twenty-three or twenty-four hundred years ago. Let us look at the moral ideals of these ancient Greeks. Let us ask how they fit your case in this university community.

*(To be concluded next week)*

### BRIEF UNIVERSITY NOTES

DR. NELSON W. CADY '74, a physician of Logansport, Indiana, has given the medical office of the University an outfit of splints. The splints were made after Dr. Cady's own design. Dr. Munford, the medical adviser, says that the outfit will be very useful.

PROFESSOR WALTER MULFORD, the head of the department of forestry, has received a call to the University of California. He has decided to remain at Cornell for this year, but has not definitely declined the California offer.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN was the temporary chairman of the New York State Republican convention in September, and delivered the "key-note speech."

PROFESSOR HAROLD E. ROSS '06 is acting head of the department of dairy industry, in place of Professor Stocking, acting director of the College of Agriculture.

EDITORIALS in the undergraduate papers indicate that the campaign against the so-called "social clubs" will be continued. The first number of the *Widow* contains an attack on Cimex, formerly Undine, one of the clubs which resisted the edict of the senior societies last year. This year both of the senior societies and the junior society, Aleph Samach, are bound to exclude any student who belongs to one of the proscribed clubs. The fight last year was not without casualties on both sides, and it may be no less bitter this year. It is only speaking the truth to say that the undergraduate friends of the clubs seem to be a minority.

THE FRATERNITIES will begin rushing freshmen on October 6.

### OBITUARY

#### Mary Godfrey Medden '97

Mary Aurilla (Godfrey) Medden, Ph.B., '97, died on July 9 in Seneca Falls, N. Y., aged 39. She was the wife of Frederick J. Medden '98.

#### F. S. Adams '07

Francis Salisbury Adams, of Deerwood, Minn., died at Rochester, Minn., on August 9. Death followed a surgical operation for the relief of an intestinal trouble. Adams was twenty-eight years old. He was a graduate of the Duluth Central High School and of Sibley College and had taken a post-graduate course in mining engineering in the University of Wisconsin.

When he was an undergraduate, "Solly" Adams was well known and popular. He was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, Sphinx Head, the Masque, the Savage Club, Book and Bowl, Bench and Board, Mermaid, and the Sunday Night Club. He sang on the Glee Club for three years, and in his senior year he was the president of the Musical Clubs. He was the business manager of the 1907 *Class Book*.

For a time Adams was interested in copper development in Douglas County. More lately he had been interested in the Cuyuna iron range, which was discovered and originally promoted by his father.

Besides his parents, two brothers survive him—Cuyler C. Adams '05, and Robert M. Adams '12.

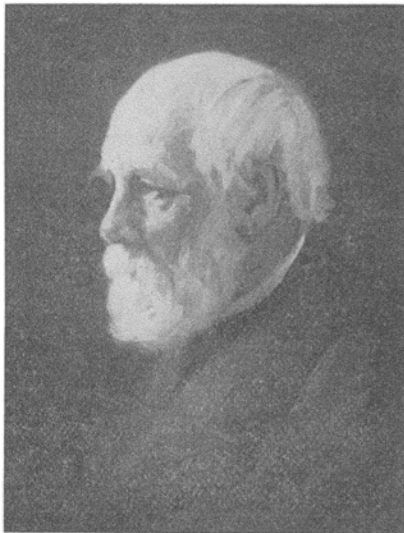
#### Ira D. Canaga '11

Ira Dean Canaga died at Charleston, W. Va., on July 10, after an operation for general peritonitis. He was ill but a few days. Canaga was born at Scio, Ohio, on November 4, 1884. He graduated from the Scio High School and from Scio College (A.B., 1906). He entered the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell in 1907 and graduated in 1911. While he was here he was for four years a member of the civil engineers' baseball team and in his senior year was its captain. After his graduation he was employed by the National Transit Company at Oil City, Penn., but was there only about four months, when he went to work for the United Fuel Gas Company at Charleston, W. Va. He was with that company until his death. Canaga was a man of high character and made many friends. His parents and three brothers survive him. One of the brothers is Gordon B. Canaga '07, of Manila.

**DEATHS IN THE FACULTY**

**Professor Charles Babcock**

Professor Charles Babcock, emeritus professor of architecture, died on the 27th of last August at his residence on the Campus, which he had occupied for thirty-eight years. He was born at Ballston Springs, N. Y., on the 29th of March, 1829, and was consequently in his 85th year when he died. He was one of five



THE LATE PROFESSOR BABCOCK  
From a painting by Miss A. M. Upjohn

brothers, three of whom became clergymen in the Episcopal Church. Professor Babcock graduated at Union College in 1847, and studied and practiced architecture in the office of Richard Upjohn, who will always be remembered as the architect of Trinity Church, New York. In 1853 he married the daughter of Mr. Upjohn, and in 1860 and 1864 took orders in the Episcopal Church. He was rector of a church at Greenwood Iron Works, N. Y., from 1863 to 1871, when he came to Ithaca to assume the head of the newly created department of Architecture.

For a time Professor Babcock was the only teacher in his department and performed his work under the trying conditions of those early years. He had to make with his own hands his models and other illustrative material. For many years the department had its quarters in two small rooms in the north end of McGraw Hall, moving in 1889 to Lincoln Hall. During this time the number of students increased from two to sixty-

nine. In 1895 the department became a college and Professor Babcock became director. He retained this position but one year, retiring in 1896. Since then he had continued to reside in Ithaca and had acted as adviser to the University in matters pertaining to his profession.

Professor Babcock was the architect of Sage College, Sage Chapel, Lincoln Hall and Franklin Hall. His architectural monument is the exquisite Memorial Chapel in Sage Chapel, which is one of the gems of Gothic architecture in this country. His taste and ecclesiastical interests inclined him to the special study of Gothic architecture, but he was a man of broad education and of extensive practical experience.

Professor Babcock's services to the University and community were not limited to his academic teaching. When Sage Chapel was opened in 1875 the means of communication between the hill and the town were scarce and infrequent, and it was difficult for the families of professors living on the hill to attend the churches in the town. An Episcopal Church, St. Paul's, was organized in 1874 and Professor Babcock became its rector in a wing of the Chapel, since removed, before and after the regular university services. Since then the Chapel has grown in size and beauty and its splendid music is famous everywhere, but to those who for eighteen years listened to the simple and solemn service conducted by Professor Babcock no memories can ever be so sweet. He baptized and married the sons and daughters of his colleagues and extended the consolations of religion to those in sickness and trouble.

He was a true friend and genial companion, the finest type of the Christian gentleman and scholar—a type which is fast disappearing and making way for the more narrowly cultivated specialist.

Fortunately his features have been preserved for his friends and the future in an admirable portrait painted by one of his nieces. This portrait, presented to the College of Architecture by its alumni in grateful memory of a beloved teacher and friend, will look down from the wall of the department upon generations of students. They could have no nobler or purer life for their pattern, no higher ideal of professional honor and sincerity in their work.

A brief funeral service was held at his residence on Friday, August 29, and the burial took place the next day at Garri-

son-on-the-Hudson. The grave was made by the side of that of his father-in-law, the famous architect, in a spot of singular beauty near the walls of the little church overlooking the Hudson River. The University was represented by the acting president and the director of the College of Architecture, one a friend and colleague of over forty years, the other his pupil and successor.

T. F. C.

**Professor L. A. Wait**

Lucien Augustus Wait, professor of mathematics, emeritus, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on September 6. He had spent the summer at Lake Mohonk, and had gone to Clifton Springs to consult a physician. His illness was not thought to be serious till a short time before he died.

Professor Wait had been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1870. He was born at Highgate, Vermont, on February 8, 1846. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1870. In the same year he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at Cornell. He was made an associate professor in 1877, and a professor in 1891. From 1895, when Professor Oliver died, until he retired in 1910, Professor Wait was at the head of the department of mathematics. In 1873-4 he had served as United States consul at Athens and the Piraeus. He was the last to survive of the three Cornell professors of mathematics, Oliver, Wait, and Jones, whose text-books were known to students of the seventies and eighties as the "O. W. J." algebra, etc. Professor Jones died in 1911.

Soon after he came to Ithaca Professor Wait opened a tutoring school in the Cascadilla building and in course of time developed it into the Cascadilla School for boys. He was the principal till 1893, when he appointed Charles V. Parsell '72 to take his place, and in 1909 he withdrew from the school.

Professor Wait was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa society. He married, in 1873, Anna Dolloff, and leaves two daughters, Mrs. Robert H. Hazeltine and Mrs. William S. Brayton. He married, second, in 1906, Mrs. Adaline E. Prentiss, who survives him.

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. TUCK is expected back from Manchuria this week.



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Editor.

GEORGE H. LYNCH  
Assistant Editor.

ROBERT W. WHITE  
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Ithaca, New York, October 2, 1913

WITH THIS NUMBER, weekly publication of the NEWS is begun for the university year.

THE REGISTRATION FIGURES cannot be studied thoroughly until the number of students registered in each college of the University is known. Then some conclusions may be drawn as to what the figures may show—whether the recent rapid growth of Cornell is continuing or has reached its flood. Last year, for example, the University reopened with a largely increased enrollment, but it turned out that the increase was wholly in the College of Agriculture, and that some of the other colleges had fewer students than in the preceding year. A stationary, or even a slightly diminishing

enrollment for a few years would not be a bad thing for this university, which has been stretching its resources to cover the growing demand for instruction. With five thousand regular students, we may see the prophecy of Ezra Cornell fulfilled this year. That number ought to content us.

THE WORLD CONGRESS OF STUDENTS which was in session here a month ago is worth more space than we have been able to assign it in a single issue of the NEWS, even with the four extra pages which go with this number. Readers will find very little of the addresses which were given at the Congress, but it is our plan to make up for this omission by publishing these addresses, or as many of them as we can obtain, in following issues of the paper. This world-wide union of university students is not the least important thing in the world to-day. Cornellians like Mott and Nasmyth and Munoz are helping to shape its future.

THE NUMBER OF CHINESE STUDENTS in Cornell University this year is fifty, as compared with forty-two last year. This increase of twenty per cent may be attributed to the good reports of Cornell made by the Chinese students already here, perhaps no less than to the advertisement Cornell received in China through the conference held here in August. The Chinese student gets the American habit of loyalty to his own university. He shows it, among other ways, on the cinder path, and the Cornell Chinese showed it that way most emphatically.

A STUDENT FROM BOHEMIA who came here as a delegate to attend the International Congress of Students has remained and will continue his studies this year at Cornell. Count d'Apponyi, an eminent Hungarian, sent word by a Hungarian delegate to the Congress that he had heard so much good of Cornell as a place where they believed in human brotherhood that he was going to send his son here to study as soon as the boy was ready for the university. These are some of the immediate effects of the Congress in Ithaca.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED that "Friday, October 10, is the date that has been set for this season's celebration in honor of the Cornell crews." There are to be a parade, a bonfire, and speeches "in praise of the work done by the Cor-

nell oarsmen at Poughkeepsie during the annual intercollegiate regatta last June." We have not forgotten the gloom that enveloped the Cornellians going away from that regatta. Then why have a celebration? We say this without any thought of depriving the varsity eight of credit for the hard race it rowed. It is true that Cornell won two of the races. But the victory of the four was overshadowed by the defeat of the eight. Members of the class of 1916 might celebrate the well rowed race of their own crew at Poughkeepsie, but they have to remember that the crew was beaten in an earlier race on Cayuga Lake. Perhaps the present seniors may be pardoned if they think of the crew celebration as a fixed annual event. It has been held every year since they came here, because Cornell every year had a big victory to commemorate. But this year the rowing season ended in defeat. Would it not be proper to omit the red fire and the parades and the speeches until we again have something worth celebrating?

**University Preachers**

Sept. 28, Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, New York City.

Oct. 5, The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, D.D., First Church (Unitarian) of Cambridge, Mass.

Oct. 12, The Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, S.T.D., Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 19, The Rev. F. T. McFaden, First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Va.

Oct. 26, The Rev. Karl Reiland, St. George's Church, New York City.

Nov. 2, The Rev. Samuel Geiss Trexler, Lutheran Church, New York City.

Nov. 9, The Rev. Edward H. Pence, D.D., Fort Street Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich.

Nov. 16, The Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Epworth Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, O.

Nov. 23, The Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D.D., Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nov. 30, The Rev. Stephen F. Sherman, jr., The Cathedral of All Saints, Albany.

Dec. 7, The Rev. Arthur S. Hoyt, D.D., Theological Seminary, Auburn.

Dec. 14, The Rev. Oliver Huckel, S.T.D., Associate Congregational Church, Baltimore.

**The Phi Beta Kappa Council**

The Eleventh Triennial Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa was convened in New York on September ninth and tenth. The opening session was held at the Hotel Savoy. Addresses were made by Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, president of the New York City and Suburban Homes Company, and of the New York Alumni of Phi Beta Kappa; Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor, of Amherst College, president of the United Chapters; and the Rev. Dr. Voorhees, secretary of the United Chapters. The last speaker reported that his recent census showed that there are now over 24,000 living members of the Society. The business sessions were held at the College of the City of New York. The following officers were elected: president, Prof. Grosvenor; vice-president, Dean Edward A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin; secretary, Dr. Voorhees; treasurer, to be chosen by the other officers; senators for 1913-19, Prof. Grosvenor, Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard; President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University; Dr. Voorhees, President Mary E. Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke College; President Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary; John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York; President John G. Hibben, of Princeton; Dean Francis W. Shepardson, of the University of Chicago, and President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota; senator for 1913-16 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. John J. McCook, Dr. Albert Shaw. Charters were granted to petitioners from Radcliffe College, the University of Georgia, the University of Washington, the University of North Dakota, Lawrence College, Pomona College, Washington University (St. Louis), and Carleton College. The lately revived chapter at the University of Alabama was recognized. When the new chapters are organized, the Society will have a total of 86 chapters. Cornell was represented by Professors W. W. Comfort and C. S. Northup, the latter being also a senator for 1910-16.

PROFESSOR W. F. WILLCOX has been appointed a member of a committee of five to reorganize the United States Census Bureau.

PROFESSOR J. F. MASON, of the French department, has returned from Europe improved in health.

T. C. POWER, *Helena, Mont., Pres.*  
 I. P. BAKER, *Vice-President*  
 G. H. RUSS, Jr., '03, *Cashier*

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# ATHLETICS

## Football

BY WILLIAM L. KLEITZ

### The Schedule

Cornell, 41; Ursinus, 0.  
 Cornell, 0; Colgate, 0.  
 October 4, Oberlin at Ithaca.  
 October 11, Carlisle at Ithaca.  
 October 18, Bucknell at Ithaca.  
 October 25, Pittsburgh at Ithaca.  
 November 1, Harvard at Cambridge.  
 November 8, Michigan at Ithaca.  
 November 15, Lafayette at Ithaca.  
 November 27, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

### The Material

Dr. A. H. Sharpe faced disappointment when he began his second season as coach of the football team. Three men on whom he had counted were not available. They were Hill, fullback, and Nash and Guyer, tackles—all regulars last season. Hill and Nash did not return to the University, and Guyer is on probation. Dr. Sharpe's work last year was fundamental. The season as a whole was disastrous from the point of view of victories won, but the best showing in years was made against Pennsylvania. It would be disappointing indeed if a year of Sharpe's coaching did not show some good results. Followers of the team are sure they can see such results already this fall in somewhat more intelligent and more consistent playing and in a greater amount of fight. To establish a tradition of success in place of the gloomy football traditions of many years is going to be an uphill pull. There may not be any brilliant signs of better times until the top of the hill is almost reached.

Sharpe has the same aids as last year in the coaching—Dan Reed in charge of the line, and Ray VanOrman taking care of the ends—and, in addition, a special coach for the tackles, Frederick J. Gueter, a graduate of Amherst, who was a football pupil of Sharpe at the Penn Charter School.

The captain of the eleven is John James Munns, doubtless the best all-around player on the team. He has given proof of his fitness for leadership in the two games already played, diagnosing the opponents' plays in an uncanny fashion. He plays at left guard. "Right Wing" (Herbert Reed '99), said in *Harper's Weekly* the other day that Munns as a guard was much underestimated last season, and added: "Some of Cornell's best elevens have been led by guards,



CAPTAIN MUNNS  
 Photograph by Corner Bookstores.

and the new captain squares up personally with the types of years ago."

Of the rest of the team, Rees at left end, O'Hearn at right end, and Fritz at right half are veterans of last year's varsity. Collyer at left tackle, K. C. McCutcheon at right guard, Mallory at right tackle, Philippi at left half, and McIlvaine at fullback worked with Dr. Sharpe last year. Cool at center and Barrett at quater played those positions on last year's freshman eleven, which defeated the Pennsylvania youngsters at Philadelphia.

The second string averages well up to the first and a crisis would find no position on the team without a capable substitute. Hubbard and Schock are fighting it out for quarter, while Taber, of last year's varsity, is having trouble with his ankle and has been out of the game thus far. Mehaffey, Shelton, Breneman and J. D. McCutcheon provide an excellent field from which to pick substitute ends. A. D. Williams is first choice for center if Cool should be disabled. Sprague, Pease, Gilbert and Schlichter are effective men at the halfback positions and Zeman and A. F. Williams are

showing up well at fullback. McIlvaine, who has played at fullback in the Ursinus and Colgate games, is really a halfback and will probably be shifted back to that position as soon as Lahr recovers sufficiently from an injured knee to resume the fullback job.

In addition to these men, there is a score of other candidates who are working every day at Percy Field; and some of them are developing fast.

### Colgate, 0: Cornell, 0

Saturday's scoreless game with Colgate, who beat Cornell last year, 13 to 7, was at once encouraging and disappointing. Although the backfield did not prove as effective as might have been desired, the line showed great improvement over its form in the Ursinus game. The spirit of the whole team was good. Dr. Sharpe seems to have imbued his men with tenacity, for which he has been striving since the beginning.

Unfortunately, in the Colgate game, the men did not arouse to the fighting pitch until toward the end of the game. If the men start the next game with the same spirit they displayed in the fourth quarter Saturday, there will be no holding them on the opponents' 1-yard line, as the Colgate eleven did.

There is still a good deal of amateurishness in the team, but it grows less and less as the season advances. The main fault is with the tackling, although there is room for improvement in every other department of the game. But the encouraging part of it is that the men show improvement, and show it consistently.

Saturday's failure to score may be mainly attributed to the backfield. The line men did more than their share both on offense and defense.

Cornell had two golden opportunities to score. Once the varsity, by forty yards of straight rushing, carried the ball into the very shadow of Colgate's goal. It was fourth down with less than a yard to go for a touchdown. The two teams piled up. The ball did not move an inch. It was Colgate's ball.

Again, less than two minutes after this failure, Barrett stood on Colgate's 20-yard line and tried a place-kick for goal. The ball struck a goal-post a good two feet above the crossbar and bounded back into the field.

A high wind over the gridiron carried almost every punt out-of-bounds, making the work of the ends in this department rather ineffectual. The first kick-off, Barrett to Colgate, was carried out of



bounds on the visitors 30-yard line.

The first quarter, as well as the second and third, was played mostly in the middle of the field, neither team approaching within twenty-five yards of the opposite goal line. The first half of the game was marred by almost incessant fumbling on both sides. This practically disappeared in the second half and the fourth quarter was a good, clean exhibition of straight football.

<i>Cornell</i>	<i>Colgate</i>
Rees.....	McLaughlin
Collyer.....	Abel
Munns.....	Brooks
Cool.....	Peterson (Capt.)
McCutcheon, K. C. ....	Sullivan
Mallory.....	Parker
O'Hearn.....	Edmunds
Barrett.....	Huntington
Philippi.....	Neilson
Fritz.....	Doane
McIlvaine.....	Swarthout

Substitutions, Cornell—Williamson for Collyer, Mehaffey for O'Hearn, Frick for McCutcheon, McCutcheon for Frick. Colgate—Robinson for Doane Riley for Edmunds, Weber for Parker, Brooks for Sullivan, Parker for Weber, Knapp for Peterson, Weber for Brooks, Stewart for Huntington, Ramsey for Swarthout, Onloy for Neilson. Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—F. R. Gillinder, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Louis Hinkey, Yale.

**Ursinus, 0: Cornell, 41**

The result of Wednesday's game with Ursinus was hardly a criterion of the actual football ability of the team. Not once during the whole four periods did the eleven from Collegeville, Pa., get together, either on the offense or on the defense. There was some brilliant individual playing on the Ursinus side of the scrimmage line, but no single player can avail against team work, even though it be mediocre as the playing of the Cornell eleven in this game.

Cornell's work revealed no glaring faults. On the contrary it was good, as compared with the showing in the opening game of the 1912 season when Washington and Jefferson was defeated by the score of 3 to 0. But it was mediocre—even poor—when considered in connection with the Carlisle game, for instance. Such an exhibition of football as the varsity displayed in this opening game would not accomplish much in one of the stiff games with which the 1913 schedule is filled.

In the first place, the ends were woefully weak in all departments of their game. Every punt, with two exceptions, was run back twenty or thirty yards by the Ursinus backs, with little or no interference from the Cornell ends. And the only substantial gains made by the Ur-

sinus eleven were the fruit of end runs.

The rest of the line was rather erratic, at times displaying huge strength and again allowing themselves to be thrown lightly aside by their charging opponents. Captain Munns at left guard, Collyer at left tackle and Cool at center were the steadiest men in the line—Collyer, in particular, playing the game of his life. In fact, one of the features of the game was a smashing run by Collyer through the whole Ursinus eleven.

In the backfield, Fritz and Barrett stood out. Fritz, at right half, gained twice as much ground as any other one player. Barrett, at quarter, ran the team in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. His quarterback runs seldom failed to make the desired gain. Barrett made three of the six touchdowns and kicked the goal after five of them.

The game was marked by straight football, only three forward passes being attempted,—all by Cornell. One of these was successful, Barrett to Shelton, and netted thirty-five yards. Cornell was penalized once for off-side, while Ursinus received seven penalties totalling 50 yards.

There was all too much fumbling, Cornell dropping the ball four times and Ursinus eight. The varsity half redeemed itself by recovering two of its own fumbles and five of the visitors', Rees, Fritz, Sprague and Shelton being the players in these performances. The summary:

<i>Cornell</i>	<i>Ursinus</i>
Rees.....	Seaman
Collyer.....	Cross
Munns.....	Minnick
Cool.....	Eriksen
McCutcheon, K. C. ....	Condon
Mallory.....	Guinch
Shelton.....	Light
Barrett.....	Kennedy
Philippi.....	Mitterberg
Fritz.....	Schaub
McIlvaine.....	Kichline

Touchdowns—Barrett 3, Fritz, McIlvaine, Philippi. Goals—Barrett, 5. Penalties—Cornell, five yards, Ursinus 50 yards. Substitutions—for Cornell, Frick for K. C. McCutcheon, A. D. Williams for Cool, Williamson for Collyer, Robinson for Mallory, J. D. McCutcheon for Rees, Mehaffey for Shelton, Barrett for Philippi, Schock for Barrett, Gilbert for Barrett, A. F. Williams for McIlvaine, Schlichter for Fritz, Sprague for Schlichter. For Ursinus—Condon for Minnick, Kichline for Cross, Clark for Kichline, Bedend for Kichline. Referee—Louis Hinkey, Yale. Umpire—Lieutenant H. T. Bull, U. S. A. Linesman—F. J. Guetter, Amherst.

**The Schedule a Hard One**

Cornell's football schedule for the season of 1913 is probably the hardest that

an eleven from Ithaca has ever faced. It is certainly stiffer than any in recent years. Harvard, the general favorite for the year's intercollegiate championship, will be met on November 1, scarcely past mid-season. Cornell will have the disadvantage of playing on strange grounds, as the game is scheduled for Soldiers' Field in Cambridge.

Second to Harvard, the team will find its hardest mid-season opponent in Carlisle; but Michigan and Lafayette will not be far behind the Indians when it comes to putting the Cornell eleven through its best paces. And of course, the Penn hoodoo must be broken this year on Franklin Field if the season is to be remembered as a successful one.

Next Saturday's game with Oberlin on Percy Field will give Cornell an opportunity to assuage the sting of last year's defeat, when the final score stood 13-0 in favor of the Ohioans. Reports from the Oberlin camp are very optimistic and indicate that Cornell will meet even stiffer opposition than the Ohio team presented last year.

Since 1889, Cornell and Michigan have played ten games of football. Eight of these games resulted in Cornell victories. But one of the two defeats sustained by Cornell occurred last fall. If anything can give an added incentive to the varsity on November 8, when Michigan comes to Ithaca, it will be that 20-7 defeat of last year.

On November 15, Lafayette will meet Cornell on Percy Field. Last year, the eleven from Easton defeated Ursinus 14-0, played a scoreless game with Bucknell, and beat Pennsylvania 7-3.

Students of the game in Philadelphia are not particularly optimistic over Penn's outlook for this season. Five of last year's regulars are missing and a new coaching staff is taking charge, with all the reorganization necessary to such a change, but usually fatal to the immediate success of a team. Owing to a new ruling of the football committee at the University of Pennsylvania, the football squad did not start practice until September 17, a week or more after most of their opponents had begun.

**Golf.**—Yale won the intercollegiate championship at Philadelphia early in September. Cornell reached the semi-finals only to be defeated by Williams, who succumbed to Yale in the final round. Cornell's players were Matthews, Prindle, Newman, Dennis, Cole and Cooke.

## ALUMNI NOTES

'75, A.B.—Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse was nominated for associate judge of the Court of Appeals by the Republican state convention in New York City on September 23. He has been a justice of the Supreme Court since 1896, and since 1906 he has acted as a member of the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor. A year ago he was a nominee for the same office for which he is now a candidate. As an acting member of the highest court of the state, he has written several important opinions which have become the established interpretation of the laws. One of the most important of these was in Johnson vs. Fargo, in which the court held that common carriers could not bind their employees by contract not to bring suits in case of injury by accident. The act creating Bronx County was sustained by the Court of Appeals on the opinion of Judge Hiscock. Since 1901 Judge Hiscock has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. He had represented the alumni on the board from 1889 till 1894.

'00—I. Brooks Clarke has opened an office as an engineer, at 431 Fifth Avenue, New York. He will specialize in train control and transportation problems, but will handle any proposition pertaining to the operation of a railroad or traction line.

'00, LL.B.—Edward F. Clark, after three years as president of the Guardian Trust Company of 170 Broadway, has opened offices for the general practice of law at 165 Broadway, New York. Clark was delegated this summer by the Allied Real Estate Interests to represent that association before committees of the Senate and House at Washington and point out certain burdensome provisions in the federal Income Tax bill so far as they affected real estate owners. He accomplished his mission by obtaining from the Senate Finance Committee the amendment of the sections to which objection was made.

'01, A.B.—Victor D. Borst has entered the patent law firm of Rosenbaum & Stockbridge, of 41 Park Row, New York City. The new firm's name is Rosenbaum, Stockbridge & Borst.

'03, A.B.—During July and August the United States Weather Bureau, in

co-operation with the Smithsonian Institution, made a series of balloon ascensions in southern California. The balloons carried instruments which recorded air pressure, temperature and humidity. W. R. Gregg, in charge of the field party, spent the latter part of July at Catalina Island, where sounding balloons were released, and the first twelve days of August on the summit of Mount Whitney, where captive balloons were used. This is the greatest altitude at which captive balloons have ever been flown.

'04, A.B.—In the thirty-ninth free lecture course on science and travel of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is a lecture by Professor Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin, on "The Scenery and Resources of Alaska." He will speak at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, October 11.

'05, LL.B.—William L. Ransom, who is practicing law at 154 Nassau Street, New York, is a candidate for city court judge on the Fusion ticket. There are ten judges; they are elected for terms of ten years and the salary is \$12,000 a year. Ransom is associate counsel to the Public Service Commission. He is the author of a volume entitled "Majority

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Rule and the Judiciary," published by the Scribners last year with an introduction by Theodore Roosevelt.

'05, LL.B.—Robert A. Uihlein was married to Miss Mary Ilsley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Ilsley, at Bethel, Maine, on September 18.

'05, A.B.—President Wilson has appointed B. B. McGinnis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh.

'06, M.E.—Mr. Joseph Edwin Packard announces the marriage of his daughter, Edith Sands, to Leon Cowles Welch, on September 12, at Washington Park, Oxford, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Welch will be at home after November 15 at 1885 East Seventy-fifth Street, Cleveland,

Ohio, where Welch is division superintendent of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. Roger S. Vail '06 was best man at the wedding.

'06, B.S.A.—Percy Lang Lyford was married to Miss Katharine Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Graham, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on September 10. They will live at Vancouver, B. C.

'06, LL.B.—Assemblyman Karl S. Deitz of the Eleventh district, Brooklyn, has been renominated by the Democratic party.

'06, A.B.—Henry P. Du Bois is at his home in Hallstead, Penn., recovering from a light attack of typhoid fever. He

was ill in New York City for about a month.

'07, A.B.—George Frederick Rogalsky was married on September 17, at Albany, to Miss Laura Caroline Stutz, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. G. Frederick Stutz and sister of Harry G. Stutz '07. Mr. and Mrs. Rogalsky will be at home after November 1st at 120 Highland Place, Ithaca. Rogalsky is the representative in the Southern Tier of N. W. Halsey & Co., New York. F. L. Durk '07 was an usher at the wedding, and others present were W. W. Taylor '07, Franklin R. Brown '07, and George J. Nelbach '06.

'07, A.B.; '08, A.M.; '10, Ph.D.; '13, LL.B.—F. A. Peek has withdrawn from the University's department of English and has formed a law partnership with Carl C. Magee under the firm name of Magee & Peek, with offices in the First National Bank Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Magee is an A.M. of Upper Iowa University and is one of the leading trial lawyers of Tulsa, where he has practiced for ten years.

'07 A.B.; '13, LL.B.—A son, William Dunbar Dugan, was born on August 22 to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dugan, of Ithaca.

'07, A.B.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Agnes D. Hulburd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Hulburd of Hyde Park, Vt., to the Rev. George P. Conger of Rice Lake, Wis. Conger graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1910. He received a fellowship from that institution and studied abroad for two years. The wedding is to take place this fall.

'08, A.B.; '09, C.E.—The wedding of George R. B. Symonds '09, of Nutley, N. J., and Claire Louise Southworth '08, of Holley, N. Y., took place at the home of the bride's mother on August 21. Symonds is an engineer in the Bureau of Public Works at Manila, P. I. They sailed from San Francisco for Manila on September 11.

'10, C.E.—William F. Jenrick was married to Miss Mary Maud Anthony, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Anthony, at Scotland, Conn., on September 10.

'10, M.E.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Miller announce the marriage of their

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daughter Anna to Frederick Asbury Reiley, at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 3.

'11, B.Chem.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Turk, of Omaha, Neb., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Bonfield Turk, to Harry Eastwood.

'12, A.B.—E. R. Stempel, formerly connected with the *New York Times* and with The Modern Publishing Company, is now with Munn & Company, publishers of *Scientific American* and *American Homes and Gardens*, at 361 Broadway, New York.

'13, M.E.—J. S. Whyte is at Sheffield University, taking a course in metallurgy. His address is 47 Durham Road, Sheffield, England.

'13, M.E.—L. R. Longfield is with the Coatesville Boiler Works, 30 Church Street, New York.

'13, M.E.—Arthur R. Blood is with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh and lives at 611 Blackburn Avenue, Sewickley, Penn.

'13, M.E.—George H. Rockwell, secretary of the Class of 1913, is with The Liquid Carbonic Co., 136 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. For class business, Rockwell's permanent address is in care of The Secretary, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

'13, C.E.—W. H. Barnard, jr., is at 823 West Sixth Street, Wilmington, Del.

'13, C.E.—Edwin F. Koester is living at the Y. M. C. A., Wilmington, Del.

'13, C.E.—Clinton S. Hunt is with the Utah Power & Light Company, and is now at Camp 3, Preston, Idaho.

'13, M.E.—Karl Gustav Kaffenberger is located as industrial engineer with the Hard Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. He has continued his interest in things military by becoming a lieutenant in the 74th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

'13, B.S.—Margaret L. Robinson is teaching this year in Proctor Academy, Andover, New Hampshire.

'13, C.E.—S. LeRoy Taylor is in the office of Public Roads at Washington.

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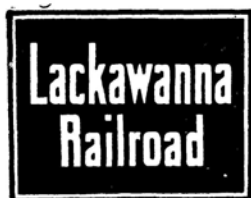
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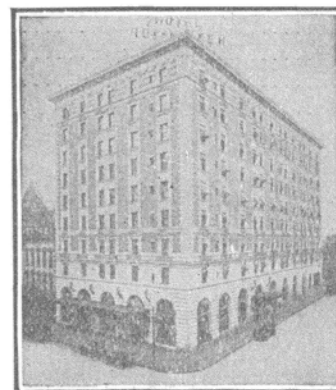
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