

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS



A Faculty Investigation of
Entrance Methods

The Medical College Taking
Part in Preparedness

A Cornell—Ithaca Section for
the American Ambulance
Field Service in France

The Late Frank B. Sanborn's
Work at Cornell

The Annual Convention

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CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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VOLUNTEERS are enrolling for the Cornell-Ithaca Section of the American Ambulance Field Service in France. The number may reach more than the twenty-two necessary to complete one section. The Cornell-Ithaca section will sail for France in June for a service of six months or more as drivers of field ambulances. Undergraduates will be able to give six months to the service and return to Ithaca in time for the beginning of the second term in February of next year. A large local committee of faculty members, students, and townspeople is at work organizing the party of volunteers and obtaining funds for the purchase and maintenance of ambulance cars.

A MEETING was held in Bailey Hall on Monday night of this week for the purpose of giving the community information about the American Ambulance Field Service and the local project to help. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Professor Sampson presided. The meeting was addressed by two men who had returned from the Field Service—Walter W. Wheeler, jr., of New York, captain-elect of the Harvard football team, and Lieutenant George H. Roeder. Both these men were decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* by the French Government for courage in caring for wounded under fire. Each of them described in a graphic manner the duties of the ambulance drivers, and both of them said that more men were needed to take the places of volunteers whose terms of enlistment expired and to extend the service. Lieutenant Roeder pointed out that the lessons learned by these American volunteers in France would be very useful to the military hospital service of this country if America becomes involved in the war. Several reels of motion pictures illustrating the American Ambulance Field Service, the American aviators in the French army, and the work of the French artillery, were then thrown upon the screen.

A GIFT OF \$1,600 by Willard Straight '01, of New York, for the purchase and maintenance for one year of a Cornell ambulance in France, was announced

by Professor Sampson. Another gift of \$200, by a woman resident of Ithaca, to be used toward the purchase of another ambulance, was announced. The committee is continuing its work of obtaining funds. It hopes not only to send at least one section of men in June but also to send several ambulances. It would like to send an ambulance for every man that goes for Cornell and Ithaca, and will do so if it can. A plate bearing the name of the donor of every ambulance that is given to this service is placed on the car, and drivers are expected to keep the donors informed from time to time of the experiences through which the cars pass. A ball will be given in the Armory next Monday night for the benefit of this project. Professor M. W. Sampson is the chairman of the general committee, and R. E. Treman '09 is the treasurer.

THE GUILFORD ESSAY PRIZE has been awarded by the Faculty to William Elmer Seely, of Poughkeepsie, a member of the senior class in the College of Arts and Sciences. The prize was founded in 1902 by the late James B. Guilford to promote "a high standard of excellence in English prose composition." It consists of about \$150, the annual income from his bequest of \$3,000. The prize is open only to undergraduate students. Seely is a brother of Walter Gilbert Seely '15. The title of his prize essay is "Concerning Youth." He is a graduate of the Poughkeepsie High School and came to Cornell with a State Scholarship in 1913. In his studies here he has maintained a high standing.

THE DEBATE between Pennsylvania and Cornell teams on March 16 resulted in a victory for the proposition that the United States should adopt universal military service. So far as Pennsylvania and Cornell were concerned, the result of the argument was made a tie by the success of the affirmative side in both Ithaca and Philadelphia. The Cornell debaters for the affirmative were W. H. Farnham '18, leader; A. M. Saperston '19, and Jacob Mertens, jr., '19; for the negative, R. H. Blanchard '17, leader; Henry Klauber '17, and D. T. Gilmartin, jr., '18. Columbia's withdrawal had left

Pennsylvania and Cornell to debate with each other alone. Professor Crane presided at the contest in Ithaca, and the judges were Monsignor Hendricks, Halsey Sayles of Elmira, and William F. Seward of Binghamton.

OFFICERS for next year have been elected by the editorial board of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*. The new student editor-in-chief is Oliver R. Clark (A.B., 1915), of Farmington, Utah, a member of the class of 1918 in the law school. Clark is a member of the Telluride Association and was president of the Cornell Civic Club when he was an undergraduate. George W. Braymer, jr., '18, of Granville, N. Y., will be business manager, and James A. Ewing '19, of Youngstown, Ohio, will be assistant business manager. The new board will take charge beginning with the May number of the *Quarterly*. The March number is now in the printer's hands.

AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN to obtain subscriptions to the Alumni Fund from the members of the present senior class will be carried on from April 15 to April 21. After the custom of the last seven classes, the class of 1917 is giving its class memorial to the University in the form of annual pledges to the Fund. Last year's class established a record by obtaining 720 subscriptions. The class of 1917 hopes to do even better. The following men have been selected for the Alumni Pledge Committee: DeGray White, chairman; E. R. Acker, C. G. Baldwin, jr., R. S. Beifeld, I. H. Budd, W. C. Bliss, S. T. Brown, R. C. Coursen, W. G. Cowan, J. H. Courtney, R. F. Dixon, G. L. Erwin, jr., H. B. Flock, R. T. Guilbert, G. J. Hecht, E. K. Klingelhofer, G. S. Miles, M. M. Minton, C. D. Orme, J. C. Othus, H. W. Porter, F. C. Sager, W. F. Stuckle, J. C. Tunnicliff, jr., A. M. Wright, R. J. Zander, S. N. Shaw, J. L. Collyer, *ex officio*, and D. B. Vail, *ex officio*.

THREE LECTURES on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation were to have been given this week by Professor Eugen Kühnemann of the University of Breslau, but a paragraph in the *Sun* of Tuesday said that they had been indefinitely postponed.

Faculty Committee to Investigate Entrance Methods

At a regular session of the University Faculty on March 14 the following resolution, introduced by the Professor of Romance Languages, Professor R. H. Keniston, was adopted:

"Resolved, that the question of discontinuing, or modifying by some form of examination, the present plan of admission by certificate be referred to a special committee of seven members, to be appointed by the President, which shall include the Registrar and the chairman of the Committee on Relations to Secondary Schools."

The President appointed as such committee Professor Keniston, chairman; Professor Frank Thilly, Professor Virgil Snyder, Professor A. A. Young, Professor D. S. Kimball, Professor G. P. Bristol *ex officio*, and Mr. D. F. Hoy *ex officio*.

At the request of the editor of the NEWS, Professor Keniston has written a statement of the considerations which led him to introduce the above resolution. The statement follows:

FOR some time two problems have been a matter for grave concern to all those who are interested in the welfare of Cornell—the inadequacy of her funds and her need of higher scholastic standards among the undergraduates. Various measures have in the past been suggested to solve each of these problems and others are now being considered. But the wisest course would seem to be to seek the source of our difficulty and, if possible, to remove the causes which have brought about our present unsatisfactory conditions. For some time I have been investigating these problems and at the request of the Editor of the ALUMNI NEWS I have given him some of the figures bearing on the question, which have already been printed in the NEWS. All of the statistics which I have been able to assemble have led to the same conclusion: our financial deficit, our weakened teaching force, and our undergraduate indifference to scholarly attainments are the inevitable results of our policy of permitting, of encouraging even, an unrestricted increase in the number of students; our remedy must be to devise some plan for testing the qualifications of candidates for admission, which will enable us to check a continued increase, if not actually to reduce our numbers, by keeping out of Cornell unfitted or unworthy students, whose residence here is of no profit to themselves and is an actual detriment to the work and to the reputation of the University. The considerations which have led to these conclusions may be interesting.

The University has always pursued a very liberal policy in its requirements for admission. Only since 1898 has it demanded a certificate of graduation from a secondary school; and while the other endowed universities have gradually raised their requirements by establishing examinations of one form or another, Cornell has continued to admit the majority of its students upon the certificate of any reputable preparatory school.

The result of this policy has been obvious; the size of the University has increased almost incredibly. In the period from 1885 to 1890 the registration increased by 114 per cent and again since 1900 the total registration has approximately doubled. This increase in numbers has perforce been accompanied by increases in plant—increases which were in themselves a tax upon the resources of the University and an added burden in their cost of maintenance. But in spite of these increases, our equipment has not kept pace with our numbers; we are again facing the problem of overcrowding; we are planning larger laboratory space and additions to the capacity of Goldwin Smith Hall. These are the obvious results of our policy; there are other results, less obvious perhaps, but of even greater importance.

How Many Students Can We Afford ?

With the exception of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, and the Medical College in New York, which has its own endowment, the University is dependent upon the income of its general endowment, for each student contributes only a part, from 35 per cent to 40 per cent, of the cost of his education. It is a mathematical problem to determine, then, how many students we can afford to teach. It may be stated thus: In 1900 the unrestricted income from sources other than students' tuition and fees was \$475,000; the average contributed by each student was \$100; on the average there is at Cornell, and at the other universities of the country, one teacher for every nine students; an adequate average salary paid to teachers is \$1,800; this is the figure paid by Cornell in 1890; it is less than the average salary now paid by Stanford, Michigan, Dartmouth, Ohio State and other institutions; the average general expense for administration and maintenance was in 1900 \$110 for each student. If x be the number of students, the problem becomes:

$$100x + 475,000 = \frac{x}{9}(1800) + 110x,$$

and $x = 2,260$. It is interesting to note that the number of students in the endowed colleges at Ithaca passed this figure in 1902-3, when registration reached 2,291. In the following year the Treasurer's Office for the first time reported a deficit. The funds of the University had become inadequate to provide instruction.

Since that date the unrestricted income of the University has been slightly increased; the average income from each student has been raised to about \$150, and there has been a slight increase in the average cost for administration and maintenance. At the present time our problem reads:

$$150x + 525,000 = \frac{x}{9}(1800) + 125x,$$

and $x = 3,000$. Our funds are still inadequate to provide for our present numbers of approximately 3,600, and once more this fact is plainly revealed by the fact that the deficit of the University has continued to increase and is now \$165,000. That the actual deficit is not even greater is due to two facts. One of these has already been mentioned in the NEWS: for the last eleven years the Trustees have been transferring the income of the Surplus Fund and the Cornell Endowment Reserve Fund, funds originally intended as a source of increase to our permanent funds or as a protection against unavoidable losses, like that of Morse Hall, to meet current expenses. The \$700,000 thus transferred is a loss to the future of the University. The other fact which has tended to conceal the extent of our deficit is one which has had its effect upon the present effectiveness of the University: standards of salary have been lowered and thereby standards of instruction.

The Decline of Salaries

In 1885, when there were 649 students, the average salary paid to all teachers in the University was \$1,885. But as numbers have increased this average has steadily fallen; in 1895 it was \$1,659;

in 1905 it was \$1,419; in 1911 it was \$1,325. In the last five years, through the Goldwin Smith Fund, the average has risen; last year it was \$1,433. This decline is of course primarily due to the increase in the proportion of instruction given by instructors and assistants. In 1885 only 31 per cent of the teachers were below the professorial grades; at present, 61 per cent of the instructing staff is below that grade. That means that most of the elementary teaching in the University, which is largely done by men of the lower grades, is in the hands of men who are receiving a salary of \$1,200 or less. And since almost two-thirds of all undergraduate teaching is elementary, it also means that standards of instruction have been lowered, as the average salary has been lowered. The reduction is even greater than is apparent from these figures. For in the last twenty-five years the cost of living has been increased by about 100 per cent, so that the \$1,433 paid to the average teacher last year had the purchasing power of \$717 in 1890. The comparison of that \$717 with the \$1,809 actually paid in 1890 is impressive; there can be no escape from the conclusion that the University has been forced to lower its standards of instruction; that its average teacher is inferior in scholarship and in personality; he is, in short, the type of man whom you could have hired for \$717 in 1890.

If the standards of salary paid in the early 90's had been maintained, the annual budget for instruction last year would have been greater by 25 per cent, and in the last ten years alone, the University would have paid its teachers over \$1,000,000 more than they actually received. It is in this respect that the decline in salaries has tended to conceal the inadequacy of our funds to provide for our growing numbers. We have avoided a large financial deficit, but we have not escaped a more serious intellectual deficit.

Cornell's Low Salary Scale

It may be of interest to cite some comparative figures concerning the salaries paid at other institutions, as recorded in the second *Bulletin* of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, published in 1908, for in the end, our ability to attract and to hold good teachers depends upon our ability to offer them salaries equivalent to those which they may receive elsewhere. In 1908, Cornell stood sixth in the amount of its total annual appropriation for salaries, but there were only three im-

portant American universities which paid a lower average salary—Minnesota, Northwestern and Syracuse. There were twelve institutions which paid a higher average salary to full professors, twenty-two which paid a higher average salary to assistant professors, and no less than seventy-five universities and colleges which paid a higher average salary to instructors. And among these were such engineering schools as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Stevens Institute of Technology and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and such small colleges as Haverford, Williams and Dartmouth. It is well known that Cornell has for many years been suffering from this condition of affairs; it is finding it harder and harder to attract young men of promise and to hold the services of men whose distinction in their special field of work is recognized by offers of promotion from other institutions which are able to provide, if not adequate salaries, at least living salaries.

Bigger Numbers Mean Lower Standards

It is evident that the uninterrupted growth of the University has not been in every respect a "healthy increase;" it has resulted in the depletion of our funds and in the impairment of our instruction. Every further increase, with its attendant burden in the cost of educating each additional student, must mean a further drain upon our resources and a further lowering of the quality of our teaching.

It follows with equal logic that the natural remedy is to reverse our policy: we must start to reduce our numbers to a point at which our funds are adequate to provide instruction equal to that offered by other universities. There is no question of the fact that the University requires about \$150 a year from its endowment income to teach each student. With every reduction of one hundred in numbers it will release, it will in effect save, \$15,000 a year, and if in the next few years it can reduce the number of students in the endowed colleges at Ithaca by six hundred, in other words to a registration of approximately 3,000, it will virtually increase its effective resources by about \$90,000; that is, it will be able to increase the salaries of its teachers by about 25 per cent. Its teaching staff will be smaller in numbers, but it will be larger in the service that it gives to Cornell.

Even if such an increase in salaries be made possible, so that the average salary of teachers can be raised to \$1,800, it is

questionable if we can yet compete with other institutions in the country without further additions to our endowment. Harvard, which already pays its teachers of the professorial grades the highest average salaries paid in any American university, is now undertaking to raise a fund of \$10,000,000 to make further increase possible. Colleges, large and small, are steadily increasing their salaries to meet in some measure the steadily increasing cost of living. And Cornell cannot afford to stand still, if it is to maintain—or regain, according to the point of view—its prestige in the educational world. The prospect of an Alumni Endowment Gift is encouraging, because it will insure a higher scale of salaries. But, as the NEWS has already pointed out, it will not insure it if the number of students continues to increase in the future as it has increased in the past. It will in fact little more than suffice for the salaries of the additional teachers who will have become necessary through this increase in five years. It will not have served to solve our difficulties.

Our duty lies plainly before us: we must take some step to check the increase and, if possible, to reduce the numbers of students in our endowed colleges at Ithaca.

The Quality of Our Students

There has been another result of our policy of permitting unrestricted growth, its effect upon the quality of the students. When Cornell was founded, a college education was regarded as necessary only for those who intended to enter a profession. The relatively small portion of the community who went to college went primarily for the sake of gaining an education, and they reflected in their seriousness and industry their appreciation of the opportunity which was offered to them. But conditions have changed greatly in fifty years. To-day the average student attends the University not for an education but for a degree. In many cases he comes because his father sends him, or because of some fancied social prestige which attaches to the person of the college man. Most of all he comes because he feels that somehow or other a college degree will be the open sesame to success. He is far less concerned about what he will get out of college than he is as to how he can get through college. This attitude is by no means peculiar to the Cornell student; it is characteristic of the American stu-

(Continued on Page 285)

Frank B. Sanborn at Cornell

Ex-President White sends us the following interesting account of an episode in the life of "the last of the Concord Philosophers," who died recently:

"Among the men who rendered most valuable service during the early days of Cornell, full credit should be given to the late Frank B. Sanborn,* who for some years lectured to a large class of seniors on the provision made by the State of New York in its public institutions in regard to the cure or punishment of disease, insanity, inebriety, crime, etc. I felt at the time that we were to aid in educating and shaping the careers of a very considerable number of men who later in life would be in the service of the State and Nation, and that, this being the case, the graduates of Cornell should not be so ignorant of the dealings of the State with these exceedingly important subjects as I had found myself to be during my public life. And Mr. Sanborn's lectures turned out to be especially interesting, as they resulted from his long career in connection with the charitable and reformatory institutions of Massachusetts and with the American Social Science Association. In a very original but forcible way, he made visits with his classes to all the principal institutions of the sort concerned throughout the State, beginning with the almshouse and jail in Ithaca and its neighborhood, and then extending the visits of his students and himself to a multitude of institutions throughout the State, especially such as the Reformatory at Elmira, the State Prison at Auburn, the Penitentiary at Syracuse, the Willard Asylum at Ovid and

many others. These visits served as laboratory work for his lectures. The professor and his students were welcomed and shown everything of importance, notes were taken and discussions held which proved to be exceedingly interesting, both then and in the lecture room afterward. There is no doubt that a very considerable number of the students of that day profited greatly by the information and the suggestions thus received. Not only Mr. Sanborn's wide knowledge of the subject concerned and his deep interest in it were of great value, but his pungent wit and his all-pervading humour, with the shrewdness and clearness of his powers of observation, came out in a way which greatly delighted his associates and auditors. There is no question as regards the exceeding value of what his classes then received and that value has been shown since by Cornelliens who have entered to any degree into the public life of the State. It was a great benefit to the University and to the public bodies in which his auditors afterward took part, and its influence is by no means yet ended.

"Mr. Sanborn only ceased to come to Cornell every year for these duties, on the supposition that resident professors would take the work which he had begun, and it is to be earnestly hoped that they have done so, and will continue to do so. There is no question as to the fact that some of the most costly and injurious mistakes ever made in the dealings with charity and crime in this State, which have afflicted the Commonwealth and are afflicting it now, could have been prevented by constant instruction of the sort which he began here being maintained and extended."

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the appointment of James McFadden Carpenter to be instructor in Romance languages at Haverford College. Mr. Carpenter now holds a similar instructorship at Cornell and is a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. here this spring. He graduated at Haverford in 1912.

A SABBATIC LEAVE of absence for the first semester of 1917-18 has been granted to Professor L. D. Hayes of the department of machine design, Sibley College.

THE WOMEN STUDENTS have elected Miss Ernestine Becker, of Baltimore, a member of the junior class, to be president of the women's student government association for the coming year.

Dr. Lunt to Leave Cornell

The Professor of English History Elected to a New Chair at Haverford

The Haverford College board of managers announced last week the election of Dr. William Edward Lunt, now professor of English history at Cornell University, to be professor of English constitutional history at Haverford. The appointment is to take effect next fall.

Dr. Lunt's appointment at Haverford was recommended by Dr. W. W. Comfort, newly elected president of the college. Dr. Comfort is the head of the department of Romance languages at Cornell, and will leave here in June to begin his presidency at Haverford. The chair of English constitutional history at Haverford has just been established with a generous endowment, given to the college for that purpose.

Dr. Lunt has been at Cornell since 1912. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College and a Ph.D. of Harvard. When he came here he had taught successfully at the University of Wisconsin and at Bowdoin, where he resigned a full professorship to accept the chair at Cornell. His writings have won him distinction among the younger historical scholars of the country. His loss by Cornell is regarded here as regrettable.

College Clubs Form a Train-band Propose to Fit New York City Graduates for Service in the Officers' Reserve

A plan for the formation of a College Men's Training Corps was adopted by representatives of several college clubs of New York City on March 13, at a meeting held at the Cornell Club. The meeting was called by Edwin N. Sanderson '87, president of the Cornell Club, for the purpose of forming an organization among the college clubs of the city to fit men for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army.

There were present at the meeting Mr. Sanderson, who presided; Major Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.; Stanwood Menken '90, head of the National Security League; Langdon P. Marvin, representing the Harvard Club; Samuel J. Reid, jr., representing the Princeton Club; Percy H. Jennings, representing the Yale Club; J. S. Langthorn, representing the Columbia Club; Harold T. Edwards '10, representing the Cornell Club, and Supreme Court Justice John Ford '90.

Mr. Sanderson said: "Our object is to place as many properly trained men as possible at the service of the Government in case of need. There are probably

*Franklin Benjamin Sanborn was born at Hampton Falls, N. H., December 15, 1831; he died at Westfield, N. J., February 24, 1917. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855. He was one of the founders of the "Concord School of Philosophy" and was the biographer of Emerson and Thoreau. When he lectured at Cornell he was the Massachusetts inspector of charities and secretary of the American Social Science Association. President White in his annual report for 1884 had recommended to the Trustees that a lecturer be called to "give a course of practical instruction calculated to fit young men to discuss intelligently such important questions as the best methods of dealing practically with pauperism, intemperance, crime of various degrees and among persons of different ages, insanity, idiocy, and the like." Mr. Sanborn was called in that year to give such a course and he repeated it each year until 1889. Since then resident professors have given it. Mr. Sanborn's lectures were the foundation of Cornell's present courses of instruction in social science, citizenship, etc. The laboratory methods which he practiced, visiting with his class penal and charitable institutions near Ithaca, have been copied by virtually all colleges which give courses in social science.—EDITOR.

50,000 college graduates in New York City from among whom it should be possible to enroll 5,000 in training classes for the officers' reserve corps examinations. We have no idea of confining the movement to the members of the clubs represented at this preliminary meeting or even to college men. We wish to form an organization to bring properly qualified men together and solve the difficult problem of instruction."

Major Dorey said: "A college man cannot, just because he is a college man, by a few weeks' study become an officer and avoid carrying a rifle. Mere attendance at classes does not guarantee a commission to anybody, but the Government should not be deprived of the use of the brains of these men simply because they have not had a military training."

Mr. Edwards stated that the Cornell Club had already arranged for a class to meet Tuesdays at 5 p. m., under the instruction of Captain F. T. Van Liew. At a recent informal meeting 100 members had signified their intention of undertaking training. Arrangements were being made for the use of the Ninth Coast Artillery armory on Friday nights for practical drill under National Guard officers.

Mr. Marvin of the Harvard Club announced that a beginning of an organization had already been made at his club. Mr. Jennings said that the Yale Club already had a group studying. Mr. Langthorn said that Columbia men had arranged for a study class to meet Monday nights. Mr. Reid said that the Princeton Club would be glad to cooperate. All expressed a desire to work with an intercollegiate organization.

The representatives present elected Robert Bacon honorary president, and the presidents of the organized college clubs in New York honorary vice-presidents provided they be personally willing to serve. The club representatives present formed themselves into an executive committee, to be later augmented by representatives from other clubs. H. T. Edwards was elected secretary. The name adopted for the organization is College Men's Training Corps.

It is the purpose of the organization to enroll as large a number as possible of the college alumni in New York and vicinity and to obtain instruction for them which may fit them for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

THE FRESHMAN BANQUET will be held in the Armory on March 24.

Society of Civil Engineers

The Annual Spring Meeting

The annual spring meeting of the Cornell Society of Civil Engineers was held March 16 at the Holland House, New York.

Members of the Yale Engineering Association and the Princeton Engineering Association were the guests of the society.

Willard Straight '01 and W. F. Carey, president of the Siems-Carey Railway & Construction Company, were expected to address the society on the Far East, but neither of them was able to be present. Mr. Straight had been unexpectedly called to Washington the night before. President Charles N. Green was able to obtain two interesting speakers in their places—Alfred A. Bourget, representative of the Russian steel corporation, and Maximilian Gorten, mechanical expert for the Russian Railway Commission. These speakers had close attention as they explained the recent crisis in Russia.

John De Witt '17, managing editor of the *Cornell Civil Engineer*, spoke in the interest of that publication. It has been proposed to make that magazine the official organ of the society.

The corresponding secretary reported a total membership of 900. The 900th member had been enrolled during the last week. He is F. W. Warthorst '74, of Bakersfield, Cal.

The committee on meetings, K. W. Gastmeyer '11, chairman, will arrange for another meeting in the latter part of April.

E. A. TRURAN, Corresponding Sec'y.

Elections to Tau Beta Pi

Names of the Fifteen Juniors Just Honored by the Society

The honorary engineering society Tau Beta Pi has announced the election to membership this spring of fifteen men of the class of 1918. One man of that class, Harold Perkins Bentley, of Cazenovia, was elected to the society last fall. He is a student in the College of Mechanical Engineering. The names of the fifteen just elected are:

Architecture

Thomas Henderson Farnsworth, Washington, D. C.

Chemistry

Lee Hinchman Clark, Brooklyn.
Harrison Porter Hood, Pittsburgh.

Civil Engineering

Henry Frost Chadeayne, Firthcliffe.
Frank Van Duzer Fields, Binghamton.
James William Fitzgerald, Clayton.

Ernest Cleveland Fortier, Washington.
Mechanical Engineering

Oswald Cammann Brewster, Boulder, Col.

Earl Garrett Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

Henry Ware Jones, jr., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Howard Archibald McDonell, New York.

Lester Finney Merrick, Hamilton, Ont.
Hermenegildo Balbino Reyes, Bulacan, P. I.

Robert Potter Aiken Taylor, Philadelphia.

John Cooper Thomas, Bramwell, W. Va.

OBITUARY

Dean Birchard Mason '91

Word has been received in Ithaca of the death of Dean Birchard Mason, of the class of 1891. He had made his home for many years in Paris, where his father, the late Frank H. Mason, was Consul-General of the United States. After a long service in that consulate the younger Mason was, a few years ago, appointed Consul at Algiers. The following note is contributed by one who knew him well in Paris:

Within less than a year, Captain Frank H. Mason, his wife and his son have died, one following the other at short intervals. This son, Dean Birchard Mason, united in his person and mind most of the fine qualities of his virtuous and gifted parents. He was gentle in manner and thought, enjoyed intellectual and artistic things, possessed a most genial disposition, and was friendly in all his ways and acts. He remained but a short time at Cornell, his college career being abruptly cut short by a severe attack of typhoid fever, which left him ever afterwards with a weakened constitution; so when his mother and father passed on, he himself seemed to fade away for lack of spiritual nourishment, though still attended by the loving kindness of an exceptionally tender and winning wife. He continued through life to nourish a warm feeling for Cornell and was present at all our college gatherings in Paris, where he was Vice-Consul-General, and when he was transferred at his own request to the warmer climate of Algiers, he would send us letters redolent of the Campus, which he never wholly forgot. Physically, Dean Mason always reminded me of Robert Louis Stevenson, and from what I have read of the one and seen of the other, I am led to feel that they must have been also much alike spiritually. T. S.



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Ithaca, New York, March 22, 1917

MERELY the fact that the University Faculty has stirred itself to do something to remedy the University's ills is encouraging. Our own opinion is that the resolution, adopted last week, with respect to admission by certificate leads directly toward the most effective means of improving the quality of our students, raising the scale of our teachers' salaries, and elevating our standards of instruction.

THERE ARE THREE avenues of admission to the freshman class of Cornell University at present. They are the New York State Regents' certificate, the certificate of a secondary school, and the University's own examination. More than one-half the students admitted, approximately 55 per cent, come in by means of the school certificate. About 42 per cent are admitted on the Regents'

certificate. The remaining 3 per cent come without certification and take the University's own examinations. Now the records of the freshmen over a period of years indicate that on the whole, of these three groups, the Regents students are the best prepared and do the best work in college. The freshmen with school certificates come next in quality, and below them in general standing are the students who have taken the entrance examinations set by the University. This last fact is a curious one at first sight, but there is a reason for it. This small remnant, 3 per cent, of the candidates for admission consists for the most part of students who have not been able even to meet the requirements of a school certificate. They go to a private tutor and "cram up" for the entrance examinations. Their preparation for college work is superficial, and when they meet a real test of ability their superficiality is betrayed.

THE WEAKNESS in our present method of admission is that practically we do not examine the candidates at all. In this respect our practice is at the opposite pole from that of many colleges and universities of high standing. There seems to be no reason for making a radical change in policy with regard to the Regents' group, for they are on the whole our best students. But the comparatively large proportion of failures among the students who have come here with school certificates for entrance points to that group as the place where more effective tests may eliminate larger numbers of the unfit and restrain the University's inordinate growth. As the resolution itself suggests, it may not be necessary wholly to abolish admission by school certificate. To supplement it by a system of comprehensive examination, something like the Harvard College plan, may be made effective. That plan was devised, a few years ago, to admit students who could not obtain the special preparation required to pass the Harvard entrance. Under this plan the applicant presents a certified statement of the work he has done in school and is then required to take a general examination designed to test his ability to think for himself and to profit by college instruction. It is pertinent to note that Dr. James Sullivan announced at Cornell a few weeks ago, on behalf of the State Education Department, that that department was planning soon to adopt the Harvard plan of examination in the awarding of the University Scholarships which the State every year bestows

upon seven hundred and fifty graduates of the schools.

THE ESSENTIAL THING, and the encouraging thing, is that the Faculty has taken a step in the direction of reducing the numbers of students in the colleges which depend on the University's general endowment. We hope the Faculty will not pause until it has asserted and made good the University's right to hold the number of its students down to the point where proper standards of instruction can be maintained. A simple mathematical process shows where that point is, and it is significant that in the very next year after that point was passed there was a deficit in the University's income for the first time.

REUNION NOTES

June 22 and 23

Friday and Saturday, June 22 and 23, in the week just preceding Commencement, are the days appointed for Class Reunions this year.

The Classes of '72, '77, '82, '87, '92, '97, 1902, and 1912 have already made their arrangements for holding reunions on those days.

The General Alumni Association urges that all class reunions be held on the days set for them in June, and that no class reunion be held at any other time. There are several reasons for this which are generally understood. The Association again calls attention to the fact that the holding of class reunions on Spring Day has led to abuses which threaten, if repeated, to lead to the summary abolishment of that undergraduate holiday. The Association therefore holds that any committee which appoints Spring Day (May 26) for a class reunion is acting to the prejudice of the undergraduates' interests.

1877

The Class of 1877 will hold its Forty Year Reunion on Friday and Saturday, June 22 and 23, the Alumni Days. A good attendance is assured. The life secretary, W. O. Kerr of Ithaca, has heard from eighteen members of the class who are planning to attend the reunion. The reunion committee, all of whom will be present, are S. H. Gage, D. F. Van Vleet, W. J. Sherman, William L. Deming, Frank D. Crim, Benjamin H. Grove, M. E. Haviland, L. O. Howard, A. J. Loos, and F. V. Sanford. In order that plans and program may be formulated and suitable accommodations secured, the secretary wishes to receive notification from all members of the class who expect to attend the reunion.

1907

The Ten Year Reunion of the Class of 1907 will be held on Navy Day, May 26, in Ithaca. The events of the day will include the Spring Day show and a Yale-Cornell tennis match in the morning, and a Yale-Cornell baseball game and a Princeton-Cornell regatta in the afternoon. Detailed notices will follow.

ROBERT BURNS,
Chairman, Reunion Committee.
ANTONIO LAZO,
Class Secretary.

A CHALLENGE

TO THE CLASS OF 1914:

The Class of 1912, desirous of settling once for all the mooted question of the superiority of the two classes, hereby challenges you to a series of athletic contests to be played in Ithaca on Alumni Day, Friday, June 22. The Class of 1912 claims that it can pick from its number men who will outplay you in all branches of sport. While we have the utmost respect for the members of the Class of 1914, we will not admit for a minute that they are our equals in athletics. As secretary of the Class of 1912, I suggest that the contests consist of a golf tournament, a tennis tournament, a baseball game, billiard and pool tournaments, rifle shooting and a pentathlon. I suggest the following committee to settle any matters which it is impossible for representatives of the two classes to settle: Tubby Sailor, Captain Thompson, Tar Young, Jack Moakley, and Al Sharpe.

Signed, sealed and delivered this fifteenth day of March, 1917.

THE CLASS OF 1912,
By R. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Convention

A Carload from Cleveland

The Cleveland alumni are planning to send a carload of themselves to the First Annual Convention of the General Alumni Association of Cornell, to be held in Chicago on Friday and Saturday, May 11 and 12.

The above announcement is made in Cleveland's first On-to-Chicago Bulletin, just published.

In brief, this is the Convention program: Business in the forenoons; golf, tennis, etc., in the afternoons; smoker and banquet in the evenings.

There will be carloads from other places too. The Chicago Alumni are making big preparations. Watch the News for announcements.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Robert W. Clark '09 has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Cornell University Club of Springfield, Mass., to fill the unexpired term of N. E. Hildreth '09, who has resigned on account of his removal to Boston. Mr. Clark's address in Springfield is 224 Washington Boulevard.

DAYTON, OHIO

The Cornell University Association of Dayton will hold a smoker at the Dayton City Club on Thursday, March 29. All Cornell men who can get to Dayton on that day are urged to attend and meet the Dayton alumni.

WOMEN'S CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Cornell Alumnae Club of New York held a meeting on Saturday, March 10, at the home of Miss Ethel Stebbins. Miss Lattimore spoke about welfare work in factories as a vocation for college women. Miss Katherine Buckley reported on the dormitory fund, and Miss Alice Bruère on the Trustee nomination. The meeting was well attended.

BROOKLYN

The Cornell Association of Brooklyn will have a dinner at the University Club of Brooklyn on Friday, March 30, at 6:30 o'clock. The secretary of the association is A. H. Colcord, 25 Broad Street, New York.

ORLEANS COUNTY

The Cornell Association of Orleans County, N. Y., will have a dinner at Albion, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 4, at 6:30 o'clock.

ROCHESTER

The Cornell men of Rochester held their annual banquet at the Rochester Club on February 24. Among the speakers were Professor Schmidt and Professor Rowlee.

THE RED CROSS IN ITHACA

The American Red Cross is endeavoring to enroll 3,000 members in Ithaca. National headquarters has sent Mr. George O. Tamblin, the assistant director of the Atlantic division, to Ithaca. He has recently enrolled 14,000 members in Bridgeport and 10,000 in Binghamton. A large local committee has been organized and is working this week.

BEEBE LAKE has provided unusually good skating almost without interruption since the first of January until this week.

POETRY AT CORNELL

EDITOR, CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS:

It is often said that Cornell is lacking in the humanities; that she is a great collection of scientific schools, and that is all. I have never held this view, and a volume just issued by the Stratford Company, of Boston, well supports my contention. "The Poets of the Future" is a college anthology for 1915-1916, edited by Dr. Henry T. Schnittkind, with an introduction by the well known poetry critic of Cambridge, Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite. "This book contains 140 of the best poems written by American university students during the past college year," writes the editor in his Preface. "We want to show to the poetry lovers in this country what a wealth of gems of the purest ray has hitherto been inaccessible to the public. * * * The College Anthology reveals to us the literary masters of the future in the making." Mr. Braithwaite is also very genial in his welcome to this "Spring of Song," as he calls the collection, which, I understand, is to be continued every year. Sixty universities and colleges, covering the whole United States, are represented in this volume. And how does Cornell stand in this Parnassus of the American undergraduate world? Very creditably, I think. She is represented by "The Road to Anywhere," by Russell Lord '18; "Pickaninny," by H. R. Owen '18; "Sonnet," by A. Oboler '17; and "Beauty," by John A. Allen '17. Though Cornell may be surpassed in the number of her contributing poets by Harvard, Columbia and one of two other institutions, she outstrips Yale, and Princeton is not represented at all; and as regards quality, Cornell need not hang her head in shame. Far from it.

THEODORE STANTON '74.

Ithaca, March 15, 1917.

JOHAN GROLLE, head worker of the Settlement Music School of Philadelphia, lectured in the citizenship course on March 12. His topic was "Recreation and its relation to citizenship and industrial efficiency." He spoke especially of the problem of Americanizing immigrants and the children of immigrants, and advocated the provision of forms of recreation in which these persons could express their individuality and which they could share with native Americans in their communities. Both native and foreign elements would profit, Mr. Grolle thought, from community recreation which would afford means of self-expression.

ATHLETICS

Wrestling

Cornell Retains the Championship

The Cornell wrestling team won the intercollegiate championship last week for the sixth successive year. The meet was held in Ithaca on March 16 and 17. The contestants were Princeton, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Columbia, and Cornell. Pennsylvania State College was admitted to the league for next year, and it was decided to hold next year's meet at Columbia.

The final score in points was: Cornell, 32; Pennsylvania, 15; Lehigh, 15; Princeton, 8; Columbia, 0. Cornell's points were scored as follows: Sager, 7; Wigsten, 6; Bard, 5; Post, 4; Zepp, 4; Cornell, 3; Rofe, 3. In the preliminary bouts on the first day Cornell qualified six men, Pennsylvania four, Princeton two, Lehigh two, and Columbia none. In these preliminary bouts Cornell gathered five points, to be included in the final score, by reason of falls gained by Captain Sager (2), Wigsten, Cornell, and Bard. The summary:

115-pound class.—Won by Servais, Pennsylvania; Rofe, Cornell, second; Kirk, Lehigh, third.
125-pound class.—Won by Wigsten, Cornell; Jenness, Lehigh, second; Jones, Princeton, third.
135-pound class.—Won by Kaiser, Pennsylvania; Repa, Lehigh, second; Cornell, Cornell, third.
145-pound class.—Won by Post, Cornell; Milligan, Pennsylvania, second; Newbert, Lehigh, third.
158-pound class.—Won by Sager, Cornell; Durrell, Princeton, second; Dayton, Lehigh, third.
175-pound class.—Won by Zepp, Cornell; Stalter, Pennsylvania, second; Parrish, Lehigh, third.
Heavyweight class.—Won by Bard, Cornell; Pons, Lehigh, second; Winn, Princeton, third.

Cornell men took the championships of five of the seven classes. In the 135-pound class N. W. Cornell took the place of Reynolds, who had injured an arm in one of the dual meets of the season. In the 115-pound class Rofe of Cornell qualified for the bout for first place, but in the final Servais of Pennsylvania won a decision over him.

The only winners of first places who scored falls in the finals were Captain Sager of Cornell, who threw Graham of Pennsylvania with a bar lock and chancery hold in 5 minutes 3 seconds, and Wigsten of Cornell, who threw Jones of Princeton in 13 minutes with a head scissors hold. All the other final bouts were decided by the referee. The bouts in the 135-pound, 145-pound, 175-pound, and heavyweight classes all went to twenty-one minutes.

This is the seventh championship that Cornell wrestlers have won in the last

eight years under the instruction of Walter C. O'Connell.

Track

Cornell Wins at Ann Arbor

Cornell won an indoor track meet with Michigan at Ann Arbor on March 17 by the score of 50½ to 26½. There were nine events, in which Cornell took six first and six second places. Many of the events were closely contested. The 2,500 spectators included a large number of Cornell alumni from Detroit, who went to the meet in special cars.

The surprise of the meet was the fast time made by F. D. Boynton, jr., '17, in winning the mile run. He equaled the record for the floor, made by J. P. Jones '13, and defeated Captain Carroll of Michigan, who last spring finished second to Windnagle in the mile at the intercollegiates.

The summary:

50 yard dash—Won by O'Brien, Michigan; Culbertson, Cornell, second; Thompson, Michigan, third. Time, 5 3-5 seconds.

60 yard high hurdles—Won by Cleminshaw, Cornell; Watt, Cornell, second; Beardsley, Michigan, third. Time, eight seconds, a new record for the floor.

440 yard dash—Won by Acheson, Cornell, by a foot; Crim, Cornell, second; Huntington, Michigan, third, just ahead of Shelton, Cornell. Time, 53 seconds.

880 yard run—Windnagle, McDermott, and O'Leary, all of Cornell, took all three places. McDermott finished close to Windnagle. Time, 1:58 1-5.

Mile run—Won by Boynton, Cornell, by fifteen yards; Captain Carroll, Michigan, second; Dresser, Cornell, third. Time, 4:19 2-5, equal to the record for the floor, made by J. P. Jones '13.

Two lap relay—Won by Michigan (Huntington, Hardell, O'Brien and Fontana); Cornell (Watt, Bartsch, Acheson and Crim) second. Time, 2:43 1-5. Very close race throughout.

Pole vault—Tie for first place between Captain Foss and Reavis, both of Cornell, at 11 feet 6 inches; Kessler, Michigan, third at 11 feet.

High jump—Won by Richards, Cornell, 5 feet 11½ inches; Simmons, Michigan, second, 5 feet 10 inches; tie for third place between Myers of Cornell and Haigh of Michigan.

Shot put—Won by Cross, Michigan, 45 feet 7 1-4 inches; Richards, Cornell, second, 42 feet 11 3-4 inches; Smith, Michigan, third, 42 feet 3 inches.

Changes in Football Rules

Several Corrective Amendments Adopted by the Intercollegiate Committee

Several changes were made in the football rules at the annual meeting of the rules committee in New York on March 17. Dr. Sharpe represented the Cornell athletic association.

Amendments were adopted designed to give better protection to the receiver of a forward pass and to the kicker; to discourage the sending of instructions from the coach to the team by means of a substitute player, and to abolish the

so-called multiple kick. The committee agreed to give the defending team the option of declining the penalty for an illegal forward pass except when the pass is legally uncompleted. A forward pass made from a point not five yards behind the line of scrimmage is illegal. In several games last season the defending side intercepted such passes and advanced the ball well down the field, only to have the ball recalled and returned to the attacking side. The New York *Tribune* gives the text of the amendments as follows:

Page 166. Rule 23, Sec. 2.—Alter the penalties as follows: Five yards for running into a kicker, fifteen yards and disqualification for roughing a player. Distance measured from spot where ball is put in play.

Page 120. Rule 2.—Add as follows: In case of a wet field the ball may be changed for a new one at the end of the second period at the discretion of the referee.

Page 130. Rule 3, Sec. 2.—An incoming substitute shall not communicate in any way with any of the players upon the field until after the ball has been put in play. In case any change in the position of players is necessary, the substitute going in must give that information through the referee. In case the substitute sent in is to take the place of the man giving the signals, he may give his signals, but without any consultation with the players until after the ball has been put into play. Penalty, fifteen yards.

Add to the Code.—The committee has endeavored to prevent as far as practically possible the sending in of substitutes for the mere purpose of giving information to the players; in order to aid this endeavor they have placed this new section under Rule 3 in the book, preventing, at any rate, the giving of immediate information as to the following play.

Page 130. Rule 3.—If, in the opinion of the referee, an incoming substitute has had no opportunity to report to the official, and he does not in any way interfere with the play, or communicate with the players, the referee need not inflict the penalty.

Page 158. Rule 17.—Alter the penalty for illegal interference with the man receiving a forward pass, making it read: That the ball shall go to the offended side at the point of the foul. In case of two fouls on the same play the ball goes to the offended side at furthest point down the field. Illegal interference behind the goal line shall be penalized by giving the ball to the offended side on the one yard.

All forward pass penalties—except uncompleted pass—may be declined by the offended side.

Page 136. Rule 6.—A goal from the field may be scored only by a place kick or drop kick. A place kick is made by kicking the ball from its position while it is resting upon the ground. It is allowable to scrape up the earth, but no artificial tees shall be permitted. Make clear that a player of the side in possession of the ball may be in motion, provided that he on side in any free kick, as the rule forbidding this applies only to a scrimmage.

Tennis.—The schedule of the university tennis team for this spring follows: May 4, Columbia at New York; May 5, Princeton at Princeton; May 12, Michigan at Ithaca; May 19, Harvard at Ithaca; May 26, Yale at Ithaca; June 2, Pennsylvania at Ithaca.

Investigate Entrance Methods

Continued from Page 279)

dent. But there is one respect in which we have encouraged this attitude.

While many of our American colleges and universities have recognized these changed conditions and have attempted to meet them by establishing such conditions of entrance as to exclude these students who intellectually had no excuse for enjoying the privileges afforded through the philanthropy of some benefactor, Cornell has continued to grant its bounty to practically all who craved the honor of being called its children. It has been content to grow in numbers and it has not insisted that only the really worthy should be permitted to receive its instruction.

A Problem of Material

Professor Willcox has recently pointed out that within the last twenty years the percentage of young men and women of college age in the colleges and universities of the State has very greatly increased and draws the conclusion that the intellectual average of these students has fallen proportionally. That this is specifically true of Cornell there can be little doubt. Making due allowance for the inevitable tendency of the "laudator temporis acti," it is hardly credible that the Alumni and the members of the Faculty would be so unanimous in their belief that our standards of scholarship had fallen, if there were not good grounds for this belief. A committee of the Faculty appointed at the suggestion of the Alumni is now investigating possible measures to encourage higher standards. There are undoubtedly a number of constructive measures which we should inaugurate toward this end, such as the establishment of a system of special honors at graduation for distinction in a particular field of work, but this does not reach the root of our difficulty. No amount of machinery will be of any avail as long as the material on which that machinery must work is poor. You cannot make good linen out of poor flax. Plainly, we must begin by improving the quality of our material, by finding some plan which will enable us to eliminate those who are obviously unfit, to discourage the presence here of boys who would much better be devoting their energy to tasks for which they are fitted, finally to encourage and attract to us that class of students which always turns to the institution which enjoys a reputation for large demands and high standards.

Selection of Worthy Students

These are the reasons which make a change in our entrance requirements necessary; we must so raise our standards of admission that we shall be able to reduce the number of our students and at the same time improve their quality. It is not possible, given our relations to the State, to discontinue our acceptance of Regents' examinations as a test of fitness, and it is questionable if such a step is desirable, for the students admitted by this method are on the whole our most satisfactory students. The majority of our Freshmen are still admitted by certificate, that is without any opportunity of testing for ourselves the preparation and the general ability of the individual student. It is our task to investigate what means we may employ for improving the quality of the students whom we admit in this group.

Such a step is undoubtedly a real change in our policy. But it is in no sense a change in our ideals. Our policy is the crystalization of the practice which we follow in trying to carry out our ideals. There is nothing sacred about it; it is useful and desirable only in so far as it serves to make our ideals effective. The moment that it thwarts them rather than furthers them, it must be revised, for the one important thing is that we should be true to our ideal of what the University means. There can be no doubt that the ideal of Cornell must be in the future, as it has been in the past, an ideal of democracy. Whether such a step to raise our standards is democratic or undemocratic depends, then, upon our definition of democracy. If democracy is synonymous with mediocrity, if democracy is the democracy of those trade-unions which would seek to limit the attainment of the mass to the attainment of their lowest and weakest members, this step is undemocratic. But if democracy means freedom of opportunity for every man to work out his own success according to his individual ability, then this is a democratic measure, based upon the reasonable recognition that not all gifts are the same, nor all talents one.

We must not pervert the meaning of the motto of the University. It cannot have been the intention of the Founder to endow an institution where any person, worthy or unworthy, qualified or unqualified, might receive poor or indifferent instruction in any subject. It must have been his hope to found a university where any person who is qualified to pursue his studies with profit to

himself and the community may receive the best instruction possible in any subject which will make him a more useful member of society. If that was his ideal, it is our duty to revise our policy to the end that it may further that ideal.

Course in Military Medicine

What Cornell University Medical College Is Doing for Preparedness

Realizing the great need for medical military preparedness, the Cornell University Medical College, in New York City, is inaugurating a course of military medicine and sanitation for members of the senior class. An entire week of practical training, with intimate talks from the instructors, has been given at Governors Island, beginning on March 15. All regular college exercises for seniors were suspended in that week. The intensive course planned will make it possible for these men to acquire a great deal that is practical and useful in actual military work.

Following this week at Governors Island, a course of lectures will start immediately, extending over a period from March 22 to May 31, covering such subjects as army organization; sanitary units and lines of aid; recruiting and systems of training; military importance of marching; camp sanitation, with a consideration of wastes and their disposal; water supply, food supply and preparation; tent and camp sites, etc.; military surgery; work on lines of aid, bringing out especially the difference in principle and application between civil and military surgery; military medicine, with a discussion of preventable diseases, and three lectures on tropical medicine.

These lectures, as well as the instruction at Governors Island, will be given by members of the Medical Corps of the United States Army. There is a firm conviction that the students receiving this course will be very much more adequately prepared than they would otherwise be, and, should necessity arise, could be of real service to their country.

Although the practical demonstrations at Governors Island are limited to the student body, the lectures planned to begin March 22 are open to members of the Medical Reserve Corps in and about the city, and to all the physicians and nurses of the Red Cross Army Base Hospital Units. Physicians, upperclassmen and Red Cross nurses throughout the city will also receive a cordial welcome.

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Lacrosse

There are nine games on the lacrosse schedule for this spring, as follows:

Preliminary games.—April 5, Maryland State College, at College Park, Md.; April 7, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore; April 9, Baltimore College, at Baltimore; April 11, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; April 21, Hobart, at Ithaca.

League games.—May 5, Yale, at Ithaca; May 12, Stevens, at Hoboken; May 19, Harvard, at Ithaca; May 26, Hobart, at Geneva.

Seven members of last year's team are in the squad which is now using the baseball cage. They are Captain Blackman, Drescher, Gargiulo, Ingalls, Palmer, Quinn, and Taylor. Talbot Hunter has been engaged to coach.

Basketball

The Yale basketball team won the league championship by defeating Princeton at New Haven on March 14 by the score of 42 to 16. Kinney of Yale passed Captain Ortner of Cornell in the number of points scored during the season. The final score of the three leaders is: Kinney, 129; Ortner, 123; Sisson of Dartmouth, 122.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB gave three short plays before a good audience in Goldwin Smith Hall on March 17. The plays were "Shadow of the Glen," by J. M. Synge; "The Postscriptum," by Emile Augier, and "Lonesome-like," by Harold Brighouse.

DR. G. L. MEYLAN, associate professor of physical education at Columbia University, lectured before the women students last Saturday afternoon on "Physical training as a vocation for women."

PUBLICATION of *The Cornell Chemist* will be resumed this month. It has been suspended since the fire a year ago.

BISHOP HUGHES of Massachusetts will preach in Sage Chapel on March 25.

ALUMNI NOTES

'77—John Edward Bray is superintendent of public instruction of the State of Nevada. His home is in Reno.

'93, A.B.—Professor Clark S. Northup will serve again this year as chief reader in English 2 for the examinations held by the College Entrance Examination Board. He has been appointed a member of a committee which will go over the whole subject of the nature and use of examinations for the National Council of Teachers of English.

'94, B.S.A.—The *Minnesota Daily* says that the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, in its selection of a man to be appointed dean of the college of agriculture there, is considering three men, all presidents of state agricultural colleges. One of the three is Raymond A. Pearson, president of the Iowa State College.

'98, LL.B.—David Percy Williams, who has practiced law in Indianapolis since his graduation, has been appointed assistant general counsel of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, with offices at 1215 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

'01, A.B.—Bascom Little of Cleveland, Ohio, has been commissioned a major in the quartermaster service of the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army.

'01, B.S.A.; '04, M.A.—A. G. Ruggles is head of the section of economic entomology, division of economic zoology, department of agriculture, University of Minnesota, and secretary of the division. He is also interested in a pecan plantation in Alabama.

'02, B.Arch.—The Cornell Club of New York has given André Smith a life membership in recognition of his generous and unique services to the club. *The Cornell Yell*, the club's almost-weekly utterance, says: "When the Board o' Goves got together the other night for the monthly set-to, not one of them could think of any tribute that might show greater appreciation of services rendered than the gift of a life membership. So despite all his modest and appropriate protestations, André Smith was just naturally elected a life member with all the rights, privileges and honors here or elsewhere thereunto appertaining. It's the first time we ever heard of a club granting such an honor. But did you ever hear of another André Smith? The only fear now is that he'll go right

on creating and designing and executing—the antithesis of that parasitic species of member who sits around and waits and accepts things without offering a jot toward the Club's advancement—and the Club is going to be up against it. There'll be nothing left to offer André but *carte blanche* on his house account."

'02, A.B.—A daughter was born on February 9, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey Price. She has been named Janet.

'04, A.B.—Charles W. Howard, who is an entomologist in the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, will supervise a campaign against mosquitoes and house flies for the Minneapolis health department and the Minneapolis real estate board next summer. It is expected that thirty inspectors will be employed and that Minneapolis will become the most sanitary city in the United States.

'05, M.E.—Erskine Wilder, of Elmhurst, Ill., has received a commission as captain in the quartermaster service of the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army.

'05, M.E.—Kuei-ling Wu is at the head of the telegraph department of the Peking-Mukden Railway, with office in Tientsin, China.

'05, C.E.—Harry F. Porter has been employed since last October as organization engineer by the Executives' Club of the Detroit Board of Commerce. The year's program of the club is the writing of specifications and standard practice for an ideal typical factory. Porter is editing the specifications. He was editor of *Factory* for five years and edited "The Library of Factory Management."

'06, C.E.—Seth W. Webb of Cleveland, Ohio, has been commissioned a first lieutenant of engineers in the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army.

'07, C.E.—Donald Fraser McLeod, assistant professor of civil engineering at the University of Mississippi during the last four years, has been promoted to be professor of municipal engineering.

'08, M.E.—John P. Dods of the Automobile Blue Book is one of a committee of seven Chicago men appointed to make arrangements for the marking of the Lincoln Highway feeder through the city of Chicago. Another member of the committee is Ernest Beifeld (1906-7), manager of the Hotel Sherman.

'09, C.E.—Norman E. Hildreth has changed his address from Springfield, Mass., to 508 Belmont Street, Water-

town, Mass. He is still with Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., general contractors, but is now representing them at their Boston office.

'09, M.E.—A daughter, Dolph Ozmun Weed, was born March 2 to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. ("Cy") Weed of 601 West 115th Street, New York.

'11, M.D.—Dr. Anthony G. Sacco, of 440 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., was married recently to Miss Madeline E. Veach, daughter of Mrs. A. E. Veach of Washington, D. C.

'11, M.E.—F. W. Kultchar is in the automobile business at 242 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

'11—Raymond E. Chamberlain has been promoted to the position of assistant division engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Newark, Ohio.

'12, A.B.—F. A. Nagel has been serving on the Mexican border as a sergeant in a Colorado battery from Denver. His organization was expecting to be ordered home early this month.

'12, C.E.—James W. Routh is living at 101 Laburnum Crescent, Rochester, N. Y. He was married to Miss Caroline J. Albrecht of Boston, Mass., on July 3, 1915. He is chief engineer of the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., 25 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y. The engineering staff of the bureau includes, as assistant engineers, two other Cornell C.E.'s—"Jack" Child '12 and C. C. Cooman '15.

'13, A.B.—William Netter '13 and Robert Netter are practicing law at 220 Broadway, New York, under the firm name of Netter & Netter.

'13, M.E.—J. L. Snyder, jr., is living at 536 West 111th Street, New York.

'13, M.E.—George P. McNear, jr., is with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., 37 Wall Street, New York.

'13, M.E.—O. A. Wood is chief engineer of a group of street railway and electric properties in the Panhandle of West Virginia. His address is Wellsburg, W. Va.

'13, M.E.—Arthur Raymond Blood was married to Miss Jessie Neemes Venning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Venning, at Sewickley, Pa., on March 15. Blood's father was the late Arthur Raymond Blood of the Class of '85, and his mother is Mrs. Clara Smith Blood of the Class of '83.

'14, B.S.; '15, M.S.A.—Francis E. Rogers has moved from New Haven, Conn., to Sodus, N. Y.

'14, M.S.—S. Marcovitch is engaged in teaching and research in the division of economic zoology, department of agriculture, University of Minnesota.

'14, A.B.—J. E. Simonds is metropolitan representative of Langslow-Fowler Company and the Indian Splint Company, manufacturers of furniture, with office at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

'14, B.S.—William H. Bullock is associate editor of *American Agriculturist*, published by the Orange Judd Company, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

'14, C.E.—Joseph A. W. Iglehart of Baltimore has received a commission as second lieutenant of field artillery in the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army.

'14, M.E.—George B. Fisher has resigned from the Atlas Portland Cement Company at Hannibal, Mo., and is now with the Fisher & Davis Mfg. Co., of St. Louis. His address is 5559 Bartmer Avenue.

'14, B.Chem.—N. J. Goldsmith is with the Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation, San Francisco, Cal. His address is 860 Sutter Street.

'14, A.B.—A. G. Ingalls is with the advertising department of *Machinery*, 140 Lafayette Street, New York.

'14, LL.B.—Thomas A. Cookingham was married to Miss Esther C. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith of Ithaca, on August 18, 1916. He is practicing law at 403 Warren Street, Hudson, N. Y.

'15, C.E.—Robert L. Glose has been transferred from the Chicago office to the Pittsburgh office of the Portland Cement Association, where he is assistant to the manager. His address is in care of the association at the Farmers Bank Building.

'15, A.B.—Arthur Dole, jr., has left Chicago and is now with Hemphill,



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'15, C.E.—The address of Nelson S. Perkins is changed from Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Carnegie Steel Hotel, Muncie, Pa.

'15, M.E.—Winthrop Kent's address is changed from Bridgeport, Conn., to 230 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

'15, B.S.—J. P. ("Doc") Watson is employed by The Delaware & Hudson Company. His permanent address is Delaware & Hudson Building, Albany, N. Y.

'15, B.Arch.—R. H. S. Booth is practicing architecture at Meriden, Conn.

'16, M.E.—John S. Hoffmire is with the International Harvester Company at Auburn, N. Y. His home address in Auburn is 20 Franklin Street. He expects to coach the Auburn High School track team this spring.

'16, M.E.—The address of E. H. Carman, jr., is in care of the Southeastern Underwriters Association, Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta, Ga.

'16, A.B.—Frank H. Lowenfels is now addressed in care of Dr. Wilson Beam, 60 North Third Street, Easton, Pa.

'16, A.B.—James L. Hooker has left the employment of the Oneida Community, Ltd., and is now with The M. E. Avery Company of Watertown, N. Y. The company handles supplies for paper mills and also automobile tires.

'16, B.Chem.—C. G. Stupp's address is Box 333, Cliffside, N. J. He is a chemist in the research laboratory of The Barrett Company at Edgewater, N. J.

'16, B.S.—F. A. Jessen's address is changed from Elmira, N. Y., to 605 Page Street, Flint, Michigan.

'16, M.E.—Edwin Cowles is with the Electric Smelting & Aluminum Company, Lockport, N. Y.

'16, M.E.—C. P. Tymeson is with the New England Westinghouse Company at Springfield, Mass. His address is 22 Arlington Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

'16—F. G. Corregan has changed his address from Oswego, N. Y., to 503 Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

'16, A.B.—Miss Clotilde H. Betances is teaching at Naguabo, Porto Rico.

'16, M.F.—Samuel A. Graham is assistant in entomology at the University of Minnesota. His address is 812 Seventh Street, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

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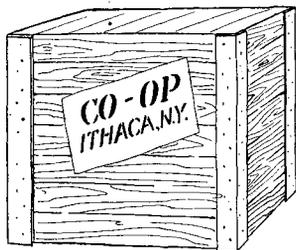
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