



CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

This number is
dedicated to
the First President
of Cornell,
ANDREW D. WHITE

Lehigh Valley Service *Your Timetable!* THROUGH CONVENIENT SERVICE TO AND FROM ITHACA

DAILY
Eastern Standard Time

	<i>The Black Diamond</i>	<i>The Star</i>
Lv. New York (Pennsylvania Station).....	11.05 A.M.	11.35 P.M.
Lv. New York (Hudson Terminal).....	11.00 A.M.	11.30 P.M.
Lv. Newark (Park Place-P.R.R.).....	11.00 A.M.	11.30 P.M.
Lv. Newark (Eliz. & Meeker Aves.).....	11.34 A.M.	12.11 A.M.
Lv. Philadelphia (Reading Ter'l, Rdg. Co.).....	11.20 A.M.	11.30 P.M.
Lv. Philadelphia (N. Broad St., Rdg. Co.).....	11.26 A.M.	11.37 P.M.
Ar. Ithaca.....	6.26 P.M.	7.48 A.M.

RETURNING
Eastern Standard Time

	<i>The Black Diamond</i>	<i>Train No. 4</i>
Lv. Ithaca.....	12.49 P.M.	10.40 P.M.
Ar. Philadelphia (N. Broad St., Rdg. Co.).....	7.33 P.M.	7.32 A.M.
Ar. Philadelphia (Reading Ter'l, Rdg. Co.).....	7.41 P.M.	7.42 A.M.
Ar. Newark (Eliz. & Meeker Aves.).....	7.43 P.M.	6.33 A.M.
Ar. Newark (Park Place-P.R.R.).....	8.00 P.M.	7.21 A.M.
Ar. New York (Hudson Terminal).....	8.11 P.M.	7.16 A.M.
Ar. New York (Pennsylvania Station).....	8.10 P.M.	7.15 A.M.

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The Route of The Black Diamond

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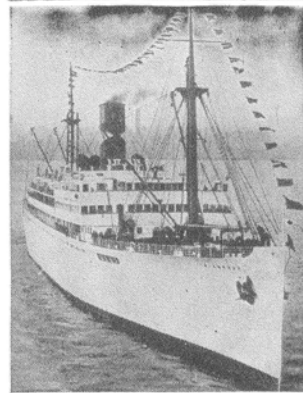
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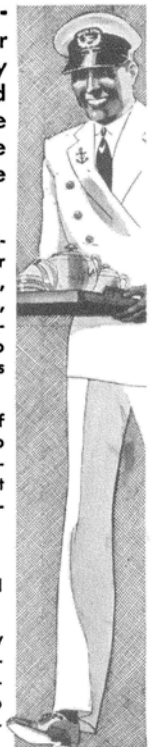
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Professor Burr Talks of Andrew D. White

A Colleague and Friend of the First President of Cornell
 Addresses the Alumni

But for Ezra Cornell no university would have borne the name of Cornell or would today look down from these heights on the waters of Cayuga. Yet Ezra Cornell might have lived and died with no thought of such a university, had not another dreamed of it and urged it upon him—another who in due time won his consent to name it Cornell.

At the opening of Cornell University, in the presence of Ezra Cornell, George William Curtis told those here gathered how, ten years before, Andrew Dickson White, then a young professor in the University of Michigan, dreamed aloud to him far into the night of the new university which ought to arise in central New York, their native state, to meet the wants of the hour. President White himself, in that fascinating "Autobiography" which must always remain our best history of the birth of Cornell, has traced that dream much further back, and has told us how he was no sooner in possession of his share of his father's wealth than he turned to Gerrit Smith—free-minded old Quaker and Abolitionist like Ezra Cornell—with the offer of half if he in turn would furnish what more was needed for the founding of a university worthy of the state of New York.

A Strong Influence

When, in 1864, as a fellow member of the Senate of New York State, Mr. White did meet Ezra Cornell and when, as chairman of its committee on education, he had fought off the plan of Ezra Cornell and his allies to divide the nation's great gift of land and had won the old Quaker to his own more daring dream, then again that outline for a university found a use. It was Andrew White who drew up the charter for the new institution—all but its financial clauses. It was he who drafted its "plan of organization." To the enterprise it was absolutely necessary to find the man of wealth who could share those bold ideas and could care to endow them. It was a joint enterprise, and it is to the greater glory of both that they could so collaborate. But for the agreement and the loyal backing of Ezra Cornell those plans, if ever else achieved, might sadly have been marred by compromise or by delay. When they had been achieved, the stiff backbone of the older fighter was a better guaranty of their persistence than was the more yielding temper of his younger colleague. What in that enterprise breathed of freedom and courage, of breadth of mind and of progress, was as much the older man's as the younger's. But in its details and in its

methods that scheme of education was the younger's. He it was who shaped the curriculum and who chose the teachers. He it was who joined hands with the bolder leaders of thought throughout this country and abroad and rallied to the enterprise that striking group of non-resident scholars—Agassiz and Lowell and Curtis and Goldwin Smith and all the rest—whose very names were to the world a manifesto of its aggressiveness.

Now let us glance for a moment at that early Cornell whose birth we have been seeing. As never before a university was to exist for its students. On that President White insisted. True, he wanted only able and earnest students. "I wish it distinctly understood," he said in his inaugural, "that this is no 'Reform School'. The function of its faculty is educating sound scholars, not reclaiming vicious boys. We have no right to give our strength or effort to reform, or drag, or push, any man into an education." And to the students he said: "In Heaven's name be men. You are not here to be made; you are here to make yourselves."

Cornell No Nursery

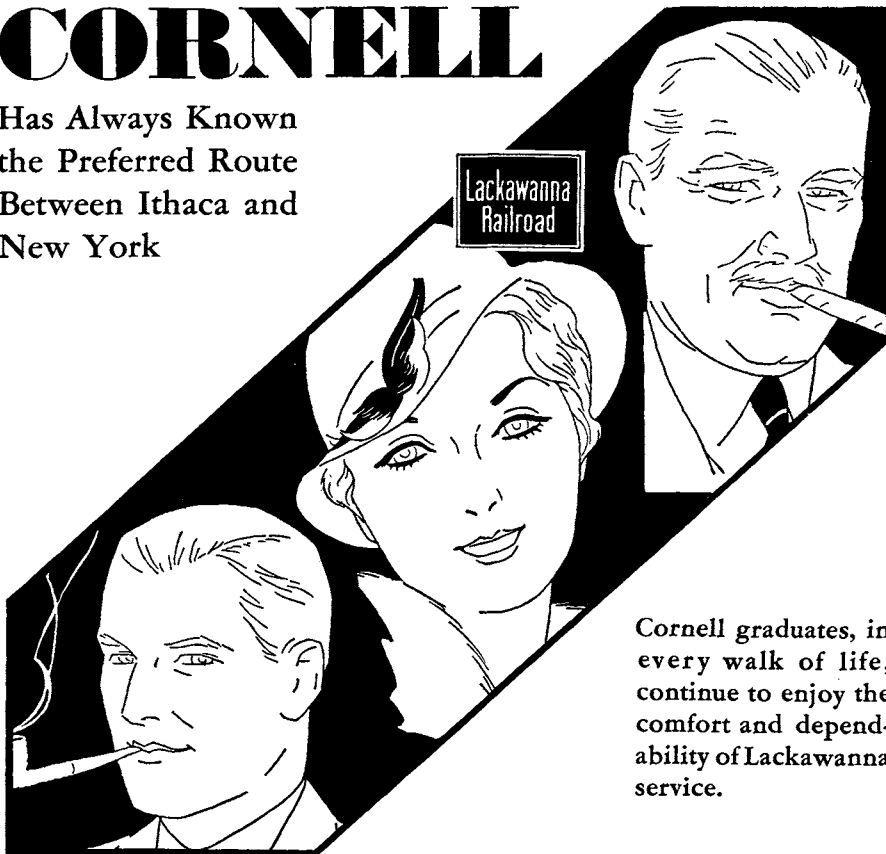
"This is no nursery," he used to say to the defenders of scapegraces. Daily marking he abhorred. To the full he shared Mr. Cornell's belief in equal opportunity for women and could see only good in their association with men in the class-room. At Michigan he had already fought that battle out. The only difference his committee of inquiry could find between class-rooms without women and class-rooms with them was the difference between a smoking-car on a railway train and the passenger-car behind it. But he never held that all women should be co-educated or that they should not have also their separate colleges. More perhaps than even Mr. Cornell he hated all intolerance, and he had made the charter prescribe that in the new university "no professor, officer, or student shall ever be accepted or rejected on account of any religious or political views which he may or may not hold."

It was President White, too, who placed scientific and technical courses on the same level with the humanities and insisted on large freedom of election for the student, though what he urged was always a choice between carefully framed courses of study, and not a miscellaneous liberty. His support of freedom of choice came from no ill will to the humanities. Prizing highly his own classical training he urged this upon all who could under-

(Continued on page 201, column 2)

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CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

VOL. XXXV, NO. 16 · ITHACA, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1933 · PRICE 12 CENTS

Reminiscences of Andrew Dickson White

(Reminiscences from two Journals)

By Mrs. William Gorham Rice (Harriet V. Pruyn)

(Editors' Note: The ALUMNI NEWS, since the centenary celebration of Andrew D. White's birth, has been repeatedly asked by many alumni to publish some of the talks and writings that were forthcoming at the time of those ceremonies. In this number we begin to comply with those requests. We are publishing in full reminiscences from these journals of Mrs. Rice's father, John V. Pruyn, friend and associate of our first president, and from her own Journals. We are also publishing a part of Professor Burr's speech given at the time of the centenary. This will be continued in the next issue.)

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, MY FATHER, came to know intimately Andrew Dickson White in 1864, at the time the latter was elected for two successive terms a New York State Senator, and spent a large part of four years in Albany. Although Mr. White was much the younger, their common interests brought them at once into frequent contact. My father, for eighteen years a Regent of the University of the State of New York,* in 1862 had been chosen Chancellor, a position in those days meaning hard work and heavy responsibility.

Deeply interested was Mr. White in the betterment of instruction in his native State. Three years of European life spent largely in study at the Sorbonne, the Collège de France, and the University of Berlin, had given him a foundation of general cultivation and made his views on education of value. It was evident, however, that he had, at that time, a modest idea of his own powers. In his autobiography, he says that, from a practical point of view, he came to the Senate poorly equipped: "I had, indeed, received a University education at home and abroad and perhaps had read more than most college-bred men of any age, but as to the modes of conducting public and private business my ignorance was deplorable."

He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Education—then called the Committee on Literature—and a member of the Committee on the State Library. Because of his connection with these two Committees, his work naturally brought him frequently in contact with the Chancellor of the University.

In 1865

One of the first references that my father's journal makes to Mr. White is on Wednesday, January 18, 1865:

"Senator White was at the (Regents') office, and we (Dr. Hawley, Dr. Wool-

worth, and I) had a conversation with him as to the People's College and the Land Grant by Congress (which has become a subject of discussion among members of the legislature), the income of which was given to that Institution by the Act of 1863. Mr. Cornell (Senator) has offered to give \$500,000 to endow a College, and unless the People's College is likely to fulfill the conditions required by the Act, it is proposed to add the Land Grant to this and establish a strong institution. I had a conversation with Senator Cornell in which he said that his offer was absolute to give \$500,000 to found the proposed college, and perhaps more, should circumstances justify it. He expressed a very commendable view in regard to the matter, and I complimented him warmly for his highly liberal intentions. He said that it was a pleasant circumstance that his family (he spoke especially of his three sons) cordially concurred in his views.

"I invited all the resident and also the ex-officio Regents to my house this evening with the Senate Committee on Literature and a few other Senators and Members of the Assembly, chiefly suggested by Mr. White, to exchange views on this subject. Our party, fifteen in all, was not quite as large as I had intended (the Governor, Secretary of State and three others were unable to come), but it passed off very pleasantly and we had quite a talk about Senator Cornell's project and the matters incidentally connected with it."

Not alone the People's College but sundry small colleges of the State had asked that the Federal Land Grant be divided among them. But, as time went on, none of these colleges could promise the additional endowment and equipment called for by the Act, so the generous offer of Senator Cornell settled the matter. The offer was accepted by the

Legislature, and thus Cornell University was given birth. Andrew Dickson White's dream, which had obsessed his leisure hours as he walked by the lakeside when a student at Hobart College, was at last to come true. In his autobiography, he writes that this dream of a non-sectarian University, built in the lake country of Central New York, and equipped to meet the need for instruction and practical training in the sciences and humanities, was his companion during his studies both in the United States and Europe and continued with him when he entered political life. Upon going to Albany to take his seat in the Senate, he found there among his associates, Ezra Cornell, whom he never before had met. Because of their common interest in the improvement of College education, the friendship grew rapidly. It was through the stimulus of this friendship that Mr. Cornell's plan was conceived and Mr. White's dream came to its realization.

In 1868

On Tuesday, October 6, 1868, my father's journal says: "I left (Albany) this morning at a quarter past seven with General Meredith Read for Ithaca to attend tomorrow the inauguration of Cornell University.

"Wednesday, October 7th. The ceremonies in the a. m. were at the lecture room in the Cornell Library building. The room was, of course, crowded. The day was one of great interest and excitement in Ithaca. Both Mr. Cornell and President White had been quite ill, but were just well enough to be out today. Both delivered addresses. Mr. Cornell's was brief and appropriate. That of Mr. White was elaborate and able. Lieut. Governor Woodford made some very felicitous remarks on placing the Charter, Seal, etc. in the possession of President White. [Continued on page 203

* (Founded in 1784). The title of Chancellor is given to the presiding officer of the Board. This Board was an exclusively executive body, with authority to incorporate in the State new Colleges and Academies and to exercise over them the right of visitation. In these days it is an exclusively legislative body of greatly extended functions subordinate to the State legislature, with a Commissioner of Education chosen by the Regents as the chief executive officer. Aided by three assistant commissioners, whom he appoints, subject to the approval of the Regents, the Commissioner of Education performs the executive duties which before then were exercised by the Board of Regents.

Concerning . . .

Sports

Basketball

The Intercollegiate Basketball league this winter has developed into a very interesting race for the championship. Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Columbia are tied for top honors at this stage, each having won two games and lost one. Dartmouth follows closely with two wins and two losses. Cornell has yet to win a league game.

The Yale and Princeton teams are smart quintets and look like the league finalists.

Cornell's team at the beginning of the season gave promise of an exceptionally fine one. Injuries and illness have kept Johnny Ferraro, Louis Hatkoff and Wilson from playing in their best form. Last Saturday's defeat at the hands of the Yale team on the Drill Hall floor practically eliminated Cornell's chances of winning the championship.

The Yale Game

The Varsity team continued its plunge into the cellar of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, by dropping this slow game to Yale, January 28, by the score of 31-24. The contest was marked by ragged shooting and passing on the part of the Cornellians, and it was only the superlative playing of Dick McGraw, an Ithaca High School product, that saved the game from being a rout.

When the opening whistle blew Yale stepped out into a 12-1 lead. Earl Nikkel, the ace of the New Haven squad, who scored twenty-two points against Pennsylvania earlier in the week, sank a couple of phenomenal shots before the local team understood what was happening. As soon as the Blue sharpshooter had given a few instances of his prowess, Coach Ortner sent Hatkoff into the game to guard him. Although hampered by his injured knee, Hatkoff succeeded in keeping Nikkel away from the basket for the rest of the game.

More uncanny long shots by O'Connell, the tall Yale center, who also plays end on the football team, and by Miles gave the Blue a commanding lead and confidence which it maintained throughout the match.

Cornell's luck was not quite as good as Yale's in the free shooting first half. Otherwise the match would have been a more interesting affair.

The summary: .

YALE			
	Baskets	Fouls	Totals
Nikkel, f	3	3	9
Elliot, f	2	2	6
O'Connell, c	5	1	11
Miles, g	1	0	2
Glick, g	1	1	3
Reese, g	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	12	7	31

CORNELL

	Baskets	Fouls	Totals
Ferraro, f	0	1	1
Williams, f	0	0	0
McGraw, f	3	4	10
Hatkoff, f	2	2	6
Voelker, c	0	1	1
Lipinski, g	1	2	4
Houck, g	1	0	2
	—	—	—
	7	10	24

Wrestling

Coach Walter O'Connell, who is beginning his twenty-fifth year as Cornell's wrestling director, has a very encouraging squad to mould into a championship team.

The team will complete its original schedule, which includes meets with Lehigh, last year's league champions, and Penn State, at Ithaca. The team will wrestle Columbia at New York, and Syracuse at Syracuse, and take part in the Intercollegiate championships at New York.

The Junior Varsity will wrestle the Ithaca College team and the Frosh will probably wrestle Syracuse Frosh.

Coach O'Connell is counting on Treeter, 118 pounds, Hurwitz, 135 pounds, Cothran, 165 pounds, Richardson, 145 pounds, Russel 165 pounds, Anderson, 175 pounds, and Spellman, heavyweight. Anderson and Spellman are sophomore and fine prospects. Both played varsity football during the past fall.

Hockey

From January 11 to 14 there was fine skating on Beebe Lake. The Hockey team was all keyed up and looked forward to its five or six game schedule. A January thaw set in, and cleared the lake of ice and upset Coach Bawlf's hockey plans.

The material was very promising although lacking somewhat in experience.

Track

The Track and Field team will enjoy competition in several indoor meets this winter.

Cornell will compete in the historic and spectacular triangular meet with Dartmouth and Harvard on February 25 at Boston. The team will compete in the Indoor Intercollegiate Championships at New York on March 4 and will hold the classic dual meet with Yale in the Drill Hall on March 11. This meet as far as competition and a spectacle goes is one of the outstanding track and field shows in America. Plans are now under way to have Syracuse and Colgate join in a triangular indoor meet with Cornell on March 25 in the Drill Hall.

Coach Jack Moakley will present a well balanced track team. He always does.

Lacrosse

The Lacrosse team will play eight games. Home and home games, on the pay-your-own-way basis have been ar-

ranged with Syracuse, Hobart, and Colgate. The team will meet Yale at New Haven and Princeton at Princeton.

The second Varsity and the Freshman teams will also play regular schedules. Coach Nick Bawlf has the nucleus of a strong team. Practice will begin immediately after the mid-year examinations.

Crew

Coach Jim Wray, Commodore Haire and the Crew men generally are looking forward to races with Syracuse, the Carnegie Cup regatta and a brush with the Navy at Annapolis. There was a flutter of excitement in local rowing circles over a story that a "Western Poughkeepsie" would be held at Long Beach, California over the Olympic course. Southern California interests are prepared to underwrite the Regatta for \$50,000. Nothing definite has been reached so the idea remains to be developed.

Tennis and Fencing

The Tennis and Fencing teams are practicing daily and will take part in the usual number of matches, it is expected. Prospects are bright for a successful season in both branches of sports.

THE FROSH

Are Economical

The Cornell-Syracuse freshman basketball game, scheduled in Syracuse, was cancelled along with other intercollegiate competition for the yearlings. But, on short notice, Graduate Manager Thurston of Syracuse called Graduate Manager Berry of Cornell, offering to pay the expenses of the frosh team if it would make the trip.

The players agreed, made the trip to Syracuse in automobiles, were fed by their hosts, won the game and turned in an expense account of \$12.

Two years ago, when college athletics still were enjoying relative prosperity, it cost \$98 to send the frosh quintet to Syracuse, and that time to take a beating. The policy between Syracuse and Cornell for all athletic tests except football has always been that games are played on home and home basis with no guarantees being paid at all.

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. PEABODY '18, of the extension teaching division of the College of Agriculture was recently elected president of the Exchange Club of Ithaca.

THE NURSERYMEN of the state held their third annual conference here in the College of Agriculture on Tuesday and Wednesday.

About . . .**The Clubs****Harrisburg**

The Club gave a luncheon on January 18 in honor of the visiting faculty members who were attending the Farm Products Exhibition. Walter Johnston '12 presided and introduced the speakers. Professor James E. Rice '90 gave a short talk, followed by Professor E. S. Phillips, the principal speaker, who told of his recent trip to Russia. The meeting was attended by about fifty, including the regular club members and visitors.

San Francisco

The alumni of San Francisco and surrounding country gave a dinner in honor of President Farrand on January 16. The two alumni clubs of the men and of the women were joint hosts, and their numbers were augmented by non-Cornellian husbands and wives. George Dyer '95 acted as toastmaster, with President Farrand as the only speaker. The dinner was voted as being just about the best meeting ever held in San Francisco.

The men's club will elect officers for the ensuing year at the meeting on February 8. The nominating committee will present the names of Nathaniel J. Goldsmith '14 for president, Robert D. Spear '18 for secretary.

Delaware

The annual meeting of the Cornell Club of Delaware was held at the Wilmington University Club on Tuesday evening, November 29th. Approximately forty members attended and the meeting was presided over by President Willard R. Heald '18.

A letter of appreciation from Malcome R. Watt, recipient of the 1932 Moakley Award presented by the Cornell Club of Delaware, was read and a motion was passed favoring the presentation of another cup in 1933.

The question of accepting the proposal of the Musical Clubs to give a concert either during the Christmas or Easter holidays was discussed at length and it was finally decided that the Club was not in a secure enough financial position to undertake the responsibility at this time.

The Nominating Committee proposed the following officers for 1933 and they were unanimously elected: president, Franklin Taylor, Jr., '24; first vice-president, William B. Megear, Jr., '20; second vice-president, Thomas A. Baker '14; secretary, Thomas Hooker '24; treasurer, Edward Mendinhall '16; trustee, Roscoe C. Tindall '08; trustee, Henry S. Pyle '96-8 Sp.

DEMETRIUS E. HADJIS '32 is teaching at the American Farm School in Salonica, Greece.

Professor Burr's Speech*(Continued from page 197)*

take it with zest. But he recognized difference of taste and of aptitude, and he would have no study mere drudgery. "The best physical discipline," he had written ten years before Cornell was opened, "comes not by drudgery; men wear out by that. Robustness and lasting strength come only by work with a will."

Theories of Teaching

It was, too, his theory that the undergraduate should come from the first into touch with trained and mature minds devoted to the subject taught. He would have no tutors such as he had known at Yale—men supporting themselves on their way to a profession by teaching undergraduates what they themselves were no longer studying. Cornell's professors met their freshmen in their first term and devoted that term largely to weeding out the unearnest and the incapable. Professor Tracy Peck in Latin used to tell us frankly that he expected thus to save from further waste of time on his subject a full third of his class, and that one of the new university's greatest advantages was that it could thus help its students to find the courses for which they were really fit. Cornell, too, had instructors and assistants—a very few, of whom I became one; but their duties were in the laboratory or in the reading of papers, and not till nearly or quite the end of President White's term was a class met by a teacher not of professorial rank. The one exception was that young men of brilliant promise—such as Jordan or as Comstock—who had far distanced their fellows in some field they meant to make their own were permitted to give instruction in this field. He had observed that in the largest minds devoted to science the power of discovering and the power of imparting it are almost invariably found together. He would have truth imparted, too, not alone from the teacher's desk, but through acquaintance and companionship of teacher with student. He could never forget how at Yale in his day student and teacher hardly knew each other outside the classroom and how even in the class-room the time of men like Hadley or Woolsey was wasted in hearing recitations. To him both study and teaching were things of delight, and he had no patience with "the Philistines who substitute dates for history, and criticisms for literature, and formulas for science."

President White as Teacher

For himself, in addition to the presidency, he reserved the chair of modern history; and, no matter how busy with administration, he always met his classes when in town. No lectures in the cur-

*(Continued on following page)***Just . . .****Looking Around**

"HOW DOES THE WORLD look to you boys?" said Rundschaer. "What is the prospect of youth in this sad pass of human affairs? What, in a word, is your Weltanschauung?"

"It's a hard question, deserving a hard answer," said the bright senior, soberly. "And you fellows, with all your degrees which are supposed to indicate wisdom, don't help us much. You give us old maxims and precepts, valid enough under the old system, but not much use now that the old system has gone to hell."

"Is in a pretty pickle," corrected Rundschaer.

"You preach thrift, now that thrift is regarded as anti-social. And why suffer to save money, which may be inflated or revaluated or confiscated any day? You praise Work as the great virtue, but we can't get any work to do, and if we could, we would find that the man who does more than his share is a social menace. You tell us of the necessity of old abstractions, such as Loyalty. Loyalty to what? Loyalty to the system which offers us only frustration, perhaps disaster? Are you sure that such loyalty is not a crime?"

"Your world looks very cold and bleak to us. You give us an excellent professional training, and then tell us that the profession for which we are trained has disappeared. You give us a gentleman's tastes for elegant intellectual recreation, and no prospect of the means to satisfy those tastes. You are creating a discontented intellectual proletariat. How are you going to support us?"

"Would you like a job washing my windows?" said Rundschaer uncomfortably.

"Thanks. I'll be around this afternoon," said the bright senior.

RUNDSCHAUER

TECHNOCRACY, that nine-day sensation which has been sharing front-page honors with Huey Long and the French cabinet, was the subject of an address by Dean Dexter S. Kimball of the College of Engineering on Wednesday, February 1. Speaking before the Rotary Club of Ithaca, Dean Kimball analyzed the Technocratic movement from the engineer's viewpoint. His analysis included a review of the growth of mass production, together with a description of the changes that have taken place in the modern industrial world.

Dean Kimball's views on the social effects of mass production were defined in a recent issue of the ALUMNI NEWS.

THE ALUMNI NEWS will omit publication next week according to schedule because of the University examinations. The next issue will be under date of February 16.

Professor Burr's Speech

(Continued from preceding page)

riculum were so inspiring as his or so companionable—warm with his love of humanity and broken by extempore illustration from the wide range of his personal experience. He loved, too, to chat with his students. Already at Michigan he had thrown open his home to them, and they were in his thought when he planned his spacious home at Cornell. It was for them that his library became half museum with its books and manuscripts and historical bric-a-brac that had played an actual part in the making of history. Nor may we forget President White's use of his own purse for the university. His salary went always to her needs, and for years he was a lavish giver besides—the largest of all in proportion to his income, for Mr. Cornell's means were being drained by collateral enterprises such as the building of railroads into his Ithaca.

But some of you will ask—some of you younger ones who have been reading the books of that able man of science and student of education, Dr. Abraham Flexner, who is just now our best known critic of universities at home and abroad—was not this young Cornell, after all, a merely undergraduate institution, and not really a university at all. A university in the sense in which he uses the term, Dr. Flexner tells us, our country did not possess until in 1876 his own *alma mater*, Johns Hopkins, came into existence; and that university was the creation of President Daniel Coit Gilman. His criteria for a university are fine and high, and I am quite ready to agree with him that the creation of Johns Hopkins was the most notable step toward their realization in America. But how came President Gilman to that step?

Another University

Daniel C. Gilman and Andrew D. White were, from their days in Yale, the closest of friends. At graduation they set out together for study abroad, both of them observers of education and prospective educators. Gilman became an attaché at our St. Petersburg legation and soon made a place there for White; but this was to them a part of their career of study. Both returned to Yale, and when after a year White went to Michigan and was soon taking large part in the reorganization of that institution Gilman at New Haven was soon meeting the same problems as organizer of the Sheffield Scientific School. There in 1863 he was the first to use in Connecticut for agriculture and engineering—such funds from the Morrill act as were soon to be bought over in New York by Mr. Cornell and Mr. White. But White had not long entered on the presidency of Cornell when Gilman, having refused that of Wisconsin, went to that of Cali-

fornia; and throughout all these years of parallel tasks the correspondence was close and constant. "Of all of Mr. Gilman's many and enduring friendships," says his biographer, "the strongest and most pervading one, from his college days to the close of his life, was that with Andrew D. White," and nearly all the letters used in his book are taken from their correspondence. Almost everything that the one man was striving for at Ithaca the other was working for at New Haven and at Berkeley; and both were hampered almost hopelessly by prejudice and by poverty. For Cornell's cash had gone into buildings and grading, her founder's fortune had been wrecked by the panic of '73, and her great landed endowment must be conserved till the flooded market permitted its sale at a just price. What made possible in 1876 that new departure at Baltimore was a great opportunity. Johns Hopkins, another free-minded old Quaker like Gerrit Smith and Ezra Cornell had left his whole fortune for a hospital and a university—and without restrictions upon his trustees. Of what that unique opportunity might mean Gilman wrote White; and Gilman was the one man named to the trustees by White—as by the heads of Harvard, of Yale, and of Michigan—as the man for their task. Doubtless no other could have dealt with it as did he. Yet when in 1862 Andrew White was begging the help of Gerrit Smith to found "a stronghold for pure science," "a place where Agassiz and such men as he is sending out may find what new truth they will;" when in 1874 he conditioned the gift from his own purse and four of his fellow trustees' that should help Cornell through its crisis on a pledge that when it could be done this gift should be repaid by the endowment of fellowships for advanced study; there was clearly in view the same ideal as Gilman's at Baltimore. And later enterprises urged and shared by the two—the Carnegie institute for research, the dreamed-of national university at Washington for graduate study only—show yet more clearly this common ideal.

For an institution like Cornell to have attempted what Johns Hopkins achieved would then have been absurd. But even the free wealth of Johns Hopkins might not have achieved it but for what had already been achieved against two obstacles—obstacles that had hampered Gilman as they had hampered White—and in this the share of Cornell had been great. One of these was the disdain of classical education for scientific and technical—the disdain that at Yale made Sheffield School a poor relation and almost disowned. It was to fend off this that at Cornell President White laid such stress on the democracy of courses. The other was the distrust and suspicion of that time toward free inquiry, and especially in the field of natural science. The

frank defiance of this voiced by Cornell's president as by no other made many foes; but it brought into the daylight many a whispering campaign against the freedom of science and did much to embolden the State universities. Only the other day I learned from a letter of President Gilman how even in California clerical suspicion had to be met.

The Man Andrew White

So much, then, for Cornell's debt to Andrew Dickson White. But who and what was Andrew Dickson White himself? The story of his life he has himself told as no man else could tell it, and I shall but remind you of its outline—his birth in central New York, his migration at seven with his parents to the growing town of Syracuse where his father rose to wealth, his college days at Hobart and at Yale, the years of study abroad and again at Yale, then the professorship at Michigan from which in 1862 he was called back to settle at Syracuse his father's estate and thence almost by accident sent to the New York Senate. Thus came his meeting with Ezra Cornell and the creation of Cornell University. Even while President of Cornell he did not escape public honors. In 1870-71 he was one of President Grant's commissioners to visit Santo Domingo with a view to its annexation; while abroad in 1878 he was a commissioner to the Paris Exposition; from 1879 to 1881 he was our minister to Germany. But these intervals of public service did not mean any slackening of his devotion to Cornell. I can never forget how on the eve of his setting out, in 1879, for the German mission he took me aside—I was then his librarian—and said: "Before I go, there is one thing I want you to know." I had never seen Mr. White so moved: there were tears in his eyes and in his voice. "You will hear it said that my ambitions are really political; that I am using the university only as a stepping-stone. It is true that I once had political ambitions, and it was not without reluctance that I laid them aside. But when Mr. Cornell refused to go on without me and I accepted the Presidency of this university I put them aside—and for good and all. They were not my first ambitions, nor my highest. This is my life's work, and there is no office in the gift of this people—or of any other—which I rate so high. But, now that we have no money, I can do little here. What is needed in these days of our poverty is that we do not fall out of the public eye. I can do more for the university abroad than at home. I am not made for administrative routine. Russel can do all that far better. I must be where I can observe and plan. It would be idle now to protest against misunderstanding; but the day will come when men will listen. I may not see that day, but you will, and I want you to do what you can to make this clear." [Continued in next issue]

Reminiscences by Mrs. Rice

(Continued from page 199)

"Mr. Russell, one of the professors, delivered an address, and I made some remarks at the close as Chancellor of the University. I was cordial in my remarks of congratulation and wished to dispel the idea which had got abroad that the Regents were not well disposed to the Institution. In the p. m. the ceremonies took place on the University grounds. . . . A platform has been erected for the speakers. A beautiful chime of bells (9 in number) made by Meneely, was presented on behalf of Miss McGraw of Ithaca; they had just been hung and were rung during the p. m., the first tune being Old Hundredth. Addresses were delivered by Erastus Brooks (who presided), Mr. Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, George William Curtis, and Professor Agassiz. The day was very pleasant and fall-like. In the evening, there was a reception in the lecture room at the library. The town was illuminated. At both sunrise and sunset bells were rung and cannon fired. It was by common consent a general holiday and everything seemed to pass off very pleasantly. The University buildings and arrangements are still very incomplete, and it is a pity that the opening had not been delayed for six months or a year. But the notices of opening had been given and it was too late to postpone. Some 300 scholars entered on the opening day."

Mr. White's Career

For twenty years, Mr. White remained President of Cornell University, and he regarded his work there as the most important accomplishment of his life. He resigned, because he felt that some one younger should be the administrative head. Foreign travel, and preparation for his book, "The History of the Warfare of Science and Religion" so much refreshed him, that he was able to accept, in succession, three positions in the diplomatic service. Brilliant was his record—as Minister to Russia, as Venezuelan Boundary Commissioner, and later, as Ambassador to Germany and all the phases and advantages of this official service were increasingly enjoyed. The last eleven years of his life were passed in the comfortable house at Ithaca in giving counsel to young men, in writing and reading, and in the enjoyment of his friendships, the fire of which he possessed the art of keeping beautifully alive. It was during this time of his comparative leisure that, with my husband, I found him in the spring of 1914 at the Peace Conference at Lake Mohonk. He introduced himself, in a formal yet gracious manner, as my father's old friend, recalling that we had met, during my girlhood, in Paris. Interesting experiences of fifty years earlier at Albany which he and my father had enjoyed together, were

agreeably and sympathetically described. His accurate, cultivated mind and grace in reminiscence compelled attention. Before we parted, the names of many of the well-known men of New York State at that period crowded into his speech. Now and then there was a sigh for the friends who had departed, which put a touch of melancholy into what he said. Keen indeed were his loyalties, yet he seemed to have met these departures with courage. At the time of his mother's death, years earlier, he had written to a friend; "The relations between my mother and myself were very close. I shall always regard it as one of my greatest blessings that I have been able to be with her frequently during the past year and to stand at her side at the last. For years I have dreaded that it might be ordered otherwise."

The Conference ended, and we returned to Albany. A few weeks later, much to our delight, we received an invitation to go to Ithaca in early July. Mr. White asked our son to accompany us for he said he wished his friendship for the grandfather to be carried on to the grandson.

One month later, the Great War broke over the world.

During August, 1914 we took a motor trip in Maine, spending a week at a hotel with a beautiful outlook on a long line of beach and surf. Having heard by letter from Mr. White that he and Mrs. White were only eighteen miles away at the Rockingham Hotel at Portsmouth, we arranged on Sunday afternoon to call upon them.

[From Mrs. Rice's Journals]

"Upon our arrival, the Whites took us into the hotel dining room, where we sat down together at a small table, and tea and toast were ordered. As the day turned into twilight, the ordinary dark modern furniture of the ancient room, which once was a part of my great-great-grandfather's, [Woodbury Langdon's] house, sank into obscurity, leaving in sight only the handsome, old white wainscoting and woodwork. For two hours we sat there listening to Mr. White talk. We had hoped for this. He spoke, of course, of the wicked war that is going on. He said he knew well the Kaiser, and while Ambassador at Berlin, had had frequent long talks with him, during one of which, the Kaiser had told him that England, for years, had been so difficult to deal with, he had found it hard work to go there to pay a visit even to his grandmother (Queen Victoria).

The Peace Conference

"Mr. White also reviewed some of the events of the First Hague Peace Conference when he was Chairman of the American Delegation. He said that he had had at that time great difficulty in getting Germany to declare for a Court of Arbitration. Austria and Italy were

willing to sign this Convention but they both awaited Germany's action. Finally when a serious halt in the deliberations seemed imminent, Count Münster, the President of the German Delegation, decided to send to Berlin Professor Zörn, one of their members, to lay the matter before the Foreign Office. He urged that Mr. White also send someone from the United States Delegation, so Dr. Frederick Holls, the Secretary, was chosen, and he took with him a personal letter from Mr. White to Count von Bülow, the Chancellor. In this letter, Mr. White, who said he was writing as from man to man, asserted that Germany's position in the world would be greater even than Russia's, where the idea of the Peace Conference had originated, if Germany, without further delay, would favor the Court of Arbitration. For, if she did so, Italy and Austria would at once follow her lead, and, therefore, the world would feel that to Germany was due the honour of being the arbiter of Europe. To surpass Russia's prestige and obtain the world's highest praise, overcame her scruples, and Germany signed. 'I know well,' Mr. White continued, 'how the Kaiser now feels. He is surrounded by countries which are his enemies; the population of his Empire has increased tremendously; he needs room and he needs seacoast. But he has violated this Convention and he has broken his promise to preserve Belgium's neutrality, so I cannot be with him.'

"Finally, with reluctance, we arose to leave. He came out with us to the motor car, accompanied by Mrs. White. It was dark, and so late were we in reaching our hotel that supper had long been over. But this was of small consequence, for we had enjoyed two hours of conversation about world affairs from one who had taken part in their making.

The Last Visit

"Four years later, when the United States itself had entered the war, we had our last sight of Mr. White. We had promised to be at Auburn in early October for the one hundredth anniversary of its Theological Seminary, and on entering at Albany the Empire State Express, we found Mr. and Mrs. White on board, Mr. White greatly lacking in his usual vigor and looking far from well. When they heard that we were, later, to go on to Ithaca, and other cities, on Civil Service Commission visits—my husband was a New York State Civil Service Commissioner—they at once invited us to spend a night with them. But we thought Mr. White too feeble to be burdened with over-night guests, so we compromised by promising to go to them for luncheon. After Auburn's festivities ended, therefore, we continued on to Ithaca and to the Whites'. October was at its most superb point. Our walk at six o'clock among the [See next page, Col. 3

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS ITHACA, NEW YORK

FOUNDED 1898

INCORPORATED 1926

Published for the Cornell Alumni Corporation by the Cornell Alumni News Publishing Corporation.

Published weekly during the college year and monthly in July and August: thirty-five issues annually. Issue No. 1 is published in September. Weekly publication ends the last week in June. Issue No. 35 is published in August and is followed by an index of the entire volume, which will be mailed on request.

Subscription price \$4.00 a year, payable in advance. Canadian postage 35 cents a year extra; foreign 50 cents extra. Single copies twelve cents each.

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Member Intercollegiate Alumni Extension Service

Printed by The Cayuga Press

Entered as Second Class Matter at Ithaca, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 2, 1933

A NEW TASK for Alumni

LOOKING the economic situation squarely in the eye, one major university at least has reduced its entrance requirements, temporarily we hope, from the usual fifteen units to twelve. With a certain liberality of interpretation this might recognize the fitness for university work of an industrious student from the junior class in high school.

Perhaps it is better to do this than to close the doors. It is quite probable that there will not be enough candidates to fill all the colleges who can present fifteen units, properly assorted to meet the rather unyielding requirements as we have known them in recent years.

It would seem better to take the step more gradually, permitting ample substitutions of subjects representing the same type of work, or even any good courses in the general requirements the presenting of which indicates an equivalent amount of preparatory training.

Beyond that, except possibly admission with conditions in the non-essentials in technical courses, it is unlikely that our university will be compelled to relax its standards for admission for the present.

Alumni who have worked on the committees on preparatory schools will thus probably be faced with an enlarged problem. If there is a dearth of applications and a temporary modification of entrance requirements to meet the situation, the committees will have to be exceptionally alert if the quality of the matriculates is to be maintained.

Conceivably a group of engineering students who are over-prepared in

science but lacking an equivalent in languages might become as good engineers as students with the regular requirements. The alumni committees will be relied on to a considerable extent to determine this sort of probability, in addition to the tasks of finding good material and of weeding out the poor material, tasks that they have heretofore performed in a manner that in general has elicited approbation.

HECKSCHER GRANTS Are Announced

The Heckscher Research Council of Cornell University announced today that supplementary grants amounting to about \$11,000 had been made for the continuance of 18 scientific projects under investigation by Cornell scientists.

The allocation of grants followed a gift of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation made last autumn. A special gift of \$1,000 made by Mrs. Harry Snyder of Minneapolis for the promotion of research in biochemistry and allied fields at Cornell was also allocated at this time to the continuance of researches assisted by an earlier gift from Mrs. Snyder.

The Heckscher Foundation for the promotion of research at Cornell was established by Mr. August Heckscher, a trustee of the University, in 1920 by a gift of \$500,000. During the twelve years it has been in existence the Fund has provided an income of \$445,000 for the support of 200 separate projects.

The following supplementary grants were made for the academic year, ending June 30, 1933:

Professor Wilder D. Bancroft: For researches in photochemistry.

Professor Samuel L. Boothroyd '04-5G: To continue work on meteors.

Professor T. Roland Briggs '09 and Carleton C. Murdock '12: for a study of the size and shape of colloidal particles with special reference to catalytic agents.

Professor L. M. Dennis: For investigation of rare elements.

Professor R. Clifton Gibbs '07: For a study of line spectra in the extreme ultraviolet.

Professor Edmund F. Hopkins '15: For a study of the physiological effect of iron and certain other elements in the ionized state.

Professor Earle H. Kennard '13 Ph.D.: For research in theoretical physics.

Professor Robert Matheson '06-7: For a study of culicid ecology.

George Maughan: To continue study of the effects of ultra-violet light on animal physiology.

Professor Leonard A. Maynard '15 Ph.D. and C. M. McCay: To continue investigations on physiological effects of purified diets in herbivora, and: to con-

tinue investigations on biochemical changes that accompany aging in the animal body.

Professor Ernest Merritt '86: For study of the influence of the conditions of the upper atmosphere on the transmission of electric waves.

Professor Murdock: For work in X-rays.

Professors Edwin L. Nichols and Ernest Merritt: For studies in luminescence.

Professor Jacob Papish '21 Ph.D.: For a study of the occurrence, distribution, and association of the rarer chemical elements.

Professor Otto Rahn: For studies of radiation from living matter.

Professor Hugh D. Reed '99, Alan C. Fraser '13, and George C. Embury '10: For the purpose of undertaking genetic studies and related problems in fishes.

Professor Floyd K. Richtmyer '04: For investigations in the laws of absorption of X-rays.

Reminiscences by Mrs. Rice

(Continued from preceding page)

rustling leaves in the garden, when, in the distance, the chimes of the University played for a quarter of an hour and the lowering sun lit the yellow and russet-colored tree-branches, was peculiarly beautiful. But—alas!—our once brilliant host had lost his zest and sat sadly by! As he insisted upon it, we took an early family supper with them before leaving."

These were the first days of October, 1918. On Sunday, November 10, my journal records;

"Mr. Andrew Dickson White died (from a stroke) last Monday, the 4th of November, and was buried on Thursday the 7th, his 86th birthday. So that good friend of three generations has gone from us forever! I am glad that we stopped and lunched with him a month ago. Although as always, kind and sympathetic, he was then so silent, that we felt his health was breaking and the end not far away."

Lord Bryce, speaking of Dean Stanley's rare personality, twenty years after the famous Dean's death, added in highest praise:

"The art of friendship is the greatest art of life. To enjoy his, was to be educated in that art."

This might also be said of Andrew Dickson White.

WORD COMES as the ALUMNI NEWS goes to press of the death of Elwyn E. Haskell '79, professor emeritus and former dean of the College of Civil Engineering. Dean Haskell retired in 1921 and had made his home in Hamburg, N. Y. His wife died several years ago. A formal obituary will appear in the next issue of the NEWS.

The Week On The Campus

THESE ARE bad days for the many students who come to college with no provisions but their entrance requirements and a touching faith in education. They have been cozened and cajoled by the old American tradition of "working one's way through college." It used to be possible, for a youth equipped only with valor and the ability to do without sleep. But now the supply of collegiate labor has been doubled, while the supply of collegiate jobs has been halved. More students want to wait on table than want to be waited on. There are a dozen amateur furnace-men to each furnace; and this year the furnace-owner avoids the embarrassment of choice by taking out his own ashes. And meanwhile the college curriculum has insensibly been strengthened until now a college course, properly fulfilled, is a full-time job.

WHAT DO the poor fellows do? Why, they just cut down their overhead, and overhead means food and lodging. An English theme which found its way into the *Ithaca Journal-News* (I hope it got an A) reveals the system. You can get a top-floor room on College Avenue for \$2.50 a week. You insist on making your own bed and cleaning your own quarters, ostensibly on account of the landlady's rheumatism, but in fact to hide your consumption of electricity. You buy a double socket and an electric grill. You get a quart of milk a day. For breakfast, cereal and half the milk, 7 cents. Lunch in a cafeteria, 25 cents. Supper, a 5-cent can of beans or soup, with the rest of the milk. Add a carrot a day (at 3 cents a pound) for vitamin content (a man must have his vitamin content), and two or three loaves of bread a week, and you have an average daily food expense of about 44 cents. Add an occasional cake or box of cookies from home, packed in with the laundry. On Sundays you take a walk in the country, to pick up vitamins under the vitamin trees. Most of the farmers will let you take all the vitamins you can eat. That makes your total for board and room around \$5.50 a week.

MANY STUDENTS club together to take an apartment, sometimes even a house. Eight boys in a house (at about \$40 a month) can get three meals a day (and not such bad meals at that) for about \$2 per week per head. They do all their own housework, of course, and they learn quite a lot about elementary economics. I feel very sorry for these youths, getting along on four or five dollars a week. But I can't help feeling somehow that it must be kind of fun.

WHAT IS THE STAND of the Cornell economists on the present economic kettle of fish? Why, there seems to be no Cornell School of Thought, no Ithaca Answer, no Program of Panacea. Probably President Nicholas Murray Butler would exclaim in moving tones that we show our good sense. A number of our economists have, as individuals, said some interesting things in public. Professor F. A. Southard of the Department of Economics sharply criticizes our high tariffs, which favor the industrial group and penalize the investor in foreign securities. Our rulers cling to economic nationalism, now a fiction. We are really more international in our trade relations than any other country.

PROFESSOR M. Slade Kendrick, Ph.D., '24 of the Department of Rural Economy, opposes the sales tax, affirming that it would tend to decrease buying and increase bankruptcy. A tax on saving money would be preferable, or indeed an unbalanced budget.

PROFESSOR George F. Warren '03, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, speaking before the New York Press Association, roundly favored inflation. The only alternative, he said, is a long and perhaps fatal deflation. "Deflation means completing the process of bankruptcies of farms, homes, and other city real estate. There will be very little building so long as the bankrupt properties are on the market. It usually takes six or seven years to complete the deflation process. If we go through with deflation, we may expect three or four years of the greatest period of liquidation of real estate that the country has ever known. Practically everything that has not fallen in price must fall. The last thing to fall will be taxes." He points out that England has suspended gold payments during thirty-six of the last 136 years, without disaster, and the United States has done the same thing four times, "but even in the Civil War, inflation was far less than on a gold basis in 1920." He proposes the "compensated dollar" as a remedy.

PROFESSOR Harold L. Reed, Ph.D. '14 of the Department of Economics, has been reappointed a member of the New York State Banking Department Board.

I SEE that Dean Charles K. Burdick of the Law School was one of twenty members of the Columbia Law School class of 1907 who held a reunion with the President-elect in Warm Springs, Georgia.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL school for missionaries opened on Jan. 23, for a four

weeks' course. Representatives are here from China, Japan, India, and many other countries.

THE SAGE CHAPEL preacher was the Rev. John Timothy Stone, president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago.

THE ROTH QUARTET of Budapest gave a charming recital, in the University Chamber Music Series. Mozart, Brahms, and Beethoven.

IT WAS INTERESTING to read the announcement of the experiments of Dr. Charles R. Stockard, of the Cornell Medical College, with the prevention of distemper in dogs. Of 163 dogs inoculated, 92 per cent were immune from distemper, and 4½ per cent showed only slight symptoms. This comes as no novelty in Ithaca. The Veterinary College here has been inoculating our dogs for about two years; the dogs have learned to take it as a matter of course, just one of the annoyances of civilization.

THE READING of Professor Martin Wright Sampson's poems is a moving experience. Strange that after his death he admits us to a better knowledge of his spirit than we were permitted in life! Strange that even those of us who knew him well must wait so long to learn the shy and private secrets of his heart! As he says in his "Prelude:"

Because I wish to speak,
Because I cannot hold back from speaking

The things that come through my eyes
into my heart,

The things that come through my
heart into my sight,

And because, even to those I hold dear,
I cannot say these things out loud,

I write them thus, unashamed before
many people

Of what in private my voice chokes
over.

DRUM-MAJOR Kenneth Durling of the Veterans of Foreign Wars sat on a cake of ice for three hours and thirty minutes.

"'COME OFF YOUR PERCH' is the latest slang"—*Ithaca Journal*, Jan. 24, 1883.

IT WAS REPORTED in the papers a little while ago that the Auburn Prison Welfare League challenged the Cornell Baseball Team to a game. Dean Romeyn Berry of the Athletic Department avers that he has heard nothing from the Auburn Boys. But to show his sportsmanship, he is trying to arrange a meeting with the Cross Country Team.

M.G.B.

Obituaries

GEORGE WILLARD CONABLE, B.S. in Arch. '90, an architect in New York particularly well known for his designing of churches, died of heart disease in St. Petersburg, Fla., on January 2. He was born in Cortland, N. Y., sixty-six years ago, the son of Frederick and Fidelia Doud Conable. He was a member of the Cornellian board. Mr. Conable began his professional career in association with Ernest Flagg, designer of the Singer Building, and he helped to solve problems attending the construction of skyscrapers. The Gothic style was followed by Mr. Conable in the majority of churches designed by him, although a few were Colonial. The most widely known is the Trinity Lutheran Church of Long Island City, for which he received a medal from the Chamber of Commerce two years ago. Among recreational projects he designed the Rye Beach development, now part of the Westchester County park system.

JOHN H. LEWMAN '93, former prosecutor of Vermillion County, Ill., who resigned after sixteen years to make the race for Congress when "Uncle Joe" Cannon announced his retirement ten years ago, died suddenly at his office in Danville, Ill., on December 13. He took two years in the philosophy course, and later received his law degree at Michigan. He was twice mayor of Danville and served in the State Attorney's office longer than any other official.

HUGO EDMUND OSWALD '98, attorney in Seattle and former superior court judge for Spokane County, Wash., died in Seattle on December 11, after a short illness. He was born in Chicago fifty-six years ago. He was at Cornell two years, studying first engineering and then law. He later received his law degree at Northwestern. After living in Spokane for a number of years, where he served on the bench, in 1926 he went to Seattle to become affiliated with the King County Title Company. He was prominent in civic and philanthropic affairs in both cities. His wife, Mrs. Anna M. Oswald, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

HEINRICH HASSELBRING, B.S.A. '99, physiologist with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, died in Flint, Mich., on September 30, of heart disease. He was born at Flint in 1875. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and as a member of Sigma Xi. He had been with the Bureau since 1909. His work was chiefly on tobacco, and the physiological and chemical changes occurring in sweet potatoes in storage.

JOHN EDWARD HESS, M.E. '00, president of the Lancaster Hotel Company, the Phoenix Water Power Company, and president and treasurer of the Lancaster

Electric Supply and Construction Company, died in Lancaster, Pa., on November 10, of heart failure. He was born in Williamsport, Pa., on December 3, 1877, the son of Godfrey and Elizabeth Finkbinder Hess. He was a past president of the Lancaster Rotary Club and the Lancaster Civic Council. His wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Hess, and a daughter, Mrs. William S. Andes, survive him.

Concerning . . .

The Alumni

'85 AB, '97 PhD—Anna C. Bowen has been requested to submit biographical data for use in the fifth edition of the International Blue Book. Miss Bowen's name also appears in a recent London publication entitled *Principal Women of America*. Her address is Hotel Richmond, Batavia, N. Y.

'99 ME—Emmett B. Carter, who has been engaged in management engineering, is now acting as administrator of the Woman's Medical College Hospital, in Philadelphia.

'05 AB, '06 CE—The address of Frederick W. Scheidenhelm is 50 Church Street, New York. He is a consulting engineer. He is serving as a non-alumnus member of the Senate of the Department of Civil Engineering at Columbia.

'09 CE—Arthur W. Harrington's address is now 603 State Public Works Building, 353 Broadway, Albany. He is a district engineer with the United States Geological Survey.

'10 LLB—James R. Robinson, assemblyman from the Ithaca district, New York, has been reappointed to several of the Assembly's most powerful committees. He has been named chairman of labor and industries, and a member of ways and means, the committee on banks, and is the ranking member of the codes committee. He is also an active member of the Lewisohn Commission on Prison Administration and Construction.

'12 LLB—L. N. Simmons, legal assistant to the comptroller of Cornell, has been installed as high priest of the Eagle Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

'16 LLB—A. H. Douglass Van Duser and Philip M. Liebschutz have announced that Arthur B. Curran '16, formerly of Wile, Oviatt and Gilman, has been admitted to partnership and that the firm name has been changed to Van Duser, Liebschutz and Curran, with law offices at 510 Terminal Building, Rochester, N. Y.

'17 AB—The address of Harrison Hoblitzelle, president of the General Steel Castings Corporation, is care of the company in Eddystone, Pa.

'19 CE—Samuel G. Kaufman's address is now 205 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York. He is a contractor in con-

struction of reinforced concrete, floor arches, and cement paving.

'21 CE—Frank W. Gumboldt's address is now 50 Union Square, New York. He is with the James A. Tyson Agency of the Guardian Life Insurance Company.

'21 ME—H. Beitzel Brillinger is a telephone engineer. His address is 22 North Thirty-first Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

'24 DVM—Clayton E. DeCamp is director of the veterinary division of Rare Chemicals, Inc., with offices and laboratories at Nepera Park, N. Y.

'24 BS—Clarence E. Kobuski's address is now 55 Homes Avenue, Dorchester, Mass. He is assistant curator of the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard.

'24 BS—A daughter, Carol, was born on October 5 to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McNeill. Mrs. McNeill was Lillian E. Rabe '24. Their address is 1900 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

'25 ME—The address of Lewis J. Trounstone, Jr., who is with the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, is now care of the company at P. O. Box 1708, Dallas, Texas.

'25 AB—A son, John Charles, was born on July 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Burbach. Mrs. Burbach was Barbara B. Charles '25. Their address is 4239 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans.

'25 BS—A daughter, Georgia Ellen, was born on December 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Baum. Mrs. Baum was Dorothy H. Brown '25. Their address is 28 Castleton Park, New Brighton, Staten Island.

'26 AB, '28 EE—Norman A. Miller's address is 1222 Central Street, Evanston, Ill. He is working in the operations and maintenance department of A Century of Progress.

'26 AB—G. Cutler Brown has moved from White Plains to 14 Caterson Terrace, Hartsdale, N. Y. He is a division methods and results supervisor in the Bronx area for the New York Telephone Company.

'26 BChem—A daughter, Virginia Ruth, was born on December 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon O. Andrews. Their address is 319 West Twenty-eighth Street, Richmond, Va. Andrews is supervisor for the Coateney area of the duPont Cellophane Company.

'27 ME—Willard H. Cobb has been transferred from the industrial sales section of the general sales office of the General Electric Company to the editorial section of the publicity department. He is editor of the *G-E Motor Dealer Magazine*, published quarterly, and also assists in preparing advertisements for trade journals and advertising campaigns.

'27 AB—Elisabeth H. Reamer '27 is engaged to James Howard Carson of Germantown, Pa.

'27 BS; '28 PhD—A daughter, Judith Ann, was born on January 14 to John V. Starr '28 and Mrs. Starr (Rebecca Martin '27). Their home is in Elizabeth, N. J.

'27 ME—The address of William J. Joyce, Jr., is 548 Eastmoor Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio. A son, William Baxter, was born on October 17.

'28; '30 AB—According to the *New York Times*, the first baby to arrive in New York in 1933 was a son, born fifteen seconds after midnight to Morris A. Fishkin '28 and Mrs. Fishkin (Rose J. Margolin '30). Their home is at 1354 Union Street, Brooklyn. Fishkin is a construction engineer.

'28 BS—Warren W. Fisk is now in charge of the dining room at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis.

'28, '29 AB—Iverna Hill is teaching in the John Bigsbee School near Schenectady, N. Y., and is living at home in Schenectady at 1432 Nott Street.

'29, '30 AB—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley S. Blossom have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Payne, to Ben P. Gale '29. Miss Blossom attended Vassar for two years. Gale is an attorney with offices at the Sweetland Building, Cleveland, and is a director of the Cornell Club of Cleveland.

'29 BS; '31 AB—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blostein of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Alice Blostein '29, to Norman Hall '31, on December 5. They are living in Rochester, N. Y.

'30 AB, '31 AM—Rachael E. Field is technician in charge of the laboratory at the Syracuse Memorial Hospital. Her address is 1505 East Genesee Street.

'30 DVM—Frederick G. Caslick recently moved from Newport, R. I., to 4 Whippany Road, Morristown, N. J., where in the near future he expects to engage in general veterinary practice.

'31 EE—Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Maunder of Horseheads, N.Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Pauline, to Ralph E. Parry '31. Mr. and Mrs. Parry are living in Ithaca at 317 Elm Street.

'31 DVM—Alfred M. Beers has moved to 40 Broome Street, Catskill, N. Y. He is a veterinarian with Dr. L. L. Parker. He was married last June to Edna Salvato.

'32 BS—John A. Bullock, formerly with Pfeiffer's Inc., in Buffalo, is now manager of the coffee shop of the Hotel Cleveland, in Cleveland.

'32 EE; '32 AB—Mr. and Mrs. François Darriulat of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Jacqueline Darriulat '32, to Lieut. Kenneth D. Nichols '32, on December 15. Nichols graduated from West Point in '29 and is a second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, U. S. Army. In 1930 he was awarded a medal for service in Nicaragua

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by the president of Nicaragua. He is now studying for the degree of master of civil engineering at Cornell.

'32 DVM—Lewis B. Denton is practicing veterinary medicine in Caribou, Maine.

Mailing Addresses

'96—George H. Stickney, Edgehill Apartments, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.—Herbert I. Finch, 6240 McPherson Avenue, St. Louis.

'03—Lee F. Hawley, 237 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisc.

'04—Roberto J. Shalders, Rua-Nascimento Silva, 518 Ipanema, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

'05—Clarence B. Piper, 860 Fairfield Circle, Pasadena, Calif.

'06—George J. Couch, 200 McAllister Street, care of Bancroft Whitney Company, San Francisco.

'11—Howard W. Dix, 404 Riverside Drive, New York.

'14—Paul L. Heslop, 2236 Multnomah Street, Portland, Oregon.—Lyda May Degener, "Barryhurst," Holland, Bucks County, Pa.

'15—Walter M. Tomkins, care of Continental Can Company, Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, New York.

'17—DeWitt U. Dunham, Box 1548, Hondo, Calif.—Amanda K. Berls, 223

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'19—Robert D. Spear, care of Consolidated Steel Corp., Ltd., 1224 Russ Building, San Francisco.

'21—Mrs. C. L. Waller (Jean Bright), R. D. 1, Chester, Pa.

'22—Clark C. Luce, 592 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

'23—Ralph Slockbower, 274 Phelps Road, Ridgewood, N. J.—Julian R. Fleischmann, 1506 University Avenue, New York.

'24—Roger O. Egeberg, 803 Carnegie Medical Building, Cleveland.

'25—Robert P. Mason, 295 Fort Washington Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.—Charles P. Wright, Box 16, Route 1, Vicksburg, Miss.

'26—Manuel P. Rivera, 775 Riverside Drive, New York.

'28—George L. Gray, 231 East Market Street, Bethlehem, Pa.—William D. Roland, Jr., The Sherwin-Williams Company, Edificio Bacardi Number 610, Havana, Cuba.—J. Nash Williams, 35-16 Union Street, Flushing, N. Y.—Mrs.

James E. Duffy (Olga C. Anderson), 202 South Whitney Street, Hartford, Conn.—Alexander Young, 1462 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

'29—Walter A. Hunt, Willow Terrace Apartments, Louisville, Ky.—William E. Martin, 204 North Twenty-third Street, Corvallis, Ohio.—Theodore C. Heine, 41 Tompkins Circle, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.—Joseph S. Gowdy, 2271 Clermont Street, Denver, Colo.—Lawrence L. Levy, 854 West 181st Street, New York.—Charles W. Beattie, 230 East Seventy-first Street, New York.

'30—Charles H. Diebold, Department of Agronomy, Cornell University, Ithaca.—J. Kenneth Payton, Suite 18, Devon Court, Elyria, Ohio.—James W. Young, 203 Windsor Street, Reading, Pa.

'31—Henry Forschmiedt, Room 9, Penn Produce Terminal Building, Baltimore.—Paul J. Glaister, Box 113, East Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mary E. Armstrong, 41-63 Frame Place, Flushing, N. Y.—William T. Thompson, 102 Highland Place, Ithaca.—John A. Bullock, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland.—Floyd S. Teachout, care of Teachout Company, Kinsman at Ninetieth Street, Cleveland.—Laurence E. Ide, Spencerport, N. Y.—Howard F. Cowan, 512 Columbia Street, El Monte, Calif.—Rosemary H. Hunt, 159 West Twelfth Street, New York.

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