

Next Issue
April 20th

Cornell

ALUMNI NEWS

In the News this Week: THREE Alumni Trustees nominated to date—Maurice C. Burritt, Bancroft Gherardi, and Jacob F. Schoellkopf, Jr. **Page 291**

ASHBERY, field secretary, returns from extensive trip, where he was entertained by many clubs and organizations. **Page 292**

COLGATE and Syracuse vanquished by varsity track team in interesting meet—First Box Lacrosse game great success. **Page 288**

Volume 35



Number 23

March 30, 1933

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.	11.20 P.M.
Lv. Philadelphia (N. Broad St., Rdg. Co.).....	11.26 A.M.	11.27 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 Romance of Cornell

By FRANK A. WRIGHT '79

THE career of Andrew D. White, first President of Cornell University, illustrates an adventure in modern education in which fate and a lucky distribution of the cards play a large part. In 1876 when I entered as first instructor in Architectural Drawing, Cornell was eight years old and still in a formative state. Gaunt stone buildings on a bleak hill, the material equipment was ugly and unpromising. Now after 57 years there are glorious trees and fine buildings. Even the early structures have been beautified by time and form a striking part of a most attractive college campus. The fortunate events that brought about this splendid transformation are wonderful, unusual, and hence the title of this sketch.

Consider the salient things of Mr. White's career and how they all dovetailed in to get results. Heir to a competent fortune that made it unnecessary to consider material wants, he showed in his youth a most precocious and all-embracing mind. At the age of fifteen Hobart College had nothing to give him. His father, very strong for Episcopalianism, decided that Trinity College was the next step, but on the way to Hartford the boy persuaded him to Yale. He entered there in the famous class of 1853 and during his freshman year took all the prizes that Yale afforded.

Apparently he never selected any special line of work. After traveling some and being a professor in a western College, he took the rôle of a scholar in politics much the same as they do in England. Doubtless he had ambitions. Later on his name was frequently mentioned, quite seriously too, as a candidate for the President of the United States. But he never got further than to be a member of the State Senate of New York. There he met Ezra Cornell, also a state senator, who was determined to found a college for boys and girls where could be studied anything and everything. Ezra Cornell was a typical and successful American citizen filled with his noble purpose. He had his big farm on the east hill at Ithaca overlooking Cayuga Lake and the town. This was the place and he had \$500,000 to give. But how to do it in the best way was not so easy. He had interested some of his associates, Sage, McGraw, and Sibley, all hard-headed successful business men. The first idea was to make it available to all without entrance examinations. They were aware of comparatively small means. It takes a lot of money to run a college. So it was when White appears on the scene. Never a more fortunate meeting. Ezra Cornell had laid the egg and here was Andrew D. White to hatch it. Fate could not harm such a conjunction and the University of to-day is the result.

Still, there was some fine work to do in the way of proper endowment. Here again the Cornell-White Team played a good game. The State of New York had Federal grants of valuable timber lands out west. No one could know better than Sage how good they were. It was not difficult to persuade the Legislature that a School of Agriculture and certain free scholarships might be a good thing for the State. The founders were in a position to help this idea prevail and thus Cornell was provided with the necessary capital, so well administered afterwards by the trustees to give a maximum income.

With the stage all set, President White at the age of 35 was free to develop his plans. His conception of a University was men, not buildings. Yet he was highly qualified in architectural taste. He had a wonderful architect's library which he gave to the University. But his job was to get a good faculty, an essential of success. Here is a sample of its quality: One of the Greek letter fraternities (Psi Upsilon) had an evening where student essays and poems were read and followed by refreshments and a social time. Including President White there were 16 of the faculty present. Other guests were Rev. Joseph E. Twichell of Hartford who told stories to us while Mark Twain, his neighbor, laughed with us and Goldwin Smith and Bayard Taylor joined in. Verily the early students were fortunate. Among other men we had contact with were George William Curtis, Felix Adler, and Agassiz. Then, too, on the other hand, we had athletic success, especially in rowing before the days of coaches, a big influence in spreading the fame of Cornell and attracting students.

We of the older generation, we who have seen the birth and growth, we who have watched the yearly crops of young men going out, we who have been a part of the great adventure of founding a seat of learning; we who are privileged to live long and see the fruits, we are the fortunate ones. Is it any wonder that we look back on the wonder of our Alma Mater with pride and satisfaction and that it appears like a romance?

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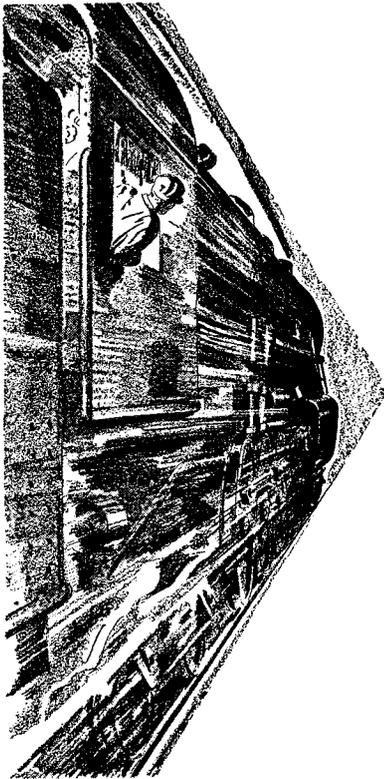
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The Light That Failed

By WM. H. MOORE, M.P.

MR. CHAIRMAN and gentlemen, perhaps I owe an immediate apology for the subject of what I have to say, but when your president telephoned and asked what I was to talk about I had been thinking of an old Russian fable or story, in which a group of men, women, and children were lost on the wind-swept, ice-bound plains of Russia. They were cold and hungry. They had no shelter. After they had wandered here and there, someone in the group said, "There is a light." And the older members of the group said, "We can see no light." "There is a light," it was insisted, "and that light means home; that light means food, shelter." And eloquently insisting, by sheer force of insistence, the other members of the group saw the light; they followed on and on, only to perish.

It was a false light. And I thought of its application to present conditions. I wonder how many of you are suffering to-day. I wonder how many of you have been brought into actual contact with the suffering of to-day. How many of you have been in homes in the last few days that had no fuel? I don't mean homes of people on public relief. I mean the homes of men who are educated as you were. Men who on the streets dress as you dress, and hold their heads high and scorn public relief, but who are struggling on wearily. Someone has said, "There is a light." Can you blame them for following it? There is comfort; there is safety; there is surety; there is independence. And that is what I want to talk about to-day. I can think of nothing more worth while talking about. We have in this country of ours a group of men and a woman who hold up a light. Some of them are my colleagues in the House. They are able men and an able woman. They have said that light means state socialism, means turning to the left. And that I want to talk about, because, frankly, in my opinion, it is a false light. I talk of it the more willingly because I had an anonymous letter the other day. It was complimentary. It came from one of my constituents and he said, "Dear Sir, I want you to understand we did not send you to parliament to make speeches.

We sent you there to cure the depression." He was complimentary, because he said I could do it if I would. I hope he is listening to your expression of incredulity.

A Virile "System"

We are told to-day that the capitalistic system has broken down. Now, I am not going to say that anything has broken down. I am not going to say we have had a collapse. I am going to say this, though, that we have, in whatever system we have, a remarkable virility. If anybody had told hard-headed D. B. Hanna that to-day we would have had in the United States ten or twelve millions of unemployed and have had them for months—if they had told him that two or three years ago, knowing D. B. Hanna as I know him, I am sure he would have thought there would have been a revolution. I am sure I should have thought so. And still our system carries on. If we are not in a collapse to-day we are near enough to it to check over, and to try to put our house in order.

Just what is supposed to have collapsed? Just what is wrong? What is our present system? I have an idea and I have had it for a long, long time, that in this country we are suffering from illusion as to names. We get mixed in our nomenclatures. There are some people who talk of government ownership when they mean state capitalism, or state socialism, and some of them talk about it when they don't mean it. And they get all mixed up when they talk about communism and socialism. I have an idea that there are some people in this country who are confused when they talk about cooperation and socialism. The Cooperative Commonwealth is a Socialist party. Now, true in a way, socialism is cooperation. But it is not voluntary cooperation. It is cooperation with the policeman present with a club or the soldier with a bayonet, and we might just as well see things as they are. Now, we must find out in what order we are living to-day. We must be precise. We must know that before we can take action. I wish you would run over your school-day teachings to realize just what the capitalistic order is. If I had time I

would refresh your memory. I would take you over the long road we have travelled under capitalism. I cannot do it to-day, but I want to give you one phase of the capitalistic order. The gist of it—production for profit. Let me put it another way. Service for profit. Service with a profit motive. And what is wrong with that?

Service for Profit

Service for profit. The socialist, and others that are not socialists, say the present order is passing away, that the profit motive means greed. I am labouring under no illusion as to human nature, as to the greed that is within human nature. But that greed—if you like, call it so—that profit motive means efficiency. Men in search of profit searched the continent of Africa, and also South America, all to serve us. And under the capitalistic order you will remember we checked greed, profit-seeking, with competitive effort. That was the safety valve. Socialists again tell us that competitive effort means waste, and it does, but that waste means growth, and out of those phases of the capitalistic order we have had growth. We have been taken from poverty to prosperity. I read just before I came in here in the *Toronto Star* that somebody had said that the competitive system was a survival of the jungle days. Now, historically, that man is wrong. It was competitive effort that brought us out of the jungle and its destruction will take us back.

I wonder if to-day we can just look at these things and have some facts on the table. I almost wish I were in a political gathering where they are accustomed to heckling, because if I go wrong I want to be put right. That capitalistic order that is so much denounced did suffer and does suffer a very serious defect. It has always been subjected to depressions. It has not been a straight course upward. Up until the days of Queen Anne, under the old system the population of Great Britain never reached beyond five and one-half millions. It began to grow only as the world turned to the freedom of the individual within the organization of capitalism. And to-day, as you know, Britain has forty- [Continued on page 290

[This address was given at a recent meeting of the Canadian Club of Toronto, and it is through the kindness of the author and the University of Toronto Monthly, that we are able to present it to our readers. Mr. Moore is a member of the class of 1894 at Toronto. The subject is one which has interested many of the readers of the Alumni News and we have had several requests for such an article.]

About Athletics

RESTRICTING themselves to Central New York, Cornell teams emerged from the Black Winter, a season of defeat and disappointment and injuries, to register two impressive victories. The triangular meet arranged in the Drill Hall March 25, for Cornell, Syracuse, and Colgate, resulted in an impressive victory for the home team. Cornell scored 68 points as against 30½ for Syracuse and 8½ for Colgate.

Nick Bawlf led his lacrosse squad to Rochester March 25 to engage in history's first intercollegiate box lacrosse game. History will record that Cornell captured the first contest of this kind by the score of 12-7, administering a severe drubbing to Syracuse.

The Track Meet

Led by Captain Mangan, who personally accounted for ten points, the Cornell team exceeded all expectations by turning the meet into a rout. The scoring was even until Mangan led Vipond home to give Cornell the first two places in the mile run, after a battle with Streeter of Syracuse. Mangan's time was four seconds longer than the Drill Hall record, but he finished sprinting strongly and easily, conveying the impression that he can lower the local record any time it occurs to him.

Mangan returned to the track about thirty minutes later to beat Streeter in the 880 yard run. The sturdy Cornellian traveled this distance in the estimable time of 2.03. This was the second time this season that Mangan won two events in the same evening. In the triangular meet with Harvard and Dartmouth at Boston last month, he won both the mile and the half-mile.

Cornell was invincible in the hurdles, capturing all six of the scoring positions in the two events. Merwin, who is one of the most promising sophomores under Moakley's tutelage, led the way in the 75-yard high hurdles in the time of 9.6. He was second in the low hurdles to Irving, who will be remembered for his occasional appearances at right end on the football team last fall. Irving also scored with the mile relay team which ended the meet with another stirring triumph for Cornell.

The relay was the most exciting event of the evening. After losing an early lead, the varsity runners came back to give Sampson, the anchor man, a meagre advantage. Sampson fought off the drive of the powerful Syracuse man running against him, and reached the tape less than a yard ahead of his rival.

Ratkoski Wins High Jump

The surprise of the evening came when Ratkoski of Cornell won the running high jump with a leap of six feet. This

was the first time that Cornell has won this event in the Drill Hall in ten years of competition. This victory was even the more unexpected because Ratkoski has seldom cleared this distance in practice, while Wehrfritz of Syracuse, who captured second place, consistently jumps six feet.

Hardy, the best sprinter Moakley has coached since the days of Hank Russell '26, was an easy victor in the 75-yard dash, his time coming within a tenth of a second of tying Russell's Drill Hall record. Belloff cleared the bar at 13 feet to win the pole vault for Cornell.

Only in the weight events, the features that have been dominated by Cornell for many years now, was the Big Red team weak. The graduation of Schoenfeld left Assistant Coach Bangs temporarily without any candidates to carry on the victorious tradition established during the last few years by Worden, Wright, Anderson, Levy, and others. Werntz of Colgate out-tossed Martin and Rieker of Cornell, to win the shot put with a cast of 44 feet. Klauer of Colgate, the deca-thon athlete who had been expected to capture this event easily, was unable to compete because of an injury.

Cornell's freshmen showed that they will bring some important additions to next year's varsity. They won the relay for freshmen in fast time, and Forsyth's winning time in the 75-yard dash was only two-tenths of a second slower than the winning time in the varsity event.

Finch and Kerr were unable to fight off the sprint of Bateman, the Syracuse two-miler, and this event went to the Orange despite the predictions of most observers.

The summary:

Mile—Won by Mangan (Cornell) 4:28.3; Vipond (Cornell) second; Streeter (Syracuse) third.

440—Won by Smith (Syracuse) 52.3; Rosan (Cornell) second; Fox (Colgate) third.

75 yard dash—Won by Hardy (Cornell) 7.5; Dreher (Cornell) second; Phillipson (Syracuse) third.

High Hurdles—Won by Merwin (Cornell) 9.6, Bennett (Cornell) second; Hilmer (Cornell) third.

Two mile—Won by Bateman (Syracuse) 10:6.4; Kerr (Cornell) second; Hazen (Cornell) third.

880—Won by Mangan (Cornell) 2:0.3; Streeter (Syracuse) second; Carr (Syracuse) third.

Low hurdles—Won by Irving (Cornell) 8.6; Merwin (Cornell) second; Bennett (Cornell) third.

Broad jump—Won by Phillipson (Syracuse) 22 feet. 6 in.; Berkowitz (Cornell) second; Townsend (Syracuse) third.

Relay—Won by Cornell 3:31, Syracuse second; Colgate third.

Shot put—Won by Werntz (Colgate) 44 ft. ¼ in.; Martin (Cornell) second; Rieker (Cornell) third.

Pole Vault—Won by Belloff (Cornell) 13 ft.; Stutzman (Syracuse) second; Bacon (Syracuse) and Risley (Colgate) tied for third.

High Jump—Won by Ratkoski (Cornell) 6 ft.; Schroeder (Colgate) second; Wehrfritz (Colgate) third.

Freshman Dash—Forsythe (Cornell) 7.7; Howland (Colgate) second; Mohr (Syracuse) third.

Freshman Relay—Won by Cornell 1:36.7; Syracuse, second; Colgate, third.

Interfraternity Relay—Won by Theta Kappa Nu 2:42.2; Alpha Zeta, second; Beta Theta Pi, third; 120 Wait Avenue, fourth; Sigma Nu, fifth.

Intercollege Relay—Won by M.E., 4:25.5; Arts second; Agriculture third; Hotel, fourth.

The Lacrosse Team

Having accustomed themselves to the indoor variety of the Indian game by many weeks of practice on the hard boards of the Drill Hall, the lacrosse team was able to render a splendid account of itself in the Rochester Armory. Before a large crowd of Cornell and Syracuse alumni, the Ithacans secured an early lead and were never headed.

The game was arranged by the Cornell Club of Rochester, which guaranteed the expenses of both teams. The success of the affair makes it almost a certainty that this practice will often be resorted to during the instant economic emergency. All the atmosphere of an intercollegiate contest was preserved, although the game was played many miles from the campus of either institution. The Cornell and Syracuse bands played between the halves, and varsity cheer-leaders stimulated graduates of many years to shout themselves hoarse.

The Cornell team, constructed around a nucleus of powerful football men, was quite impressive. Phil Winslow, a member of last year's All-American lacrosse team, was the outstanding star on the Cornell side.

It is interesting to observe that nine sons of former Cornellians appeared in the line-up in the course of the evening. At one time almost the entire Cornell team was composed of the sons of alumni. Avery, Haire, Hochbaum, Hodgson, Joseph, Pettit, Siegel, Stalford, and Winslow are all sons of Cornellians.

The lineup:

CORNELL		SYRACUSE
	G.	
Haire.....		Baker
	R.D.	
Kossack.....		Ornstein
	L.D.	
Brock.....		Cook
	R.	
Beyer (capt.).....		F. Martin
	C.	
Cornell.....		Gudat

	R.W.				
Vaughan.....		D. Martin			
	L.W.				
Winslow.....		Thiel			
Cornell.....	3	3	4	2—12	
Syracuse.....	2	0	2	3—7	

Cornell substitutes were: McEachron, Ebertz, Petroff, Tyler, Hodgson, Shulman, Marquart, Forker, Pettit, Geoffrion Mason, and Fauerbach.

Fencing Team Victors

The Cornell Fencing team won a close match from Hamilton, 9-8, in the Drill Hall Saturday afternoon. In the foils, the Cornell team showed a tremendous improvement, winning by a score of 7-2.

Garrett of Cornell was the star of the day, winning all three of his matches in the foils. Bond scored two more points for Cornell by winning both of his sabres matches. The recapitulation of the meet is as follows:

Foils: Garrett of Cornell defeated Paumier, Ballard, and Montrose of Hamilton; Anderson of Cornell defeated Paumier and Montrose of Hamilton and was beaten by Ballard of Hamilton; Blau of Cornell lost to Paumier and defeated Ballard and Saunders of Hamilton. Sabre: Berumen of Cornell lost to Scanlon and Bellatty of Hamilton; Bond of Cornell defeated Scanlon and Bellatty of Hamilton. Epée: Blau of Cornell lost to Scanlon and Breined of Hamilton; Berumen of Cornell lost to Scanlon and Hawley of Hamilton.

Rifle Team Wins

The Cornell rifle team outshot Syracuse, 687 to 656, on the Drill Hall rifle range Saturday afternoon for the second win of a series of shoulder-to-shoulder matches with the Orange. This match finished a very successful season, the Red rifle team having won all their shoulder-to-shoulder matches except the one with the New York Stock Exchange team.

In the Cornell-Syracuse match ten men shot from each team from three positions, prone, kneeling, and standing. The five highest of each team placed: Cornell—Blount, 140; Bleier, 139; Keet, 139; Martin, 135; Throop, 134. Syracuse—Jack, 135; Hansen, 134; Post, 132; Williams, 129; McNasser, 126.

Crew Trials

Some interesting results came out of a few time trials held for the crews on the Inlet last Saturday afternoon.

The first varsity, stroked by Bill Foote (son of Ed Foote '06 of Milwaukee) took a close decision over the second varsity by about two feet. Jumping into the lead at the start the second boat increased it at the half mile mark to about three-quarter of a length. Bert Payne was setting a smooth, steady pace that the rest of the crew was picking up nicely. The varsity seemed to be rowing too hard for comfort.

But coming into the last quarter mile they stepped up the beat and slugged their way to a close victory.

When one of their oarsmen caught a crab near the finish, the Freshmen lost their opportunity to overtake the third varsity in the second race of the day. They lost by over a length although they had started a sprint previous to the accident which was eating up the space between them and the lead.

The coaching launch is due for a painting in the next few days and will then be ready for use. At that time, weather permitting, Coach Wray will put his men through their paces out on the lake, and over longer distances. With only five weeks to prepare for their first race the crews still have a long way to go before reaching racing shape. There are any number of points to be ironed out and probably a few changes in positions before the boats will be ready.

The seatings for the crews Saturday afternoon were: Varsity: Haire, bow; Fleischmann, 2; McLoed, 3; Garber, 4; Todd, 5; Williams, 6; Schroeder, 7; Foote, stroke; Travers, coxswain. 2nd varsity: Everett, bow; Thompson, 2; Kitchen, 3; Day, 4; Blum, 5; Nelson, 6; Hooper 7; Payne, stroke; Eliasberg, coxswain. 3rd varsity: Dreyer, bow; Babcock, 2; Wolf, 3; Buck, 4; Borland, 5; Otto 6; LePage, 7; Vaughn, stroke; Jenkins, coxswain. 1st frosh: Reynolds, bow; Van Arsdale, 2; DuMond, 3; Downer, 4; Glasser, 5; Hopper, 6; Dickerson, 7; Werrenrath, stroke; Davison, coxswain. 2nd frosh: Pierce, bow; Hart, 2; Greig, 3; Campbell, 4; D. Wood, 5; Forbes, 6; Brown, 7; Paul Wood, stroke; Carson, coxswain.

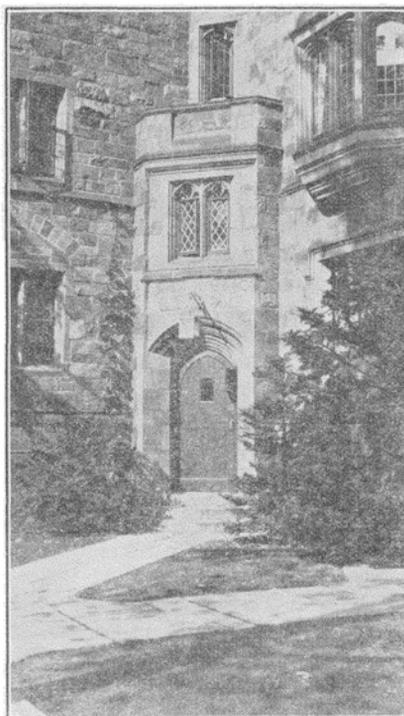
Just Looking Around

ELKANAH WATSON was up this-a-way in 1791, reconnoitering the route for a proposed canal from Albany to Seneca Lake. I recommend his Memoirs to you; he was a wise, genial, and courtly gentleman. Also, he was one of the first Finger Lakes Boosters. He found nothing to criticize but the rude and uncouth pioneers, "but, they are a useful race of citizens, calculated to subdue the wilderness, and make way for more civilized settlers, rising by gradations. In spite of fleas and bugs, as this was the only civilized roof we had slept under for ten nights, we submitted cheerfully to our fate. I had reason, however, before morning, to sigh for the luxury of sleeping in the open air, with my feet to the fire. I found a difficulty of breathing, pent-up in a close room, the air of which, being contaminated by different breaths, or even a single breath, is always prejudicial to health."

Ithaca did not exist at the time of his tour. He found Geneva "a small, unhealthy village, containing about fifteen houses, all log except three, and about twenty families. We received decent accommodations at Paterson's, on the margin of the lake, but were troubled, most of the night, by gamblers and fleas—two curses to society."

He was enchanted by Cayuga Lake. "We landed occasionally; noticed distant smoke, and here and there a log hut embosomed in the venerable forests. In the southwest quarter, the township of Ovid made its appearance. It rises beautifully from the shore toward its centre. The tops of the trees resemble waving fields of wheat at a distance. We sailed along the shore of the town of Scipio, a fine tract of rich land, already thickly inhabited by new settlers. . . . The map of the world does not exhibit, in any other country, two lakes equal in magnitude to the Seneca and Cayuga, so singularly and so happily situated. What a fertile theme for painters, poets, philosophers, and travelers, for the last two thousand years, had they been found in Italy! . . . Whenever it reaches a cultivated state, by the vigorous arm of freemen, it will become the paradise of America. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country. . . . In a word, I almost deplored the short span of human life, that I cannot witness the happiness of those generations of Americans, yet unborn, who are destined to inherit these delightful regions."

And to think that there are some of this blessed generation who look back, with a certain envy, to Elkanah Watson!



THE WHITE GATEWAY AT YALE

RUNDSCHAUER

The Light That Failed

(Continued from page 287)

five millions. But it was not a straight upward growth. We had these cyclic and secular sharp or long downward trends.

No Cost Adjustment

Again, a subject one has to investigate. I have not the disposition to go into it at any length but I would have you recall that depressions come with falling commodity prices, and you can have just as much profit, just as much prosperity, on one price level as another provided you have adjustment of costs. And that is precisely what we lack to-day. We are down and we are not able to get up as we have always done under similar conditions. And why? Well, I should like to tell the man who wrote that anonymous letter that we have tried. Mr. Hoover tried, tried with the assistance of the ablest men of the United States, tried for a year, because he knew his political life was at stake. He failed. We have had world conferences and are still having them. We had a conference at Ottawa this summer; still we are in depression. Now, it does seem a bit presumptuous on my part, doesn't it, in view of these things, to make suggestions? But I believe that every man in these trying days should do his bit, and I propose to give you my views and leave it to your judgment as to their reasonableness.

Now, of course, some of the things we are suffering from are effects of the War. You are all familiar with them. I want to give you, however, one phase that you probably have not thought much about. We should have had a depression after the War. We got it in 1920 and 1921. Then we said, we are going to stop depressions for all time; and we hit upon an idea—I mean the world at large—to stop that depression, to stay it, to cut it short, and we did it by international finance. There was a reservoir of trouble into which we were pouring all the potential pains for mankind that arose out of the War. There were currencies that had been inflated and then sharply deflated, tariffs that had been raised not only in the old countries but in the new countries, created after the War. There were wheat belts that had been expanded without a corresponding expansion of human belts. There was a rise of industry in the Orient. There were scores of things that went into that reservoir, malignant forces, and we stayed them back by borrowing money—by loans. And loans never yet settled debt. We built the dam, higher, higher and higher. Within six years, before the end of 1929, between fifteen and twenty billions of dollars had been loaned by the people of one country to the people of other countries. I mean not by one country, but by the people of different countries to the people of other countries. You can see the size of that dam. Never was there anything like it in the world's

history. Then the dam broke. That big bad dam broke and engulfed us.

A New Era

That was not all. Almost enough, but not all. There were two other malignant forces, and I want to talk about them. We are not to-day in a competitive order. We are living in a new era, and that is a phrase I hate to use. We are always having new eras. We are out of one and into another, and to-day I am going to ask you to believe that it is not the competitive era that has gone wrong. It is a new era which is only partially competitive.

Now, again, I have to take you back to school; I have to say something about the capitalistic system. You will recall that it means specialized effort, specialized production, away from the old self-contained industries in which a man spun yarn and wove it and made cloth and at the same time cultivated a garden and had a horse and cow. It meant that each one of us tried to do some one thing and did it the better because it was the only thing we did. The cobbler stuck to his last. But in order to work that system we had to have a method of exchanging what we produced. Exchange our services. And then we come to something that Mr. Chalmers likes to write about—the price level. We must have a workable price level. The repair men of the present order want generally to raise our price level by inflation. I am going to take issue with them a bit because our trouble, in my opinion, is not so much with the price level as with the existence of price levels; and they have come about by two malignant forces of which I intend now to speak.

The first is the growth of non-competitive economy. In the natural order of things when machines replaced tools, the producers became bigger and bigger—and fewer. Then they said, "Instead of settling prices by competition, by having them determined in the cold, cold world of competitive effort, we will fix our own prices." Now, one man's prices are another man's costs; and you then had an inflexible element put into the present order; and it can't work up and down without a flexibility of parts.

I have been looking at a man in this audience two or three times because of what I know I am going to say next. I can give as many reasons as he can for the existence of what he calls a "fair price," determined for his product in combination with other producers. There are "distress prices" and there is "cut-throat competition" and—oh, I could think of a hundred reasons for that procedure, but the strongest reason against it is simply this, that civilization won't work when that sort of thing reaches a preponderate scale.

Like a Teeter Board

I know some of you as boys have been on a teeter board. You know what it is;

you sit with your feet on the ground so long as there is a little fellow on the other end, but if a big fellow gets on the other end your feet leave the ground. That is precisely what has happened to us. Our statisticians are strong on most things but they are weak on the figures as to the number of combines in this country. In Germany they are franker. They register their combine operations, and I want to give you some German statistics. There they have had combines, if you like, or price regulation by producers, for sixty years. And according to the last account, one-half of the raw products and semi-finished products in Germany are produced by cartels or under price control. Just one-half. Now, how does it work, or rather, how does it fail to work? I gave detailed figures the other night to the young men of the Canadian Club. I want to repeat two or three of them. In 1929 the cartelized prices were on an index number of 104.6 and the non-cartelized 101.9, *i.e.*, taking the figures of 1926 as 100 base. They were very near together then. In January 1932 cartelized prices had fallen to 84.4 per cent; the non-cartelized or competitive prices had fallen to 51.2 per cent, or fifty per cent. And one group of producers could not buy the goods of the other group of producers. You have had the same thing happen in Canada.

I have had a watching brief for many years on the effects of price control. Thirty years ago I read a paper on the subject, I am proud to say; I was then in my twenties; it was given to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and I have followed the subject ever since. I want to give you some salient figures and I am not making by the citation of these figures a charge of price control. I am giving you simply an illustration of why the present system won't work. The safety valve has been clogged. I am taking what the farmer has to sell, and the same figures apply very largely to all competitive industries. Taking the figures of the prices of 1926 as 100, what the farmer had to sell in October was at an index of 44.9; his household goods at an index number of 72.5; his fertilizer 72.3; his tools 88.8 and his implements 96.9. It is only fair to say that the implement manufacturers claim that there has been an improvement in quality. But what is the use of having an improvement in quality if the farmer cannot buy his implements, if he cannot buy the goods he needs? As a result you have lack of buying, unemployment and distress. And I know men, some of my own friends, who actually boast that their contribution to the present depression is that they have maintained their prices. They have paralyzed buying power. We have different levels, and the man on the lower level cannot reach the goods of the man on the higher level.

The Combines

There is still another malignant factor and still another price level. Since the War and largely as a result of the War we have had a new outlook upon the state and the state upon us. I can remember when men generally looked askance at combines and realized their baneful effects. When I was on the tariff board I had some fruit growers come before me. Frankly, I was shocked by them, and it takes quite a bit to shock me. They came from British Columbia. (No politics in this story.) I think it was a Liberal legislature that had passed a marketing act by which a fruit grower could be put into jail and fined a large sum of money if he sold his own fruit to the people of a neighbouring province. Yes, that was the Province of British Columbia.

And how many forms these combinations assume! We all know of the history of the wheat pools and we think of them as purely cooperative undertakings and generally approved of them. They were not simply cooperative, because the governments went behind the pools, went behind the purchase of their elevators, went behind them in many a way. The farmers, the Chalmers, Smiths and Mitchells, out there—went on growing wheat while their own judgment told them they should do something else, but they said, we have the governments behind us, so we must be right. And they went on in production that was uneconomic and they went on spurred by government encouragement.

Then we have had an extension of government administration. Not in Canada alone, but throughout the world. And I wonder if I may again give you just a few key figures, because these all

affect the world's book-keeping. Taking the years 1913 and 1928, the average income of the Englishman increased by 65 per cent. and the government's budget by 346 per cent.; the income of the Frenchman dropped 6 per cent. but his government increased by 82 per cent. the expenditures. The German increased his income by 43 per cent. and the government increased by 142 per cent. its expenditure. And think of the United States. They had a marvelous increase in individual income of 121 per cent. and an increase of 458 per cent. in government expenditure. Now, all that meant taxation and, generally, an increase of debt. Somebody in the anteroom before I came in—I think Sir Thomas White—said, our trouble is debt, government debt, private debt.

Sir Thomas White: World Debt

I wonder if I might just look for a moment at our own provincial debt. I am not going to take you over all our debts; you would not have time to listen. But in 1896 the debt of our nine provinces was \$51,000,000; in 1916 it was \$240,000,000, and in 1930 it was \$1,140,000,000. Someone I know here is quietly thinking, "But our debt in the Province of Ontario and the other provinces is made up largely of profit-making public utilities, or at least of public utilities that pay their way." Well, it doesn't show in the tax returns. Those nine provinces in 1916 imposed taxes of \$15,000,000 on the people; in 1929 taxes of \$109,000,000; they increased them seven times in thirteen years. And still we are told there is a light ahead. Turn to the real left—to state socialism. [Continued on page 294]

**ALUMNI TRUSTEE
Candidates Nominated**

Three candidates for alumni trustee have had their nominations filed with the treasurer's office up to the time of going to press for the ALUMNI NEWS. Since nominations are closed on March 31, it is not expected that there will be any more nominations.

The three candidates are Maurice C. Burritt '08, Bancroft Gherardi '93, and Jacob F. Schoellkopf, Jr. '05. The last two are now serving as trustees and will run for reelection.

Ballots and the accompanying biographies of the candidates will be sent out from the Alumni Office shortly after the first of April.

In order to include any other possible candidates, the ALUMNI NEWS will publish biographical summaries after the Easter recess. All Cornell degree holders are entitled to vote for alumni trustees. The Cornell Corporation and the ALUMNI NEWS urge those so entitled to cast their vote. The time limit is June 1.

ST. LOUIS CLUB

Dean Dexter S. Kimball and Professor Nathaniel Schmidt were guests at a special meeting of the Club held at the Hotel Statler on March 17. Lockwood Hill '09, president of the club, presided.

Dean Kimball attended the convocation of the engineering societies of Washington University, and on the evening of March 17 gave an address on the "Limitations of Modern Industrial Methods," to which the Cornell alumni were invited.

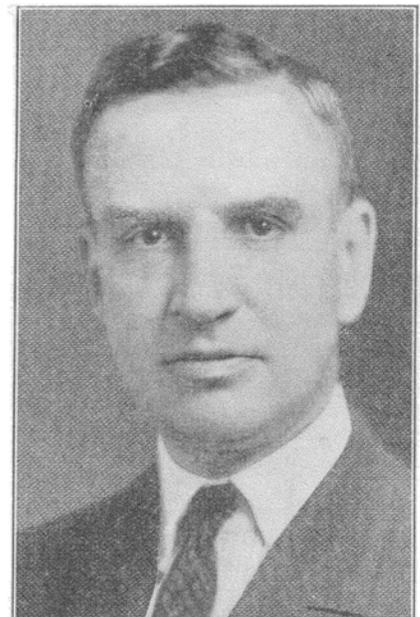
The Three Alumni Trustee Candidates



Maurice C. Burritt '08



Bancroft Gherardi '93



Jacob F. Schoellkopf, Jr. '05

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FIELD SECRETARY Makes Extensive Trip

Ray S. Ashbery '25, alumni field secretary, has returned to Ithaca from a two weeks tour among the alumni clubs. He attended eight meetings. Starting in Baltimore he went as far south as Washington and returned by way of the Atlantic coast, visiting clubs in Delaware and New Jersey.

The tour was inaugurated on March 13 when Ashbery attended a luncheon at Baltimore. The meeting was held at the Engineers Club. Ashbery gave the latest news from the campus, and solicited co-operation for the Committee on Relations with Preparatory Schools. He told of the undergraduate sectional meetings held in Ithaca to enable the present undergraduates to make new contacts with the alumni of their respective cities. The alumni were interested in the undergraduate activities and pledged their support to the new movement.

Two meetings were held on March 15. Ashbery met with the Harrisburg club at luncheon in the Hotel Harrisburger. In the evening, the Wilmington Club held its annual meeting at the du Pont Country Club. Franklin Taylor '22, president of the Club, presided. After a talk by Ashbery, and a showing of motion pictures of the campus, the alumni were entertained by the cast of the Legion Frolic.

The Washington alumni held a dinner on March 16 at the University Club. They were extremely interested in the program to create closer contacts between the undergraduates and alumni. After Ashbery's talk the alumni discussed ways

and means of developing these contacts. A special meeting was called for the Spring recess at which time the Washington undergraduates will be the guests of the Washington alumni.

The Trenton alumni took advantage of Ashbery's visit to invite members of surrounding preparatory and high schools to hear him tell of campus news and to see motion pictures of the campus. Over thirty men who are planning to enter college in the fall were present. There were representatives from Peddie, Lawrenceville, and Bordentown preparatory schools.

Ashbery attended a meeting of the Plainfield alumni on March 21. The club had as its guest William G. Mennen '08. He gave an illuminating account of the present dormitory system and the University's plans for the future. Ashbery gave a detailed account of campus activities and the meeting was concluded with a showing of motion pictures.

The club elected new officers for the year: Leslie Slocum '13, president; William H. Hill '22, secretary.

On March 22 the alumni of Westfield held a meeting at the Y.M.C.A., and invited as their guests the members of the Westfield High Schools. The trip was brought to a close with a luncheon meeting of the Newark alumni which was held at the Down Town Club in Newark on March 24.

FRESHMAN WOMEN SWIMMERS

The freshmen women's swimming team defeated the sophomores and seniors in the W. A. A. Interclass Swimming Meet in the Old Armory last Friday evening. The freshmen made a score of 32 points, the sophomores 30 points, and the seniors 27 points.

Virginia Camden, instructor in the Physical Education Department, coached the teams, and Haskell and Ryan, also of the Physical Education Department, were the judges.

Nine events took place, with winners as follows: Free style—one length, Katherine M. Doring '35; side stroke (form), Sophie M. Jacobs '35; plunge for distance, Ethel M. Potteiger; back crawl for speed, Dorothea E. Wiener '35; crawl (form) Dorothea E. Wiener '35; free style—two lengths, Margaret R. Blenderman '36; back crawl (form) Maud Sargent '33; obstacle race, Alice M. Ryan '33; relay race, seniors.

ROME PRIZE COMPETITION

Four contestants, two of them Cornellians, remain in the Rome Prize Competition sponsored by the American Academy, which presents an annual fellowship to provide two years of study in Rome for the winning landscape architect.

Morris E. Trotter '32 and James Lister '33, as well as a student from Harvard and one from Iowa State College, are the men selected from the 48 architects who entered the preliminary competition, to start in the finals on March 31.

Ordinarily one contestant of these four would be awarded the fellowship, but circumstances this year are such that there is a possibility that two may be chosen by the judges.

The final competition will close April 30, and the decision will be announced May 8. The winner will go to Rome this summer for two years of study of landscape architecture in the famous gardens of Italy.

The American Academy sponsors the fellowship in landscape architecture as one of the series of awards in the School of Fine Arts. It also presents annual fellowships in the School of Classical Study.

About The Clubs

Milwaukee

The annual banquet of the Club was held at the University Club on March 10. Henry D. Lindsay '10 and George G. Goetz '12 served jointly as toastmasters, and the entertainment included two massed choirs, and reels of motion picture films sent by the Alumni Office in Ithaca. F. Van Epps Mitchell '23 was elected president, succeeding Elliott B. Mason '21. The other officers were re-elected: Clair P. Nourse '19, vice-president; Henry M. Stillman, Jr. '30, secretary; Ernst Clarenbach, Jr. '31, treasurer.

Cleveland

The Club has made the annual presentation of its track trophy on March 9. This year East Technical High School was the winner, and Tel S. Berna '12, one of Cornell's best-known performers in track, made the presentation at an assembly of the school. The trophy is awarded annually to the high school in Cleveland that has made the greatest achievement during the preceding year. The school winning it three times will hold it permanently. East Technical and Lakewood High Schools now have two legs on the trophy, which has been in competition since 1925.

College Night—Freeport, L. I.

Joel K. Pitcher '20 and Gilbert S. Flint '30 represented Cornell at the annual "College Night" held at Freeport, Long Island, on March 10. Fifty-three colleges were represented by delegates, with twenty-four high schools of the neighborhood invited to participate, and to send to the meeting those seniors and juniors who are interested in learning more about the colleges.

The Week On The Campus . . .

THIS BEER BUSINESS presents its special collegiate problems. A good many of the undergraduates seem to think that the promised beer is an enchanted fluid, sweeter than honey in the honey-comb, pleasantly warming and cooling, soothing and stimulating. I hate to think of the chill that will seize a thousand hearts following the first rapturous taste of the new beer. You and I know, of course, that the enjoyment of beer is an acquired taste; no one likes his first drink of beer. And even after he has had quite a few, he recognizes that beer is a heavy, bloating drink, a marked sudorific. Very nice in the right circumstances, but there are plenty of circumstances when a chocolate milkshake with ice cream floating is far superior.

WILL BEER BE SOLD in Willard Straight Hall? The authorities are in a nasty spot. The University charter forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors on the campus. But Congress has decided that 3.2 per cent beer is not intoxicating. Therefore it can just as well be served in Balch Halls. On the other hand we somehow can't get rid of the well implanted idea that beer is liquor, and hence out of place. On the other hand a lot of accepted definitions have gone by the board in the last few years: cigarette-smoking as a symbol of feminine promiscuity, for instance. Yet we don't want callow boys and girls getting intoxicated even on non-intoxicating beer. Altogether we don't know what to do.

THE DOWNTOWN SCOFFLAWS are likewise nonplussed. It need no longer be a secret that strong drink is bought and sold in this sylvan Sodom. Commissioner Monroe M. Sweetland '90 estimates the number of speakeasies as 200, and he says he has heard guesses running as high as 2000. C. R. Rosenberry '26, the enterprising reporter of the *Ithaca Journal-News*, finds, to his surprise and ours, that the proprietors of the local pump rooms rather welcome the new law. One key-man is thus quoted: "They can't end prohibition any too soon to suit me. I'm sick of the business. There was good money in it for the first few years, but then competition got so tough that nobody could make anything, not to mention the 'loans' we had to make to Federal men. Now nobody's got any money anyhow."

IN THIS CONNECTION it would be well to bear in mind the published words of the Rev. Wayne G. Rose of Ithaca: "What likelihood is there of he who sells his birthright for either soup or beer in a

critical time as this to gain favor with his creator? You will find no spiritual benefits in a beer crowd but rather the elements of satanic influence, which has never displayed virtue."

TO TURN FROM DRINK to food, the cooperative group of students, getting two meals a day for \$2.00 a week, has begun its meetings with evident success. Their first dinner consisted of cream of tomato soup, lamb chops, potatoes *au gratin*, beets, and a baked apple, with milk and bread and butter. This was served for less than the proposed unit cost of 13.5 cents.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Roosevelt did even better. Mrs. Roosevelt served on Tuesday one of the depression lunches she learned about here during Farm and Home Week. It consisted of hot stuffed eggs with tomato sauce, mashed potatoes, prune pudding, bread, and coffee. This cost seven and a half cents. President Roosevelt ate it all, and then signed the beer bill.

A GOOD THING to eke out these simple meals is Shark Liver Oil, given to the world by Robert P. Nichols '06 of Coconut Grove, Fla., son of Professor Emeritus Edward L. Nichols '75. Shark liver oil is very rich in vitamins A and D. Mr. Nichols got 100 gallons of oil from one shark's liver.

AT THE DEPRESSION BALL, reported on last week, admission was granted to one dancer in exchange for 25 cents in cash and a dozen original drawings, one entitled "A Design for a Simple Tombstone." The committee would like to hear from anyone desiring a design for a simple tombstone.

THE UNDERGRADUATE-ALUMNI dinners have been continued. Last week residents from the Middle West and from New Jersey dined together.

THE WINTER intramural sports season was brought to a close with a festival in the Drill Hall. The S. O. L. Club, a group of independents, winners of the basketball series, met and defeated Delta Kappa Epsilon of Colgate. Joe Moran and Tony Balash, eminent Syracuse University boxers, put on a satisfying bout. There were also displays of fencing, weight-lifting, and more boxing.

STUDENTS from Cornell will represent India in the Model League of Nations, to be held at Lehigh University on April 6, 7 and 8.

THE SAGE CHAPEL preacher was the Rev. Henry H. Tweedy of the Yale Divinity School.

THE CLEVELAND SYMPHONY Orchestra gave the last of the University Concert Series on Thursday. The evening was something of an ovation to Nikolai Sokoloff, who is to retire at the end of the season.

MARGIT WIKSTROM, soprano, gave a pleasing recital in Willard Straight Hall on Sunday. She was assisted by Dr. J. A. de Tomasi, violinist, and George Daland, pianist.

FRITZ KREISLER, here on Tuesday last, accepted the invitation of the American Legion to dinner. This is especially nice, because Mr. Kreisler ordinarily refuses all offers of entertainment.

MR. JAY W. FAY, of Ithaca College, has suffered a breakdown, and is retiring to take a long rest. Mr. Fay was head of the Band and Orchestra Departments and Professor of French, German, and Italian.

PROFESSOR John W. Hebel Ph.D. '20, of the Department of English has received a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies to continue his edition of the poems of Michael Drayton, three volumes of which have appeared. Professor Max L. W. Laistner of the Department of History has received a similar grant to aid his edition of Bede's Commentary on Acts.

PROFESSOR George J. Thompson of the College of Law is one of the eight recipients of a research fellowship in the Harvard Law School.

C. P. ROBERTSON '33 of Buffalo, who suffered a fractured skull in the St. Patrick's Day battle, is out of danger and is reported to be resting comfortably.

ATTENTION of Dr. Malinowski: Fox's Cannibalism Control is on sale in Treman King's basement. "We are glad someone invented something for cannibalism," writes a satisfied customer. It seems that you cure cannibalism by painting the hen-house windows blood-color.

M.G.B.

ALUMNUS HEADS National City Company

Joseph P. Ripley '12 has been elected executive vice-president of the National City Company and put in charge of its activities. Since the resignation in February of Charles E. Mitchell, Ripley has been nominally in charge, but until this time no executive head had been named. Ripley was formerly vice-president of the company and has had much experience to fit him for this important post.

The Light That Failed

(Continued from page 291)

I am going to bore you just a little longer with figures. They are not good things after lunch, but this is a serious situation and I believe you ought to know more than you do about our national bookkeeping. What are we going to socialize? What are we going to take over? That is the A.B.C.'s I want to ask. Well, let us look at what we have. Our farms, our urban real estate, household goods, and autos constitute 59.39 per cent. of our national wealth. I wonder if there are any farmers within the sound of my voice. If there are I want to ask them this question. Will your farms be better run by the township council than you run them? By the county council? By the provincial government? By the federal government? Now, until there is a clear answer to that question we should not be set for state socialism, at least so far as it affects the taking over of one quarter of all the national wealth of this country. It would not do much good to take over this hotel, or many of the buildings I see in central Toronto, and it would not do much good to take over your houses.

Railways, highways, harbours, canals, electric stations, electric railways and telephones constitute 17.39 per cent. of the national wealth of the country; our trading establishments or stores and merchandizing establishments 5.79 per cent.; our forests and fisheries 6.2 per cent. We own most of the forests now. If somebody will raise that blind and let us look at the lake I will show you a body of water that ought to be prolific of fish and is not—it is owned by two of the wisest countries in the world; an example of the inefficiency of state ownership and state control.

I am turning to something possibly you might take over. I am going to give you five more items and I shall be a little more explicit. There are mines. If we take them over your share and mine on a per capita basis is \$86.00. The capital employed is 2.81 per cent of our national wealth. Here is a surprising thing: our manufacturers' machines, tools and capital, in rural lands and buildings, constitute 4.6 per cent. of our national wealth and on a per capita basis mean \$141.00 for each of us; for other manufactures, \$83.00 for each of us—2.72 per cent. of the national wealth. Then there is construction and custom repair materials and tools, which are less than one-half of one per cent; specie, coin and other currency, with governments, banks and in the hands of the general public—only \$20.06 for each of us and less than two-thirds of one per cent. of the national wealth of the country.

How to Control?

How are we going to acquire these things if we decide to acquire them? Revolution, somebody says. Peaceful

revolution, somebody adds. Well, I had a friend who was held up by a highwayman down on the Kingston Road. My friend said he was a polite robber: he had a gun and said, "Hand over what you've got and do it peacefully." Are we going to acquire these things by purchase? That was the dividing line in the Russian revolution. There were two groups of people, one called the Mensheviki, who said they would compensate the owners—they would buy. And there was the other group, the Bolshevikiki, who said they would confiscate. The Bolshevikiki won. Now we are told we should confiscate the wealth in this country. What kind of wealth? I mean, confiscation of which one of these different items I have read to you? I presume business capital is meant. You would have to have that if you had socialism. But it cannot be done peacefully in this country; twenty-one per cent. of it is owned in the United States; thirteen per cent. of it is owned in the United Kingdom. And it cannot be taken peacefully.

I was talking on the platform this summer with a man who thought there ought to be a little bit of fighting. He told a story of a gardener who was a bit radical and asked his master, the proprietor of the place, how he got it. "Well," he said, "I inherited it from my father." "How did your father get it?" "He got it from his father." "Where did he get it?" "Well, his grandfather fought for it and won it." So the gardener took off his coat and said, "All right. I'll fight you for it." Now, that is an old story and it doesn't apply to this country. If people want land here, all they have to do is take off their coats and work for it.

When we get these properties, how are we going to manage them? Maybe I am going to hurt somebody's feelings now because I am going to make the statement that on the side of the House where I sit I do not know of anyone, not even Mr. King, who has the ability to regulate all the details of industry in this country. And as I look across, I cannot see anybody on the other side, not even Mr. Bennett, with all his forcefulness, and I doubt if anybody down in the left hand corner where the new party sits has that ability. The older I get the less faith I have in supermen.

Socialism Won't Work

Socialism won't work under democracy. I wonder if you have ever thought of that. I wonder if you ever realized that a socialist party is tolerant of other parties only so long as it is in opposition. And it cannot be otherwise. You know, in Russia they will not tolerate the rise of political parties and they cannot because you cannot go back once you have socialized. You cannot have a socializing policy to-day and an un-socializing policy

to-morrow once you have socialized. You have to go in for autocracy.

That is the light held up to-day. It takes us back to unfreedom. After the long road upon which we have struggled for freedom we are to go back to unfreedom and we shall surely go back to poverty. State socialism cannot deliver the goods. Now, I have said that years ago, academically. I say it now with the authority of experience. They have not delivered the goods in Russia. Someone may say, "You have never been in Russia—what do you know about it?" I know a lot about it, not merely by what I have read; and you can know as much. There are thousands of men and women in this city with relatives in Russia. I have several thousands of them in my own riding. They are receiving letters from day to day of the intimate things of life under the Soviets. Just the other day a man came and asked me to try to get his brother out of Russia, and I said, "My dear man, you must be crazy to think of bringing him over here under the conditions we have." And he said, "You cannot know the conditions of Russia. Last year my brother and sister went through the winter with just one pair of boots between them. When one went out of the house the other had to stay in." And that under socialism. That is only an illustration of hundreds of stories I could give you. They are clever men, the men in charge of Russia. They have a simple economy, very simple as compared with ours, very easy to handle as compared with ours; and yet they have failed.

Put Our House in Order

Now I must close. I have not given you any constructive suggestions, have I? But they ought to be apparent out of what I have said. Our duty seems to me to be very plain. We must look after those who are ditched, those who cannot provide for themselves, but that should be a temporary measure. We have to put our house in order. We must think out what the state can do and what the state cannot do, and regardless of party we must be sure that it doesn't try to do that which common sense and experience teaches us it cannot do. We must restore competitive economy. We must make these big corporations behave. And if they won't, then I tell them—and there are many here who look as if they belonged to them—I tell them that the other day Germany had to take action. She had to take action by naming the prices at which they must sell their goods.

We must get back to competitive economy, to the order that brought us from poverty into prosperity and which we have allowed to be destroyed. What I have said to-day has been wasted unless you realize that effort is yours: your job, and yours, and yours, and mine.

WOMEN ELECT W. S. G. A. Officers

Miss Margaret I. White '34, of Waban, Mass., was elected president of the Women's Self Government Association for next year at the recent mass meeting of all women students. Other senior officers chosen were: chairman of organized groups, Henrietta M. Deubler; chairman of activities, Ellen M. Mangan; president of the Class of '34, Helen E. Rowley; president of W.A.A., Dorothy C. Buckingham; president of C.W.R.A., Nobuko Takagi; and presidents of Balch, Ruth Creighton, Elizabeth S. Foote, Dorothea M. Heintz, and Cornelia D. Morse.

Lois L. Coffin '35 was elected president of Risley; Edith M. McAdoo, '35, president of Sage; Norma A. Nordstrom '35, president of the Class of '35; and Helen L. Smith, '36, president of the Class of '36.

Elections to Mortar Board, women's senior honorary society, were also announced. The new members are: Mrs. A. K. Albright, May B. Bjornsson, Ruth E. Boheim, Henrietta M. Deubler, Hazel A. Ellenwood, Ellen M. Mangan, Cornelia D. Morse, Margaret L. Pfeif, Ruth M. Reynolds, Helen E. Rowley, Nobuko Takagi, and Margaret I. White.

Obituaries

SIDNEY FRANCIS ANDREWS, '78-'9 Gr., assistant director general and general solicitor of the United States Railroad Administration, died at his home in Washington on February 16, of heart disease. He was born in Allegheny City, Pa., on March 2, 1857. He attended the Western University of Pennsylvania, and later studied in Germany. He is survived by his wife.

MERRITT WRIGHT BARNUM, '88 B.S., prominent physician in Ossining, N. Y., and for the past eight years president of the Ossining Trust Company, died suddenly at his home on February 24, of a heart attack. He was born in Chappaqua, N. Y., sixty-four years ago, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanbury Barnum. He received his medical degree from the University of Jena in 1891. He specialized in neurology, and was associated with the New York Neurological Institute and the Vanderbilt Clinic in New York. His wife, Mrs. Madeline Howley Barnum, and a son, Merritt W. Barnum, Jr., survive him.

CARL GUNDERSON '93, Governor of South Dakota in 1925 and in 1926, died at his home in Mitchell, S. D., on February 26, of heart disease. He was born in Vermillion, Territory of Dakota, on June 20, 1864, the son of Hans and Isabel Lee Gunderson. He took a year of civil engineering. He was Lieutenant Governor in 1920 and 1922. For many years he owned and operated a 960-acre farm.

CARLETON McCULLOCH VAIL, '02 A.B., president of H. S. Vail and Sons, actuaries in Chicago, was fatally injured in an automobile accident near Sturgeon Bay, Wisc., on October 15. He was born in Highland Park, Ill., on February 13, 1881, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Vail. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi, the Cornellian board, and the Mandolin Club. In 1916 he was elected a member of the board of education of district 108, Chicago, and at the time of his death was president of the board. He was a member of the board of directors of the Highland Park Hospital, and a trustee of the Roycemore School for Girls in Evanston. His home was in Highland Park. He was married in 1907 to Winifred Case of Evanston, who survives him as do a daughter, Edith, a son Carleton McC., Jr., his mother, and two brothers, Roger S. Vail '06 and Malcolm D. Vail '12.

HENRY HUME McPHERSON, '03 M.E., died in Detroit on April 17, 1930, by his own hand. He was born in Bergen, N. Y., on November 9, 1880, the son of Daniel J. and Emma Hume McPherson.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER COSTELLO, '04 A.B., a lawyer in Syracuse, N. Y., died on November 2. He was born in Syracuse on October 29, 1883, the son of John H. and Hubertine D. Costello. He was a member of Psi Upsilon and Sphinx Head. He received the degree of LL.B. from Syracuse.

HURON HERBERT SMITH, '05-'7 Gr., curator of botany at the public museum in Milwaukee, was killed on February 25, when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a train, near Glenview, Ill. He was born in Danville, Ind., fifty years ago. He received his arts degree from DePauw University. During his time at Cornell he was an instructor in dendrology. Mr. Smith was well known as a botanist, and for his intimate knowledge of Indian life. Several years ago he was made a member of the Menominee tribe. He was president of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society in 1928, of the Milwaukee Horticultural Society in 1930, of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in 1926, of the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee, and was the first person to be chosen an honorary member of the State Forest Association. He is survived by his father and a daughter, LaVaughn Smith. His wife was also killed in the accident.

EDITH ADAMS YOUNG (MRS. EDGAR W.) HULTMAN, '10 A.B., died in Los Angeles on December 19, of angina pectoris. She was born on April 14, 1888, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Young. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.

CARL ARTHUR McCLAIN, '16 M.C.E., superintendent and secretary of the Water Board of Eugene, Ore., died at his home there on August 5.

Concerning The Alumni

'86—William C. Green is president and treasurer of the W. C. Green Company, commercial engineers specializing in heating, ventilating, and air conditioning. His address is 704 Race Street, Cincinnati.

'94 AB, '95 LLB—A. Berton Reed is a lawyer at 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and is managing attorney of the law department of the Prudence Company, Inc., and Realty Associates, Inc. He lives at 1049 East Thirty-first Street.

'02 ME, '04 MME—John M. Young has recently been reappointed as the engineering member of the City Planning Commission of Honolulu. He is professor of engineering at the University of Hawaii. In 1930 he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is at present a director of the Automobile Club.

'03 AB—Porter R. Lee, who for sixteen years has been director of the New York

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Department of Botany

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School of Social Work, has been appointed secretary and director of the New York Charity Organization Society succeeding Lawson Purdy. Mr. Lee was formerly general secretary of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, and before that assistant secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.

'04, '07 ME—James C. Rockwell's address is now Utility Management Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York. He is vice-president of the Corporation.

'12, '26 CE—John S. Lusch is teaching science at the Great Neck, N. Y., High School. He lives at 8750 111th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

'16 BS—Paul F. Sanborne has recently moved to 975 Park Avenue, New York. He is a flour broker at 2914 Chrysler Building.

'16 ME—Neil A. Gorman is engineering contractor and assistant general manager of McDonnell and Gorman, Inc., engineering contractors. The company, among other works, is building four steel bridges in Canton City and Province, China, which will keep Gorman in China for at least four years. His address is 268 The Bund, Canton.

'17—The address of Frederick E. Niedringhaus is now 1418 Wittenberg Avenue, St. Louis. He is president of the Furnace Oil Corporation.

'24 AB, '25 AM, '27 PhD; '24-5 Gr.—A son was born on March 6 to Coolidge O. Chapman '24 and Mrs. Chapman (Helen G. Hume '25). Their home is in Tacoma, Wash.

'26 ME—Ralph H. Rector is assistant superintendent of the Melrose Park plant of the Richardson Company. His address is 45 South Eighteenth Avenue, Maywood, Ill. A daughter, Mary Joan, was born on March 11.

'30, '31 AB—José M. González-Angel is continuing his law studies at Boston University. His address is 1111 Boylston Street, Boston.

'31 BS—Orlando R. Carvalho is spending a year's vacation in Paris, with relatives.

'31 BS—Regis A. Illston during the past year has been an assistant dietitian at the Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo. Her address is 875 Lafayette Avenue.

'32 BS—Demetrius E. Hadjis is teaching agriculture and is head of the agricultural practical department in the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, known as the American Farm School, in Salonica, Greece.

'32 BS—Marie L. Froelich is taking graduate work in the College of Agriculture. She is living at the Pi Beta Phi house, 114 Kelvin Place.

'32 BS—Dorothy English is a student dietitian in a Y.W.C.A. in Syracuse. Her home is in Greene, N. Y.

'32 AB—Joseph L. Hollander is a second year student at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. His address is 4025 Blakiston Street, Philadelphia.

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Box 105 Ithaca, N. Y.

'32 BS—William B. Henry is working with Burpee's Seed Company in Philadelphia.

'33—Hilda A. Weber '33 was married on January 28 to Edward T. Huntting. They are living in East Hampton, N. Y.

Mailing Addresses

'06—Henry P. DuBois, 181 Pennington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

'10—Frank R. Oates, 1010 Selby Avenue, Westwood Hills, Los Angeles.

'13—John H. Brodt, 512 South Canal Street, Canal Station P. O., Chicago.

'18—Harold J. Karr, care of F. S. Ottley, 515 Castle Street, Geneva, N. Y.

'21—Weston M. Jenks, 768 Conn. Boulevard, East Hartford, Conn.—Ewald J. J. Smith, 28 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

'23—Edward M. Cree, 130 Rebecca Street, Kittanning, Pa.

'25—Kenneth M. Young, 100 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn.

'31—Albert R. Erda, 769 St. Mark Avenue, Brooklyn.

'32—Albert F. Ranney, Putney, Vt.—Murray Seldin, 160-16 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

'33—Elmer Hellman, 5736 Hasbrook Avenue, Philadelphia.—Mitchell Duberstein, 3844 Nautilus Avenue, Sea Gate, Brooklyn.

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