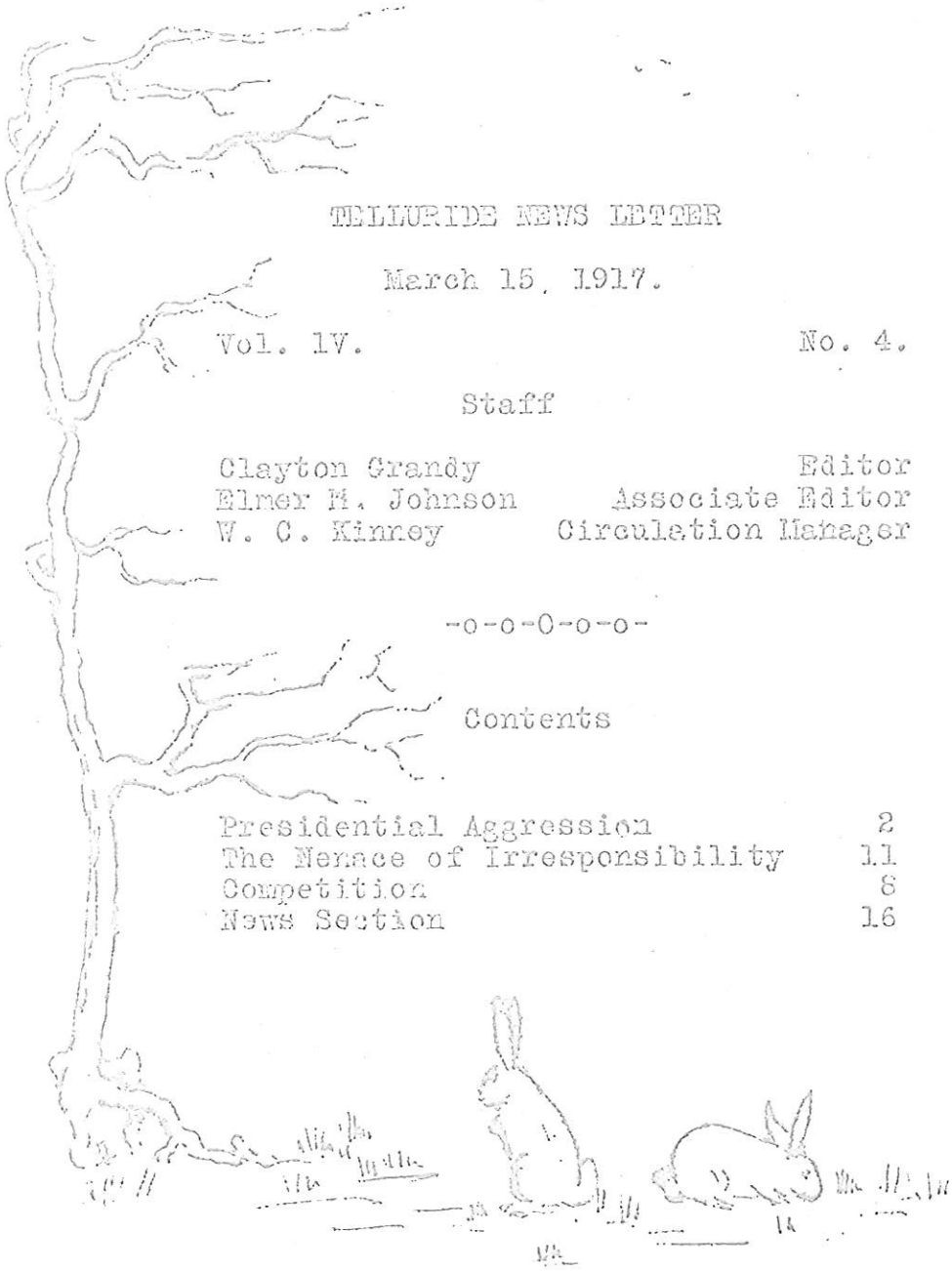

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

March 15, 1917.

Vol. IV. No. 4.

Staff

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PRESIDENTIAL AGGRESSION

-E. D. Pagsley-

George W. Alder in his book entitled "The Old Law and the New Order" devotes one chapter to "Executive Aggression". He maintains the thesis that "public opinion, tired of legislative inefficiency and irresponsibility, has developed a fancy for despotism in its demand upon the executive to get things done." In state and national government we are more and more accepting the English theory of government which makes the executive responsible for legislation. Because of the concentration of power necessary for the effective continuance of the present war Europe has submitted to dictatorships, and we are accustoming ourselves to the idea. This general tendency mirrors itself in our Association government, with its good features omitted. In our limited sphere executive aggression expresses itself in annulments, interpretations, and meetings of the presidency, which in effect have always been negative, not positive action. Perhaps we could profitably suffer the growth of executive power if it were to be expressed in construction; but we have no need of brakes. If there is any one thing that stands out prominently, in spite of a quite generally expressed opinion to the contrary, it is the conservatism of Telluride Association when expressing the will of the majority. Even though contrary to our idea of growth in democracy, we might endure presidential aggression if it were supported by the Constitution. With us, however, not only has it been an evil, but it is unsupported by the Constitution. If this be so, we may legitimately ask, "How did it arise?"

As our first president we elected a boy of eighteen. I mention this because it is significant for our constitutional growth. While our first president was a splendid boy for his age, his youth indicates that no great responsibility was to be imposed upon this office. That this was the position of those who

framed the Constitution, is born out by the fact that, practically speaking, this young president was selected by those who drafted the Constitution. If the intention of the drafters of a constitution is to be considered in interpreting it, this would indicate that they, who were most responsible for the form of our government, did not interpret the clause in our constitution which reads, "To carry out the acts of the Association there shall be elected from the membership" certain officers, as supporting the theory which now seems to be the popular presidential attitude, and which may be expressed in the phrase, "LàAssociation, c'est moi." Surely this idea did not arise in the Constitutional Convention, nor in the first or second presidential administrations.

We first heard of it when the Cornell Branch decided to change the rooming arrangement - quite an ordinary procedure. The proposed change involved the changing of rooms by our Association President. That is, we thought it would involve such a change. It happened, however, that the President sat firm, and responded by annulling the act of the Cornell Branch. Everyone stared aghast at this new animal; this thing called "annulment". This was so unexpected and so contrary to the idea of democracy which had been drilled into the boys for years that some of the fiery spirits wished to exercise physical suasion to move the President, and thereby convince the President of the error of his ways. Soon, however, the blood cooled, and the Branch submitted.

Having survived the first storm, the President settled into a career of constitutional subversion. We were treated to annulments and constitutional interpretations. We growled during the year, but when June came we did not bite. In fact, some go so far as to say that the Convention approved the actions, and that they are now, consequently, part of our organic law. The first is at most only partially true, and even if it were wholly true would not justify the conclusion that such acts would be condoned in the future. The idea gradually became current that our democratic government lasted, if at all, during Conventions. Between them we accustomed

ourselves to regard the President as omnipotent in Association affairs.

After the 1914 Convention had adopted the present provision for branch government and had elected certain men to scholarships at Cornell which should carry with them, and which had always been thought to carry with them, the responsibility of the operation of the Cornell Branch, the members of the Branch arrived in Ithaca, only to find that the President had set up a dictatorship, and had appointed five counselors to assist him in governing the Branch. He explained to these chosen group that his word was law in all Branch matters. The members of the advisory council served, and the Branch submitted. After this a long constitutional fight ensued. The sole result of which was the insertion in the provision in the By-Laws of the Association which provides for a charter form for Branches of the capitalized words in the following: "The Charter to be issued as above provided shall be in the following form AND NOT OTHERWISE." The addition of the last three words might be thought foolish, but they seemed necessary.

At the beginning of last year the President, by some strange power which he invoked, added an interpretation to the Association By-Laws to the effect that only those members of the Association resident in Ithaca, AND UNDER THE ASSOCIATION AUSPICES could be members of the Cornell Branch. This in face of the express provision that "all members of Telluride Association residing at or in the vicinity of Ithaca" should be members of the Branch. The Convention did not see fit to include this interpretation of the President's in the By-Laws, consequently Courtney, Cota, and Diederichs can become members of this Branch on subscribing to our By-Laws. Even if the interpretation stated the true meaning of the provision, Courtney would be a member, since he is receiving help and working under the auspices of the Association. But this is slightly aside the main point. The Cornell Branch submitted to the Presi-

dent's interpretation with its usual Christian humility.

We now come to the present administration. I have heard members of this Branch say that there is no use passing a certain act because the President would annul it. The present incumbent has made one attempt to show the authority which he evidently thinks he inherited from his predecessor. The incident happened in Provo, and so admirably illustrates my point that I cannot refrain from using it. Last year our President occupied the position of Cornell Branch Executive, and in that capacity presented to the Convention, a long essay on what the Association meant to him. When the Secretary was compiling the minutes of the 1916 Convention he was asked over the telephone by the President if he intended to include the report of the Cornell Branch Executive. The Secretary replied that it had not been customary in the past and that he had decided to follow precedent in the matter. In ten or fifteen minutes the President appeared in person before the Secretary. The Secretary was cussed and ordered to include the report in question, in doing which the President conducted himself, according to all reports, very rudely. He was informed that the Secretary did not get his authority from the President, but rather from the Constitution and the Convention; and he further suggested that the President walk around the block and cool off. Well, the report was not printed; and it is to be hoped that the present incumbent of the office of President has made his last attempt to occupy the whole stage. The Secretary is to be commended on his stand as regards the source of his power.

Last year the boys at Beaver declared their independence from Presidential dictation. Without going into the merits of the formation of the Beaver Student Body plan of government - which, along with the Telluride Institute at Claremont, I consider ill-advised - it is desirable to use that as an instance in which the President was informed that his word was not law. The committees for the investigation of the acts of officers appointed during the last two Conventions,

heard the officers and representatives alike declare that they felt a duty to co-operate with the President in any legitimate proposal, but that they derived their responsibility from the Constitution and the Conventions, and were answerable only to Conventions. A careful reading of Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution, the only section which is cited as the basis of the President's power, reveals to me no grounds for the presidential presumptuousness which we have experienced. It reads as follows:

> "To carry out the acts of the Association there shall be elected from the membership, to serve without compensation for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, a president, vice-president, and secretary; and there may be employed a chancellor, dean, business manager, and treasurer . . ."

That the Cornell Branch should have swallowed whole the annulments and interpretations of the President on this scant authority appears inexplicable. I uphold the view that the President's duties as outlined in the By-Laws are indicative of his function in the Association. This section, which will presently be quoted, cannot conceivably be twisted so as to allow for annulments or dictatorships. His duties are more nearly those which devolve upon presidents of social clubs, rather than those which fall upon business managers. He shall preside at conventions, it says - it does not mention meetings of the presidency between Conventions - appoint certain officers, be a member of a committee, and certify official acts of the Association. More specifically:

> "It shall be the duty of the President to preside at annual Conventions of the Association. He shall have power to appoint a secretary in case of a vacancy occurring in that office between annual conventions. He shall be chairman of the committee constitutionally empowered to suspend members from the

from the Association. He shall, with the secretary, certify to the resolutions passed by the Association in annual convention, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned him by the Association."

I especially desire to call your attention to the last phrase. I believe there is a doctrine of constitutional law that where powers are so delegated they are restricted to those specified. In accordance with the last phrase in the provision, the President's duties have this year been widened. It is now provided that,

> "The Treasurer is hereby authorized and instructed to accept the joint requisition of the President and Chancellor as to the fulfillment of the conditions upon which any specific appropriation is based, and such requisition shall relieve him from further responsibility in connection therewith."

It is also further provided that in case the Treasurer and Chancellor disagree as to whether any specific scholarship is being properly carried out, the President's decision shall be final. In this it should be particularly noticed that the Convention did not increase the President's power to act alone.

This article is written with a desire to expose the groundlessness of any dominating power on the part of the President, and to hasten the end of Presidential aggression. Our representatives have many times expressed their independence, our Secretary has announced that he derives his power from the Constitution and the Convention; the Beaver Branch has stood upon its own feet. It lies in the power of the Cornell Branch to repudiate the cringing attitude of the past, to begin a new tradition of constitutionalism by standing squarely on its own feet.

I am not a calamity-howler; and I do not think the Smithsonian Institute could begin to prove that there has been, as yet, a "violation by the Association of the letter <u>and</u> the spirit" of its trust. But I know

of no better grounds on which this could be invoked than those furnished by the total subversion of our democracy.

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COMPETITION.

Competition, it is said, is necessary for the proper conduct of big business. We have all read about the conflicts between big business and the government since the Sherman Anti-Trust Law went into effect: conflicts in which the government has sought to protect the consumer - the individual.

Between individuals, however, there is the keenest sort of competition in every walk of life, and this competition is not regulated or controlled by government authority. It is this competition which takes the hum-drum out of life, which brings out and develops the best that is in one. Whether the race be in a shell, for the presidency of a bank, for scholastic standing, or what not, one does his best only under the stimulus of competition, the knowledge that others are pressing one hard. On the other hand, if there is not the incentive of keen competition, the tendency is to let things take their own course, to cease worry and strenuous effort, to work with half a will, to drift along the easy path. The same result seems assured, so why get overheated? If a foot-race, why not slow up when your nearest competitor is far behind? If for scholastic standing, why seek an "A" average when "B" places you at the head of the class? As soon as things run smoothly, as soon as your desires are met with a minimum of effort on your part, it seems to be human nature to slacken up. It is the driving force of competition which impels the individual to exert himself, which results in his greatest development, which promotes his highest well-being.

Is the competition amongst the members of the Association sufficiently rigorous? Is there any competition? Do not advantages drift to members equally - or nearly so - and not in proportion to ability and effort expended? Have not all members been given too much for too little? Is there not a tendency to sit back and await one's turn, secure in the knowledge that what has gone before will come to pass again: there will be much or little discussion but in the end one will attain all that the Association has t. give (in a material sense). One may have done well, one may have done poorly, one advances just the same: the competition which throws out the husks from the grain does not exist, the welfare of the Association is subordinated to that of the individual.

Let me illustrate what I mean: Say that the Association has taken into membership two young men: one is ambitious, a student, brilliant, a worker, with ideals; the other is inclined to accept the easy road, is slow, works enough to get along, and his moral concepts are overshadowed by his predilections. If we follow these two characters thruout their course with the Association, we will observe little difference in their advance from one grade to another. Both "get there". Both enter college. The former accomplishes thru industry, straight living, and true ability what the latter gets thru membership. The one is seeking an education, the other is having an education pushed into him. The first conducts himself in strict accord with the principles of the Association, the second scoffs at them. He will acknowledge that the ideals are excellent, but he persuades himself that they are not for him. During the college year he may assume a cloak (which is surreptitiously cast aside upon occasion) and he will abide by the mandates, moral and otherwise, of the Branch. Thruout the summer, however, these standards of right living pass from him and he conducts himself as his fancy dictates. Alcoholic beverages and cigarettes are daily companions. And perhaps upon his return to college in the fall these summer habits do not at once terminate. True, he has signed a paper, let us say, in which he promises to live in harmony with the Preamble of the Constitution of the Association and he agrees to abolish the use of cigar

ettes and alcohol "in any form", but that is only a signed paper, a bit of ink on a white background, and it means little. Besides there may be other members rea y to console him. And for this breach of his word, for this trampling on the fundamental principles of the Association that is the penalty? Penalty? Why, there is no penalty! He proceeds alongside of his comrade and receives the same advantages, many of which he scorns. The real result is that the Association is weakened, not strengthened, by him and that his highest well-being is not promoted; he would do better out in the world where things were made harder for him, where there was keen, fierce competition, so that his easy-going temperament might receive hard knocks until he was forced to do his part or stand aside. Instead of which he remains until graduation and harms himself, those about him, and the Association of which he is a member.

Again I say, does the Association require enough from its members? Is there competition? Or is it made so easy, so delightfully easy, that all the fight is extracted and the sloth is given a place he has no right to at the side of a more vigorous brother?

-- Sidney S. Walcott.

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THE MENACE OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

- Carroll Whitman -

In making our 'irrevocable declaration of trust' we members of the Association took an oath to 'perpetuate its existence and make its work effective'. We covenanted with solemnity to do our respective parts in our plan of self-government. It was in reliance upon our good faith and ability that certain men devoted to the promotion of the 'highest well being' entrusted us with a large estate for the pursuit of that purpose.

Our entrance into the Association was voluntary; no one compelled us. We entered with a twofold purpose, the benefit of ourselves and the benefit of the organization for its future existence. Our subscription to the Constitution was a declaration of our faith in its plan and aim, and a solemn assumption of all the responsibility essential to its conscientious and active support.

The key-note to the trust is the individual responsibility indisputably necessary to self-government. This is so obvious that the phrases 'self-government' and 'individual responsibility' are nothing more than synonymous terms. Insofar as each member acts with conscientious wisdom in the enactment and administration of our government conformable to the Constitution our undertaking is a success and the Association plan well founded. But insofar as members are indifferent or passive in either the declaration of measures and principles or in their enforcement when once declared, just so far do they remove the preps from under the Association plan and jeopardize its future. Just so far do they fail to redeem their pledge to 'perpetuate its existence and make its work effective'.

It is with this definite duty of individual responsibility, so self-evident to an unbiased thinker,

so absolutely necessary to the Association plan, and so unconditionally pledged by ourselves, that we answer the roll calls at our Conventions. It is therefore with disappointment and profound regret that those who will see this truth reflect upon the manner in which it has been disregarded. The past reveals a pronounced absence of individual responsibility. It reveals at Conventions a combination of two intentions, one on the surface and the other under the surface. It reveals thruout the year the operation of this 'under the surface intention'. Duties and standards of conduct, discussed and recognized at Conventions, have been repudiated by many members; and this abandonment of self-governing responsibility has been winked at and thereby encouraged by many other members who themselves conformed to the letter of the law. This repudiation of trusteeship by some members, and the unprincipled indifference with which it is contemplated by others amounts, if a strong term may be justified by its plain truth, to positive governmental corruption.

Instances in point are so universally known and discussed, that it is almost superfluous to make mention of them, but the manner in which many members vote on the issues of alcohol and tobacco and the manner in which they promptly and habitually ignore the standards to the establishment of which their own vote has contributed is an incontrovertible proof of their indifference to responsibility. For them their vote shows no moral meaning, no sense of trusteeship whatsoever. The prevailing lack of response to the convention resolution respecting the rendition of balance sheets is an additional symptom of governmental debility. The importance attached to this measure of financial education by the Association, as evidenced by its deliberations and the employment of a gentleman at a salary of six hundred dollars stands in marked contrast to the unimportance with which it is apparently considered by most of the members. Further evidence of this deplorable moral inertia could be had by resort to local conditions at branches during recent years, but that is a matter more appropriate for Convention than here.

Is it possible that a clear conception of the obligations of membership and its trust character has existed hand in hand with such an abuse of it? If it were a fact that our lassitude and indifference were begotten of a deliberate plan to betray our trust and in the face of a full consciousness of such betrayal then nothing could be more vain than the hope of a successful Telluride Association. If this were a fact we would stand a self-confessed failure as a self-governing project, and the only honorable act left us would be to return our endowment to a better custodianship before its investment became a total loss. But before we acknowledge this to be the case, let us see whether a youthful thoughtlessness is not at the bottom of our trouble. I am disposed to regard this as the source of much of our derelic- tion of duty. I am unwilling at this time to support the indictment against the membership that its 'grab attitude' is chronic and incurable. I am desirous of first ascertaining whether an earnest discussion and consideration of our problem will not bring its various phases to light in such a manner as to prompt response from all the members. But, if we are to progress in such a consideration, it behooves us to confess that our governmental propensity has been largely one of the 'all take and no give' type.

Recognizing that the key-note of this enterprise, the elementary principle of its plan, and therefore the necessary condition of its success is an active and conscientious governmental responsibility, it is time that we note with alarm a condition that imperils its future. No community can be self-sustaining that reaps without sowing, for it is not providing for the future. It is with a keen sense of the justice of the demands of the Association upon those to whom it has been of such benefit that I venture to submit for consideration certain incontrovertible elementary principles of self-government.

The law must be administered as well as declared. Its mere presence on our legislative records is of no effect. It assumes life and vitality thru its admini- trators and in no other way. Now, how is the law of Telluride Association to be made effective except thru

all of its members? The one thought permeating the whole of the Telluride Constitution is that its exemption falls on all members alike. It prescribes that all members shall have 'equal rights and authority'. Any delegation of this authority is unconstitutional. When, at the 1915 Convention, it was proposed that preferment be apportioned by a committee instead of by vote of the Convention the proposal was denounced, and justly so, as unconstitutional. The theory that the committee plan might more effectively eliminate personal friendship and prejudice, even if true, was held no justification. The Telluride plan rests on individual responsibility, and it must proceed upon that principle or not at all. These remarks are made in order to emphasize the fact that our plan of government is not one of delegated powers, - excepting such powers as necessity requires be given officers and representatives between Conventions. The point can be more clearly realized by contrasting the Association plan with that upon which the Government of the United States operates. In the latter government the executive, legislative, and judicial functions are performed by specially established instruments. Due to the impossibility of a multitude of citizens participating directly in all matters of government, the plan of delegation of authority was adopted. The citizens elect representatives to do their work. After leaving the ballot box they resume their own business free from direct governmental action. It is just this very thing, a professional executive, legislature, and judiciary, that our Constitution provides against. It prohibits delegation of active trusteeship. Each Telluride member is executor, legislator, and judge at one and the same time, and he is guilty of a breach of official duty when he neglects any phase of this three-fold responsibility. Now the lesson for members to derive from this comparison of governments is, that each holds an official position of the same gravity and governmental importance as the special officers of the United States Government. We must bring ourselves face to face with this fact that we are more essential parts of the administration of our affairs, and that the executive and administrative phase of our office is just as vital as the legislative phase. Our work

is not completed by attendance at Convention exercises and the casting of our ballots. We do not discharge our trusteeship until we are active in the execution of our standards and other legislation thruout the year.

To illustrate more graphically, we are parts of the police force as well as the judiciary and congress. Suppose an ordinary police officer is found in alliance with a robber. We would not hesitate to denounce him as being as bad as the robber; for we delegated to this policeman a grave responsibility for preserving respect for the law. We gave him authority to enforce it for the sake of order which is essential to general well-being. His corrupt act is recognized as poison to the law for it renders it useless and paralyzes the movement toward progress. Now, I repeat, that every member of this organization owes it the duty of demanding respect for its enactments from other members just as much as he himself owes such respect. As long as those who themselves conform to our standards smile with sophisticated indifference at those who do not conform there is no good government - there is no execution of the law - there is simply a declaration of standards that amounts to a farce and a fraud.

Indifference to joint responsibility has become a governmental disease. Were it not for the presence of the donor of the funds it would be a simple matter for anyone to go into a court of equity and there enforce the constitutional provision for the diversion of our endowment. Now that the sands of the hour glass are falling upon the last years of those whose financial and directing assistance has sustained us, we surely will not stand idly by while the edifice crumbles beneath our own dead weight. While the opportunity remains, let us exert ourselves to make a success of Telluride Association by our own integrity and disinterested vigor. Let it not be said that we divided the spoils for ourselves and then, when safely launched on our own career, bade adieu to the ship on the rocks without an effort to preserve for others that which has been of such benefit to us.

NEWS SECTION.

Claremont, Va., March 13, 1917. With the first signs of spring here in Virginia we have begun to plan our work around the place. Already walks are being built through the lawn, flowers are being planted, and general improvements of all kinds are being made to beautify the grounds. The location of the property is ideal so far as natural beauty is concerned and with the changes which we contemplate and the addition of a few shrubs, etc., we will have one of the most beautiful places on this part of the James River.

In addition to grounds immediately surrounding the house we have about eight acres to put into truck garden stuffs. As soon as the weather conditions become a little more settled we will begin this work. We plan that our crop from this land will help us out considerably and reduce the expenses of our commissary. Quite a number of fruit trees are also included in our possessions. Until the close of school most of our time will probably be spent on our garden and grounds here, and after that we will have a big job in clearing our larger tract.

Scholastic work is progressing very well. With the small number we now have here much intensive work is possible. Instruction is of a personal nature and this added to excellent effort on the part of the individuals is getting us over a good deal of work.

Affairs of the student body are once more running along in smooth fashion and a good deal of constructive work is being accomplished. An excellent spirit is being manifested which results in everyone's pulling together and getting things done. One new applicant is now here, Clyde Bailey, of Washington, D. C., and is going through his preliminary work.

As a result of changes in the membership of the organization since the last issue of the News Letter

an almost new set of officers had to be elected. They are as follows:

President, J. R. Meehan; V. President, N. B. Dinkel; Secretary, J. T. Draper; Treasurer, F. L. Osgerby.

Dinkel is acting secretary during the absence of Draper, who is temporarily at Ithaca with the Chancellor. He is expected to return to Claremont about the fifteenth.

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H. R. Owen, A. A. Ross, Ford McCarty, M. A. McHale, recently of the Telluride Institute of Claremont, are located in Newport News, Va., and may be addressed at 219 35th Street. All are engaged in the capacity of electricians on the battleship Mississippi, which is under construction in the Navy Yards at that place.

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Ray Fruit is engaged as a stenographer in Richmond, Va.

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Gordon Pollock is engaged with the DuPont Powder Company, Hopewell, Va., as a photographer.

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Mr. L. J. Nelson may be addressed at Mauhlbach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., where he expects to remain until April 1st.

J. T. Draper, who has been spending a two weeks' leave of absence from the Telluride Institute with the Cornell Branch, has returned to Claremont.

. . . . .

Mr. Peter Dietzel, who recently returned to his studies at Purdue after a long and serious illness, has either recovered completely or suffered a relapse so serious as to demand the constant services of a nurse, for it is rumored that he has taken unto himself a wife. Felicitations!

. . . . .

George P. Halliday is married, too.

. . . . .

Mr. Gilbert Miller is convalescing nicely at the Cornell Branch, and is getting about to classes 'on the Hill' with the aid of crutches.

. . . . .

MacRea Parker was a Cornell visitor recently in the interests of his employers, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, looking for possible recruits from this year's graduating class.

. . . . .

Dean Thornhill is in Claremont supervising the educational work being carried on at that point.

Dr. C. B. Walcott has recently been honored with election to corresponding member of the Royal Geographic Society.

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O. R. Clark has recently been elected Editor-in-Chief of the Cornell Law Quarterly.

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R. R. Lach and Benson Landon, Jr., have been elected to Phi Delta Phi, the International Law Fraternity.

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Since the publication of the last News Letter, the Cornell Branch has entertained the following distinguished men:

Judge Harrington Putnam of the Appellate Division N. Y. Supreme Court, 2/25 - 3/5.

The Hon. Mr. Whitehouse, M. P., 2/23.

Prof. Camillo von Klenze, Professor of German at College of the City of New York, and Schiff Lecturer at Cornell, 3/1 - 3/5.

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L. C. Nightingale, of Poughkeepsie, spent two days at Cornell Branch, March 4th and 5th.

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Benson Landon, Sr., dropped in for a few hours' visit with Cornell Branch on the 3rd.

THE QUESTION BOX.

One of the requisites necessary for eligibility to membership in Telluride Association is that the applicant shall have abstained from the use of narcotics and alcoholics for a period of one year previous to the time his application is considered.

We have knowledge that certain of our members did not conscientiously refrain from the use of narcotics and alcoholics during the year previous to their admittance to the Association; we have knowledge that certain other men who abstained from alcoholics and narcotics for the required period have commenced smoking.

We would like an interpretation as to the intent and purpose of these requirements made of applicants. Is a member not committing breach of contract when he commences to smoke after being granted membership when that membership was granted in good faith and upon the assumption that he be permanently a non-smoker? Is there any reason why such a membership should not be declared vacant?

'J'

. . . . .

Altho the place for the 1917 Convention was designated at the previous convocation of the Association, there has been no little discussion among various members as to whether or not it would be legally necessary to hold the Convention at Provo even if it were found that another place, say Ithaca, would provide a more advantageous location.

I should like to have the opinion of some of our legally informed members, as well as the comments of the others, on this subject.

'E. C. B.'

. . . . .

"That . . (censored). . . is everybody doing?"

'Skip'

Ed. note: Answer via News Letter.

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CORNELL BRANCH SCHOLASTIC REPORT.

The following is taken from the report of the Cornell Branch Scholarship Committee for the first term of the 1916-17 school year:

Name.	Hrs.	Av.	Name.	Hrs.	Av.
Beck,	16	79.1	Bennett,	17	85.4
Clark, C. R.	15	91.0	Clark, R. L.	17	81.9
Edwards,	15	80.4	Grandy,	14	80.2
Johnson,	16	77.3	Johnston,	16	80.1
Kinney,	20	80.0	Lamb,	15	77.3
Landon,	14	66.6	Larson,	17	81.1
Lathrop,	20	82.5	Lindsay,	17	76.6
Maguire,	16	82.8	Monroe,	21	85.9
Othus,	16	73.8	Scott, Benson,	18	80.7
Scott, Irvin,	14	78.5	Stacy,	17	75.3
Worr,	8	73.6	Whitecotton,	15	78.3

Averages by Colleges.

Agriculture,	1 man,	80.0
Architecture,	1 man,	76.6
Arts,	10 men,	80.87
Law,	5 men,	79.4

Branch Average for term. 79.81

EDITORIALLY.

Our Auditor reports the receipt of but thirty-six balance sheets for the month of February from the entire membership of Telluride Association. The attitude of indifference toward Associational duties and obligations which is so prevalent must be stamped out if the Association is not to be thwarted in its purpose. In the particular instance of the rendering of monthly statements, it is not that we have the privilege of acquiring knowledge in accounting; it is not that the training we receive may be of value to us which makes the handing in of balance sheets so necessary. It is because we pledged ourselves at Convention to follow such a course of action.

When a man pledges himself to some principle, deed, or action, be it to himself, annother man, or to a collection of men, he is honor bound to carry the intent and purpose of the pledge to completion. Failure to fulfill the pledge, without justification, is a thrust at the man's honor. The members of Telluride Association have made their irrevocable declaration of trust; they have pledged themselves to support the Association in the carrying on of its work. The rendering of balance sheets by members to the Association is part of this work - it is a small matter, but it involves one of the great principles of our organization.

* * * * *

Some Colloquy between us and others,
Double-Distilled and Boiled down into a Dialogue.

A pleasant afternoon sun poured its warm rays thru my window, which faces upon a beautiful vista of valley and lake, and flooded the whole room with a cozy flush of comfort and good cheer. It was one of those afternoons when the highest end of life seems

to be fulfilled by just sitting still and no more; one of those moments which become fewer and fewer as the years pass by when a little leisure stolen from the routine of work and things tastes as sweet to the human soul as dew to the thirsty rose; one of those moments when life seems a good thing to live.

And so it seemed to me as I gazed out over the warm brown valley, and beyond to the blue lake which lay calm and beautiful in its cliff-bound basin, like a lapis jewel in the cupped hand of an eastern princess. Life was worth living; it was a wonderful experience. My heart warmed in the crimson glow as to a draught of old . . (censored) . . , and I felt the gross burdens of earthy pessimism lifted from my spirit, so that it soared free and buoyant as a lark in God's own heavens, and claimed kinship with the flying flame-clouds over head. I was a free spirit driving the car of destiny where I willed; I scaled Parnassus with a single bound, and tethered my steeds in Paradise by Tigris' stream.

And then some devil, who had entered soft-footed by the rear door, snarled in my ear:

"All soup is made of dish-water!"

"Oh, hello", I answered shortly, as I turned and recognized the scourge of the human race, "what in the name of all this beautiful world has left such a bad taste in your mouth? Isn't the sky wonderful today, look!"

"Wonderful rot", he hissed at me. "How in the name of common sense can you waste your time on that kind of stuff when everything is going to the devil?" and he bit one of his nails to the quick so that he might get a more pleasurable sensation of pain.

I looked at him pityingly. About ten years ago some other prophet had told me that the world was coming to an end in 1912. A glimpse at the sun-flecked landscape reassured me that it was still here today, and probably would be tomorrow. But I didn't care to argue the point, and merely said:

"Why of course it isn't common sense. It's only a beautiful plaything God gave us to look at once in a while after working hours. That bath-tub, there, is more like a common sense thing, but some way or another I like the other pretty well, too, and I try to make use of both of them: the bath-tub for physical cleanliness on Saturdays, and the sunshine to keep the dark spots off my spirit. Don't you feel well today?"

"Certainly, I feel well", he growled, "don't talk like a fool when everything is going to smash," His voice rose to a strident tenor, "step by step we are slipping down, down, into the slimy depths of perdition; miring ourselves in the dry-rot of stagnation; crawling like worms into the stinking slough-pots of the eternally damned! Can you stand idly by when a hundred million human souls walk on the crumbling edge of the black abyss and another day, an hour, may see them hurled into an eternity of woe and sorrow? Can you?" he rasped.

"Yes", I answered simply, "I can." Over the far western hills the red glory of the dying sun pulsed like a living artery of blood. In the valley between, the blue velvet curtain of the dusk crept slowly to the summit. The lake lay like a gray ghost of a sad thought. The night was coming on to cover the sleepy world, and the stars, the eternal lighthouses of the heavens, would seen blaze torches for men's feet. And I repeated simply, "Yes, I can."

"Oh-oh", he groaned like an anguished woman, "why can't you see, why can't you see. Idiots! Crazy men! Lunatics!" and he raved on in incoherent madness until his passion had spent itself, and when he had become a little more calm, I said to him:

"Did it ever occur to you to wonder why lilies never have brain fever?"

"Certainly not", he said acidly, "they haven't any brains."

"Ah", said I, and my heart went out to him in silent sympathy, "you have studied books and not men. You have lived life without love. You have been in a black abyss for a long, long time. The lily has a brain and soul and looks toward the sunlight and yearns toward God. Look up, my friend, look up."

From the way he looked at me, I knew that he was saying to himself, "Poor fool, poor fool" - - and strange as it may seem, I was more happy than hurt, even when he voiced his commiserating thought, saying, "That rot". I did not mind, but looked hopefully out thru my darkened window and - the eternal stars gleamed a million bright 'good-evenings'.

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11th Hour News Items.

J. G. Otkus has been made an instructor in Sibley College of Cornell University.

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Mr. W. D. Johnston has been chosen to represent the Cornell Chapter of Etta Kappa Nu, the honorary engineering society, at the national convention being held at the University of Illinois.

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