

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

He Delivered Several Addresses and Met Many Cornell Men in the Pacific States.

In our last number we followed President Schurman's tour as far as Denver. He returned to Ithaca on Monday of this week, having visited Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle and Spokane.

IN SALT LAKE CITY.

President Schurman arrived in Salt Lake City about 7 p. m. on Saturday evening, December 19. He was met at the train by representatives of the Cornell alumni and of the State Teachers' Association of Utah. On Sunday, at the invitation of the authorities of the Mormon Church, he delivered an address at the regular afternoon service in the Mormon Tabernacle. It is quite probable that President Schurman never before addressed so large an audience composed almost entirely of members of one religious faith. The Mormon Tabernacle is said to seat upwards of eight thousand persons and it is estimated that five thousand listened to him. He was introduced by Major R. W. Young, formerly of the United States Army and a judge of one of the first courts established in the Philippines by the United States Government. President Schurman spoke upon "The Development of Religious Thought", and was listened to with the greatest of attention. Immediately after he had concluded his address the Tabernacle choir, composed of 350 trained voices, accompanied by the large organ, sang "Alma Mater".

On Sunday evening President Schurman and his daughter were entertained at the home of W. W. Riter, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Utah. On Monday Dr. Schurman inspected the University of Utah as the guest of its faculty, and in the evening delivered an address before the State Teachers' Association, which met in

the Mormon Tabernacle. About 9:30 o'clock Monday evening, as the guest of the Cornell Alumni Association of Utah, President Schurman sat at a banquet given in his honor at the Commercial Club. There were present at the banquet thirty-three Cornell graduates, and also, as guests of the association, P. L. Williams and Waldemar Van Cott, both of whom have sons who are undergraduates in college. Frank K. Nebeker, '95, was toastmaster. George M. Marshall, '87, introduced President Schurman, who told how Cornell is endeavoring to provide the best of technical and professional training without neglecting pure culture. It was a significant fact, he said, that four of the five universities whose presidencies are now vacant had applied to him for recommendations.

On Tuesday morning President Schurman delivered a second address to the State Teachers' Association and on Tuesday afternoon he departed for San Francisco. This was President Schurman's first visit to Salt Lake City.

On Thursday evening, the 24th, the President was the guest of the Cornell men of San Francisco.

IN PORTLAND.

President Schurman and Miss Schurman arrived in Portland on December 26 and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wells Gilbert. In order to meet the college men and see something of the city, President Schurman changed his plans and spent Christmas day upon the train, having shortened his stay in California, a procedure which was very much appreciated by the Portland people.

During the forenoon Harry L. Powers, '96, entertained the President and Miss Schurman with an automobile trip around the city, and at noon President Schurman was the guest of President Hodson of the Commercial Club at luncheon, where he met a number of business men. At the close of the luncheon President Schurman addressed informally a large gathering of club members.

Mrs. Gilbert gave a tea for Miss Schurman the same afternoon. In the evening Miss Schurman was entertained at a theater party and President Schurman was the guest of the Cornell Alumni Association and the University Club at a dinner given at the club. Plates were laid for ninety-five guests and a number of Portland educators and business men were invited. The large Dutch room at the club was decorated in Cornell colors. President Schurman was made the guest not only of the Cornell men but of the college men of the city. One of the features of the evening was the singing, led by John Carson, a Yale man. President Herdman of the University Club was toastmaster. President Schurman's address was received with close attention. He said that Cornell had receded from a former policy of over-specialization in the technical courses, and was trying to give its students a more general education, feeling that its graduates would be of more service to the world and to themselves if they were educated along general lines and believing that they would be able to adapt themselves to special work with very little difficulty if they received a thorough grounding before leaving college.

Dr. Schurman commented on the fact that an Ithaca man, the Rev. Samuel Parker, was among the first to cross the Rockies in the early 30's and to follow the Indian trails to the then almost unknown country of Oregon. He was also pleased to find that the famous bronze statue "The Coming of the White Man" in the City Park was the work of H. A. MacNeil, a former Sibley instructor.

Dr. Wilson, of the Portland Academy, the Nestor of educational affairs in the Northwest, said that the policy which President Schurman had outlined was one which he had been advocating for many years and he was glad to know that Cornell, in this as in so many other matters, was taking the lead. The speech-making of the evening was concluded by a

witty and eloquent address by Colonel C. E. S. Wood, whose son was a 'varsity quarterback at Cornell this fall. Mr. Wood warmly congratulated Dr. Schurman upon his address and said that he was glad to listen to a college president who possessed such broad and courageous ideas.

IN SEATTLE.

President Schurman and Miss Schurman arrived in Seattle on December 27 from Portland and were met by a number of Cornell men and escorted to the Hotel Washington. Monday, the 28th, was spent in visiting the University of Washington and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition grounds and in trips about the city. On Monday evening a banquet was given to President Schurman by the Cornell Alumni Association of Seattle at the Hotel Washington. This was largely attended and President Schurman's address was received with great interest and enthusiasm by the fifty Cornellians present. Tuesday morning, the 29th, was spent in further trips about the city and a luncheon was given at the Rainier Club by Cornell men for President Schurman, to which were invited the principal business and professional men of the city. Following this luncheon President Schurman and his daughter were entertained at dinner by George B. Kittinger, '85, at his home. They departed for Spokane at 9:30 o'clock on the evening of the 29th.

IN SPOKANE.

President Schurman appeared in Spokane under the auspices of the Washington Educational Association, popularly known as the State Teachers' Association. He delivered a strong lecture on "The Age of Reform" at the Armory, the city's largest public hall, on the evening of Wednesday, December 30, and addressed the Association again on Thursday morning. His visit was made the occasion of many notable functions. The Whitman College Board of Trustees tendered him a banquet on Wednesday and the Chamber of Commerce a very large luncheon on Thursday. The local Cornell association busied itself with his welfare and his time was pleasantly occupied during his stay in the city.

THE MILWAUKEE DINNER.

Dean Smith the Guest of Honor—New Officers of the Local Alumni Association.

At its annual banquet on Wednesday evening, December 30, the Cornell University Alumni Association of Milwaukee had as its guest of honor Albert W. Smith, '78, director of Sibley College. Dean Smith made the journey from Ithaca for the purpose of attending the dinner, and he was accompanied by William J. Dugan, '07, graduate manager of athletics, and by the editor of this paper. The dinner was held in the University Club. There were about sixty persons present, including most of the members of the association and a few guests representing other universities, besides John H. Wynne, '98, Erskine P. Wilder, '05, and Roger S. Vail, '06, of Chicago. E. T. Adams, '94, president of the association, was toastmaster.

Dean Smith told how the "minor sports" and the intercollege games are developing at Cornell and how much good they are doing for the "non-athletic" student. He described the efforts that Sibley and other colleges are making, in the absence of a university clubhouse, to help their men to get acquainted with one another, mentioning the reading and smoking room fitted up for the undergraduates in Sibley Hall and saying that other colleges on the campus were thinking of providing similar quarters. He spoke strongly in favor of building future dormitories not on the library slope but near the new athletic field. Finally he told of recent educational changes, such as providing an elective year of work in the "humanities" for technical students. In summing up the educational situation at the University he expressed the conviction that it was to be Cornell's high destiny, more than any other institution, to train men for the large duties of the future.

Beside Dean Smith at the table sat Dr. E. R. Copeland, '75, of Milwaukee. The two men had been friends in college, but until that day they had not met in thirty-three years. Dean Smith told of the days of '75 when the Cornell crews were

in training at Saratoga. The oarsmen had one great good fortune and that was the presence at the training quarters of a man with a cheerful and sunny disposition who did more than anybody else to keep them in good courage. This man was "Cope," who had gone to Saratoga to compete in the mile run. When the regatta was over, Dean Smith said, the recording angel wrote in his book: "Cope did not win the mile run, but he did something far better."

Among the other speakers were A. W. Berresford, '93, the retiring president of the association, who discussed education without making the subject tiresome; Dr. Arthur Holbrook, a graduate of Harvard, who said that the highest type of college man was the one with red blood and then proposed a toast to the color red; Graduate Manager Dugan; F. E. Turneure, '89, dean of engineering at the University of Wisconsin; Henry Schoellkopf, '02, and E. T. Foote, '06. A toast was drunk to "Joe" Philips, '06, who is about to leave Milwaukee, having been transferred to Boston by the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Philips responded. Stories and songs were contributed by J. Hackett Adams, '98; Horace Dawson, '07, and Norman C. Mason, '09. All the songs in the Cornell repertory were sung during the dinner, and when it was all over everybody was surprised to find that he had sat for four hours. "Eddie" Foote was chairman of the dinner committee and the committee's work had been well done.

The Milwaukee association is in a flourishing condition, and there are about thirty members who take an active part in the monthly meetings. The total membership of the association at the present time is about seventy-five and there are in the State of Wisconsin about 220 Cornellians.

At the annual meeting of the association, held at the University Club on December 11, the following officers were elected for the year 1909: President, E. T. Adams, '94; vice-president, Henry Schoellkopf, '02; treasurer, Willis Collins, '95; secretary, E. T. Foote, '06. The increased activeness of the association during the past year made it seem

advisable to increase the dues from 50 cents a year to \$2.

The association had contemplated the advisability of having the musical clubs in Milwaukee during the holidays, but inasmuch as the Cornell clubs had been there in 1906, and as the Yale clubs were contemplating a concert, it was thought that the Cornell men should, instead of having a concert of their own, rather turn their efforts to making the Yale concert a success. This was done, and the Cornell alumni took a section of the theater and sold the seats to their friends.

The membership of the Milwaukee association is as follows: T. W. Spence, '70; J. O'Neill, '71, Neillsville; E. R. Copeland, '75; H. Russell, '76; L. M. Mann, '77, Oshkosh; F. M. Mann, '77, Two Rivers; W. A. Henry, '80, Madison; F. M. Prescott, '82; C. C. Chase, '83, Oshkosh; D. W. Mead, '84, Madison; L. E. Levi, '84; B. W. Snow, '85, Madison; C. E. Carpenter, '88; J. F. DeVoy, '89; F. E. Turneure, '89, Madison; A. C. Eschweiler, '90; W. H. Powell, '90; A. G. Laird, '91, Madison; M. N. MacLaren, '91; M. V. O'Shea, '92, Madison; A. W. Berresford, '93; W. L. Bliss, '93; J. M. Kingsbury, '93; R. B. Williamson, '93; E. T. Adams, '94; W. H. Lighty, '94, Madison; W. Collins, '95; W. H. Schuchardt, '95; C. C. Thomas, '95, Madison; E. C. Sixta, '96, Manitowoc; B. H. Stebbins, '97, Green Bay; G. F. DeWein, '97; L. E. Hendee, '97; L. L. Tatum, '97; J. G. Owen, '98, Owen; H. L. Hibbard, '99; M. C. Miller, '99; J. C. Davis, '00; L. M. Whitwell, '00; C. C. West, '00, Manitowoc; J. E. Uihlein, '01; J. C. Culver, '02, Eau Claire; G. J. Davis, '02, Madison; W. P. Foote, '02, Spring Valley; H. Schoellkopf, '02; E. D. Beals, '03; J. R. Ferguson, '03; F. L. Sivy, '03; E. C. Welborn, '03; C. F. Perry, '04; W. F. Steel, '04; W. Montgomery, '04, Madison; C. J. Fechheimer, '05; R. H. Hubbell, '05, Manitowoc; L. G. Gates, '05; W. C. Robinson, '05; R. A. Uihlein, '05; A. H. Candee, '06; E. T. Foote, '06; W. S. Fisher, '06; W. H. Yates, '06; D. Montgomery, '06, Madison; W. C. Kennedy, '07; G. S. Blankenhorn, '07; C. R. Cook, '07; C. K. Carpenter, '07; F. F. Drolshagen, '07; D. P. Eells, '07; H. W. Robbins, '08.

SCIENCE AND THE FUTURE.

The Relation of Practical Problems to the University—Address by Prof. Nichols.

A notable paper by Professor Edward L. Nichols, '75, was read at the Baltimore meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It was the address of Professor Nichols as the retiring president of the association. Its title is "Science and the Practical Problems of the Future." It is published in the current number of *Science*.

Professor Nichols begins by noting that we are approaching the exhaustion of our available resources of coal, wood, ores, etc., and that the problem which is presently to confront the race is that of civilized existence without recourse to energy stored by the slow processes of nature. He admits that the problem is not without conceivable solution, but points out that for any solution of the problem we must look to science. "Mere ingenuity or inventiveness, however widely developed," he says, "will not suffice. The inventor and the engineer can but utilize and apply the material which the man of science provides, and with the exhaustion of our stores of scientific knowledge civilization must halt." He continues:

"It is of this fundamental relation of science to the progress of our civilization that I wish to speak. The fact that material progress is based upon science seems to be but dimly understood. It appears to be generally supposed that it is to the inventor and to those who use his devices that we owe our present advantages over our forefathers. I would not belittle the achievements of the so-called practical man, but the public must be taught that application can never run ahead of the knowledge to be applied and that the only road to higher achievement in practical things is by the further development of pure science.

"The *main product* of science, using that word in its broadest sense, is *knowledge*; among its by-products are the technological arts, including invention, engineering in all its branches and modern industry. Not all industries have attained the char-

acter of a technological art. Burning the woods to drive out game and thus obtain a dinner, is a form of industry. Like it in character are some very large industries, such as agriculture of the sort that impoverishes the soil; lumbering that destroys forests and incidentally ruins rivers and increases erosion; coke making by processes that waste forty per cent of the energy of coal. The production of power from coal by means of the steam boiler and the reciprocating engine we at present regard as a highly developed technological art; yet it is a process which at the very best converts less than ten per cent of the total stored energy of the fuel into available form. If the ultimate purpose of this power is the production of light, we by our present methods suffer a second waste of ninety per cent or more, so that the efficiency of the combined processes is but a fraction of one per cent. These things are excusable while ignorance lasts. They become criminal with realization of the results and are inconceivable in a community of fully developed civilization. Science paves the way for the gradual supplanting of these barbarous methods by more refined and rational processes, but they often persist long after they are known to be injurious to the public welfare because they happen to serve some selfish individual or corporate purpose. In such cases it is to science again that we must look for the development of an enlightened public opinion that will end them.

"Nearly all really important technical advances have their origin in communities where the great fundamental sciences are most extensively and successfully cultivated. In the field of artificial illumination, to take a concrete example, each successive improvement over the tallow-dips and whale-oil lamps of our ancestors has come to us from over the water."

This assertion Professor Nichols demonstrates by tracing the principles of many recent inventions to their discovery in European laboratories. "It is not," he says, "a question of American versus European skill, but of the conditions under which useful applications are likely to originate. The history of technology shows the essential condition to be scientific productiveness.

"A country that has many investigators will have many inventors also. A scientific atmosphere dense enough to permeate the masses brings proper suggestions to many practically inclined minds. Where science is there will its by-product, technology, be also. Communities having the most thorough fundamental knowledge of pure science will show the greatest output of really practical inventions. Peoples who get their knowledge at second-hand must be content to follow. Where sound scientific conceptions are the common property of a nation the wasteful efforts of the half-informed will be least prevalent. The search after perpetual motion, the attempt to evade the second law of thermodynamics and the promotion of the impracticable are all simply symptoms of a people's ignorance.

"Modern invention is a very near neighbor to the pure science of the laboratory and the relation becomes daily more intimate. Nothing could apparently be more academic in its early development or further from the practical workaday world than the subject of electric waves. For years it was regarded as a fine field for the speculations of the mathematical physicist. Then at the hands of Hertz and his followers it became a fascinating topic for experimental investigation by men devoted to science for its own sake. Suddenly it was launched into the realm of hard-headed commercialism by a practical man, daring, enthusiastic and optimistic enough, at a time when electric waves could be produced in one room of the laboratory and detected in the next room, to dream of sending such waves across the sea as bearers of human messages.

"At every step of its development the things that have made wireless telegraphy possible have been borrowed from pure science. . . ."

"In this country science is making a great growth, particularly in material equipment. . . . Nevertheless there is much to be done to bring us up to the European standard. . . . The discrepancy can hardly be ascribed to inferiority of intellect or to lack of industry, for we are of the same stock as those who have created modern science and who have given it its high place in other countries. For an explanation we must look,

rather, to environment and to the conditions under which scientific work is done here and abroad.

"Now the environment of science has always been academic. Science has its home in the university. From Galileo and Newton to our own time the men who have laid the foundations upon which civilization is built have nearly all been teachers and professors.

"A few notable exceptions there are such as Darwin, whose centenary we are about to celebrate. Each branch has its short list of unattached investigators — Franklin, Rumford, Carnot, Joule in physics, etc., but the honor-roll of science is essentially an academic list.

"It is so in America as elsewhere, but abroad the dictum of the university is authoritative; with us the term *academic* is one of contempt. European practice is confidently based on theory, but in America men of affairs habitually use the word *theoretical* as synonymous with impracticable, unworkable and not in accordance with fact.

"It is necessary, therefore, in considering the place of America in science, to contrast the standing of our educational institutions, not pedagogically, but as centers of research, with those of our neighbors. I attempt no general comparison but offer only a single simple illustration drawn from the one branch of science for which I feel competent to speak: Holland has but four universities, with less than four thousand students in all. There are in this country at least fifty institutions larger and better equipped on the average than the Dutch universities. If we were on a par with Holland in physics, for example, we should have seventy or more university teachers, who were, at the same time, investigators of the rank of Lorentz, Zeeman, Julius, Ohnes, Haga and Van der Waals. I shall not venture into other sciences, but leave my colleagues to make their own comparisons.

"We have less than our share of men of science because we have not, as yet, universities that sufficiently foster and encourage research. When in any of our institutions a man distinguishes himself by productive work he is frequently made a dean, director or even president, and is

thus retired from what might have been a great career as an investigator. Thereafter he is compelled to devote himself to administrative duties, which some one not equipped for the important task of adding to the world's stock of knowledge might just as well perform. It is as though the authorities were to say: X has written an admirable book; we must appoint him bookkeeper—or Y is developing a decided genius for landscape; we will increase his salary and ask him to devote all his time to painting the woodwork of the university buildings. Nor does the mischief stop with the sacrifice of a few bright spirits. It extends to the bottom. The head of each department is a petty dean, cumbered with administrative detail. He is expected to hold every one under him to account, not for scholarly productiveness, but for the things which chiefly hinder it.

"In this exaltation of administrative ability over creative gifts which are much rarer and more precious, our institutions share the weakness which pervades our industrial establishments where the manager or superintendent usually gets larger pay and is regarded as more important than the most expert craftsman. In both we see the same striving for a certain sort of efficiency and economy of operation and for the attainment of a completely standardized product. This tends in both cases to the elimination of individuality and to sterility. In the university it retards instead of developing research. In industry it discourages originality. I would that there might be displayed in the administrative offices of every institution of higher education this testy remark once made by an eminent scholar: "*You can not run a university as you would a saw-mill!*"

"If any one questions the responsibility of the American university for the shortcomings of American science and is inclined to seek some more obscure cause for the conditions that I have endeavored to portray, let him consider the history of astronomy in this country. This science for some reason was from the first accorded favors not vouchsafed to any other branch of learning. Colleges that made no pretence of research and had neither laboratories

nor libraries worthy of the name were ambitious to have observatories, and rich men were found to establish and endow them. The observatory implied, somehow, to the minds of the authorities, an astronomer—not merely some one of good moral character who could teach the subject—and so it came about that there was one member of the college faculty who was expected to do scientific work and was left comparatively free to observe and investigate. Modest as most of these early provisions for astronomy were, they bore fruit, and American astronomy gained standing and recognition while her sister sciences were struggling for existence. Later, it is true, there arose an ambition for laboratories and there were laboratories; but unfortunately, save in very rare instances, the laboratory has not implied an investigator. The conditions which made astronomy what it was have not been repeated. Productiveness has not been demanded nor expected; neither have the inmates of our laboratories been accorded that exemption from excessive pedagogical duties which would enable them to give their best strength to research. Were it otherwise I should not now be reminding you sadly of these deplorable home-conditions of our sciences, but singing their achievements. . . .

"A true university from the standpoint of scientific productiveness is a body of scholars; that is to say, of men devoting themselves solely to the advancement of learning. Every one in it from top to bottom should be an investigator. The entire income of a university should be expended in the promotion of science, *i. e.*, of knowledge. Teaching is a necessary factor in the advancement of learning and so a function of the university. University teaching should be done by investigators not only because more investigators are to be developed but because the promotion of science, on the scale which the future demands, means that science shall not remain narrowly academic, but shall more and more pervade the life of the people.

"From the standpoint of American institutions such a definition of the university is revolutionary but it can not be said to be impracticable or Utopian; for upon precisely such ideals the most successful univer-

sity systems in the world have been built.

"That this type will bear transplanting to American soil was triumphantly demonstrated in the work of Daniel C. Gilman, who gave the Johns Hopkins University at its inception the essential characteristics of the German universities as regards research. This successful experiment should have marked an epoch in the history of higher education, but a generation has passed and we have not as yet a university system devoted primarily to the advancement of learning. We still consider investigation merely as a desirable adjunct to university activities; never as the thing for which the university exists. . . .

"As American men of science we should demand for America also universities whose purpose is the production of knowledge. There are those who will reply to such a demand that we need not look abroad; that we are already developing an educational system better for our purposes than any that has hitherto existed. So be it, but whatever pedagogical experiments we may choose to try, science and the advancement of learning must not be forever sacrificed to them. *We need not merely research in the universities but universities for research.*

"To my mind the future of science in America as elsewhere is essentially a question of the future of the universities. . . . All attempts at a machine-made science are doomed to failure. Science-making syndicates are likely to meet shipwreck on the very rocks on which our American educational system is already aground. No autocratic organization is favorable to the development of the scientific spirit. No institution after the commercial models of today is likely to be generously fertile. You can contract for a bridge according to specifications. If a railway is to be built and operated a highly organized staff with superintendents and foremen and an elaborate system reaching every detail may be made to yield the desired results. No one, however, can draw up specifications for a scientific discovery. No one can contract to deliver it on a specified day for a specified price. No employee can be hired to

produce it in return for wages received.

"To the investigator the considerations I have endeavored to present are unimportant. Science for its own sake is his sufficient incentive; but it is all important for the community at large to realize that no real addition to knowledge is useless or trivial; that progress depends on scientific productiveness; that science, which must be fostered if we are to continue to prosper, is a republic whose watchwords are *liberty, equality, fraternity.*

"World power in the near future is to be a question of knowledge—not of battleships—and what is now spent on armaments is to be devoted to its pursuit.

"Beyond lies that future in which it will no longer be a question of supremacy among nations, but of whether the race is to maintain its foothold on the earth. For that great struggle we shall need knowledge, and ever more knowledge, and it is high time that we should prepare for war in these days of peace and plenty."

Meetings of Learned Societies.

Many Cornell graduates and members of the faculty of the University attended meetings of learned societies last week. At Baltimore was held the convocation of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and affiliated societies. The American Economic Association met at Atlantic City, the Modern Language Association at Princeton, the American Historical Association at Richmond and the American Philological Society at Toronto. To give the names of those who went from Cornell to attend these meetings would come near exhausting the list of professors at Ithaca. Papers were read by Professors Jenks, Fetter, Sampson, Hull, Tarr, Gage, Kingsbury, Dennis, Nichols, Bennett and others.

Professor E. B. Titchener will give at the University of Illinois a series of lectures on psychology, probably during the latter part of March.

Professor Nathaniel Schmidt delivered several lectures in St. Louis during the week of December 27.



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CONCENTRATION.

One of the merits of the proposed Alumni Fund will be, or should be, unity. The fund should be one to which former students may add with the knowledge that their gifts will go directly where they are most needed. Our present method of giving is a failure because we ask one another to give to all sorts of objects except directly toward the support of the University, which is the vital need. Many alumni are annoyed by solicitation for purposes in which they take no interest. The result is that some of them do not give for any purpose. It is the hope of the projectors of the Alumni Fund that it shall appeal to all. They will succeed in this if they make their appeal on the broad ground of loyalty

to Cornell and not on any narrow basis such as the need of dormitories. That is but one of many needs. Let us, in the name of harmony, not start another fund to compete with those we have already. Let us give to Cornell and commit to the Trustees of the University the disposal of our gifts.

It is seriously proposed to allow each contributor to name the specific purpose to which his gift shall be applied. If contributors are encouraged to do this the result will be chaos. We shall have separate funds for dormitories, for increase of salaries, for an alumni hall, for an athletic field, for new scholarships and new professorships without end. What we need to start with is not so much contribution as concentration.

KNOWLEDGE.

Abraham Lincoln began a famous address with these words: "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it." In any kind of endeavor it is a good thing once in a while to hark back to first principles; with such an idea in mind we print this week a large part of Professor Nichols's address as the retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and commend it to Cornellians. Not that pure science is in any danger of eclipse at Cornell. A long roll of honor in scientific investigation is ours, and within a year our College of Medicine, for instance, has been rededicated to the work of research. We print Professor Nichols's address because it looks straight forward; because it tells us "where we are and whither we are tending."

A NEW EMBLEM.

For a long time Cornellians have felt the need of some official design, emblematic of the University, that would lend itself to decoration. The official seal, which bears the portrait of the Founder, is not suitable for most purposes of reproduction because of the difficulty of preserving the likeness and because the motto encircling the portrait is too long to permit of its remaining legible when the seal is much reduced in size. To

obtain, if possible, an emblem that shall not be open to these objections the competition announced in our last issue was proposed. A satisfactory emblem will be instantly welcomed, and it is needless to say that to be the author of the accepted design will be honor enough for any Cornellian.

Assistant in Political Science.

Rasmus S. Saby has been appointed assistant in political science. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. The *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* says of him: "Mr. Saby graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa student of the class of 1907. During the year 1908 he took graduate work, specializing in political science and philosophy, receiving his M. A. degree in June, 1908. His thesis, 'Early Railway Legislation in Minnesota,' in which he traced the policy of this state in controlling the railways, is regarded as a work of very high order. He was invited to read a paper embodying the results of his investigation before the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences. This paper was of such merit that the *Commercial West* offered to run it entire in two successive issues which are now appearing. The original thesis will appear in the Proceedings of the Academy."

Second Place in Chess.

Cornell's chess players, Louis Tolins and F. K. Perkins, won second place in the tenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League, contested last week in the rooms of the Rice Chess Club at the Café Boulevard in New York city. Pennsylvania won the tournament and Brown took last place.

This victory gives Pennsylvania permanent possession of the second Rice trophy, but Professor Rice has promised to give a new emblem for future competition. When the tenth tournament began Cornell and Pennsylvania had each two legs on the trophy!

Tolins and Perkins are both freshmen. On the first day of play they may have been suffering from nervousness, for they both lost their games after gaining advantages which should have insured victory. Pennsylvania's men, William

H. Hughes and Norman T. Whitaker, won both their games on the first day, getting a clean score of two points, and they doubled this score, on the second day. By defeating Freeman of Brown on the second day, Tolins scored one point for Cornell, thus tying with Brown. Again on the third day Pennsylvania won both her games, and Tolins obtained a draw with McCoy of Brown. On the fourth day Pennsylvania had her final victory assured and Cornell and Brown were contesting for second place. This honor went to Cornell, as Tolins and Perkins won both their games. Tolins and Whitaker fought through eighty moves, the longest game of the tournament, and the Pennsylvania man met his first defeat. The final score was: Pennsylvania 7, Cornell $3\frac{1}{2}$, Brown $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The complete record of the competition for the second Rice Trophy follows:

	P.	C.	B.
1903.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3
1904.....	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1905.....	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1906.....	5	2	5
1907.....	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1908.....	7	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Totals.....	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	19

The first Rice Trophy was won by Cornell in three straight victories after Pennsylvania had won once.

University Glee Club of New York.

Three additional Cornell Glee Club men were this fall elected to active membership in the University Glee Club of New York city. They are Neal D. Becker, '05; Roger T. Holloway, '08, and Charles Burns, '08. Cornell now is more largely represented on the club than any other college or university, having fourteen out of the eighty active members. The Cornellians now singing are: Neal D. Becker, '05; Edward Burns, jr., '08; Robert Burns, '07; Charles Burns, '08; R. T. Holloway, '08; J. F. Kelley, jr., '09; Dr. T. F. Laurie, '07; G. F. Lewis, '07; T. J. Lindorff, '07; Clayton W. Old, '95; Percy W. Simpson, '98; Frederic L. Taylor, '96; Roger H. Williams, '95; William Young, '93.

Cornell in State Administration.

Horace White, '87, of Syracuse, took the oath of office on January 1 as Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and on the same day

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A rendezvous for Cornell men.

Edward R. O'Malley, '91, of Buffalo, was installed in the office of Attorney-General of the State. Several other Cornell men have been appointed to office in the State administration.

Thomas F. Fennell, '96, of Elmira, has been appointed first deputy Secretary of State at a salary of \$4,000 a year.

Attorney-General O'Malley has appointed as one of his chief deputies Roger P. Clark, '91, of Binghamton, and has made Charles R. McSparren, '04, of Buffalo, his confidential secretary.

New York Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Cornell alumni of New York city will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening, January 23. The price of dinner tickets is \$5 and they may be obtained of the secretary of the dinner committee, George H. Turner, 154 Nassau street, New York. The usual arrangement has been made regarding box seats, the price of which is \$1.

Cornell Men in Charlotte, N. C.

An informal luncheon of the Cornell men in Charlotte, N. C., took place at the Southern Manufacturers Club on December 28. Those present were E. W. Thompson, '81; B. S. Cottrell, '97; David Clark, '98; W. A. Graham Clark, '00; W. L. Southwell, '02, and P. F. Ballinger, '04.

1906 Men of Pittsburg Meet.

"Had an interesting gathering of some 1906 men on Saturday evening, the 19th," writes "Bill" Forbes, of Pittsburg, under date of December 21. "It was more or less of an impromptu affair, Syl Preston agitating it only a couple of days ahead. He arranged for a dinner at the Fort Pitt Hotel, and considering the short time there was a mighty fine turnout. It was a large songfest, with Doc Umstad and Hans Rose doing yeoman service on the lyric tenor and with the rest of us doing fairly well on the other parts. We figuratively sang our heads off, indulging in most of the old-time favorites and trying out some of the new ones for the first time. A grand rollicking evening it was, such as we used to engage in up

in Ithaca 'when our work permitted'—one of the very best since we left the old burg. Our Triennial was discussed and everybody voted to be on hand when the bells start ringing next June. It was extraordinary, for this town, to have eleven men of the same class together. Here they are: Ned Entwisle, Bennie Herr, Fin Patton, Syl Preston, Hans Rose, Mont Sleeth, Artie Starr, Cliff Stevens, Travie Travers, Doc Umstad, Bill Forbes."

Successful Musical Trip.

The Cornell musical clubs returned to Ithaca on Tuesday after a highly successful tour. They visited Erie, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Dayton. A good concert was given and there was a good house everywhere they went. The audience in Chicago was one of the largest in the history of the clubs.

Basketball Team's Tour.

The 'varsity basketball team made a long trip during the holidays, played seven games and won five of them. The results were as follows:

At Rochester, December 23—University of Rochester 34, Cornell 26.

At Niagara Falls, December 24—Cornell 25, Niagara University 23.

At Oswego, December 25—Cornell 50, Oswego State Normal School 17.

At Binghamton, December 26—Cornell 29, Binghamton Y. M. C. A. 21.

At Springfield, Mass., December 28—Cornell 31, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 24.

At Orange, N. J., December 29—Orange Y. M. C. A. 31, Cornell 19.

At Brooklyn, December 31—Cornell 30, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. 29.

Cornell's players and substitutes were Captain Crosby, Blumenauer, Whinery, Heath, Bennett, Gardner and Twaddell.

Instruction was resumed at the University on Wednesday morning of this week. In two weeks final examinations will begin, and the first term will end on January 27.

David F. Hoy '91, the Registrar, returned to Ithaca this week from a two months' tour of England and Scotland.

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OBITUARY.

H. C. REID '08.

Herman Camp Reid, who graduated from Sibley College last June, died at his home in Brookton, N. Y., on December 28. The cause of his death was a heart trouble and his health had been failing for a year past. He was twenty-four years old. He was married recently to Miss Edna Collins, of Brookton, who survives him.

To compete for the Ninety-Four Memorial Prize in debate on January 8 the following men have been chosen: Abraham Levine, '09, Elmira; Harold Montelle Stephens, '10, Salt Lake City; Henry White Edgerton, '10, Washington, D. C.; Marcy Feder, '10, Brooklyn; Heber Emlyn Griffith, '11, Utica; Charles Roland Hugins, '11, Ithaca; Harry Nathaniel Wilson, '10, Dansville.

The Association of American Universities is in session at Cornell on Thursday and Friday of this week. In place of President Remsen, who was unable to come, Dr. James Mark

Baldwin, professor of philosophy and psychology, will represent Johns Hopkins University. The University of California will be represented by Professor George Malcolm Stratton, as President Wheeler and Professor Stringham cannot come. President Judson and Dean Rollin D. Salisbury will represent the University of Chicago, and the other representatives will probably be as already announced.

Mr. George Edward Woodberry, acting professor of English literature, ended his stay at Cornell with the beginning of the Christmas recess. He came here at the opening of the college year for this determinate period.

A series of three games was played in Cleveland last week between the hockey teams of Cornell and Pennsylvania. The first game was a tie, 2 to 2, and Cornell won the others, the scores being 3-1 and 6-0.

The winter courses in agriculture were continued through the holidays, only Christmas day being omitted.

CORNELL ALUMNI NOTES.

'78, B. Lit.—For the remainder of the winter the address of Ruth Putnam will be The Marlborough, Washington, D. C.

'81, B. Agr.—For some time to come the address of A. G. C. Hahn will be Menlo Park, Cal.

'84, B. Agr.—N. A. Welles has removed from Wyalusing, Pa., to 861 College avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

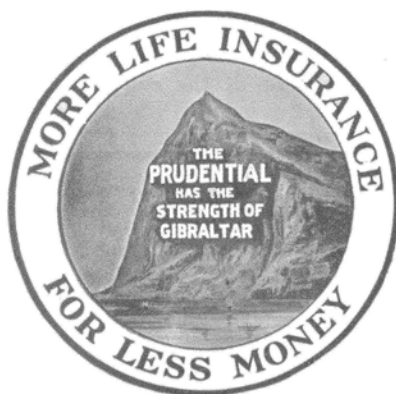
'91, B. S. A.; '97, M. S. A.—In an article entitled "Power from the Farm Brook" the January number of the *Review of Reviews* contains some interesting facts about the utilization of local power on the farm of Jared Van Wageningen, jr., in Lawyersville, N. Y.

'97, B. S.; '01, M. D.—Emily Dunning Barringer has recently been appointed attending surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York city. She has also received the appointment of instructor in gynecology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital.

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21 Murray Street, - - New York.

'00, Ph. B.—Charles A. Stevens is now with the Electric City Engraving Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and lives at 420 West Delavan avenue.

'01.—Mark Roy Faville, who is now a student in the University of Virginia, was married on December 23 to Miss Norma Clare Lindsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hubert Lindsay, of Charlottesville, Va.

'02, A. B.; '05, Ph. D.—William C. Geer was married on December 29 to Miss Effie Work, youngest daughter of Mrs. Alanson Work, of Perkins Hill, Akron, O. Mrs. Geer is a sister of Mrs. Walter F. Willcox and of Mr. B. G. Work, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, of which Mr. Geer is chief chemist. The bridegroom's attendant was Joseph P. Harris, '01, secretary of the University, and one of the ushers was David Gaehr, '03, of Cleveland, O. Mr. and Mrs. Geer will be at home after February 1 at the Amelia Flats, Akron, O.

'02.—Arch. M. Gilbert has removed from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Twin Falls, Idaho, where he is employed by the Twin Falls Salmon River Land & Water Company as assistant engineer on the Salmon River dam.

'02, A. B.; '05, LL. B.—Ralph S. Kent is now associated with Clarence M. Bushnell in a copartnership for the general practice of the law under the firm name of Bushnell & Kent, with offices at 917 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

'03, M. E.—John B. Smith, jr., is a contractor in Plymouth, Pa.

'03, M. E.—Alan G. Williams has changed his address from Harrisburg, Pa., to 1020 Lexington avenue, Altoona, Pa.

'03, M. E.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of J. Scott Fowler, of Philadelphia, and

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Miss Margaret S. Young, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Fowler is vice-president and treasurer of the Deily & Fowler Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

'04, L.L. B.—Charles R. McSparren's address is changed from Buffalo to 10 Chestnut street, Albany, N. Y.

'04, A. B.—Charles E. Kelley has removed his law office to 35 Nassau street, New York city.

'04, L.L. B.—Robert L. Dempster has been engaged by the Shuberts to play the leading rôle in Clyde Fitch's new comedy, "The Blue Mouse." He has resigned as leading man with Lulu Glaser in "Made-moiselle Mischief" to accept his new position. Mr. Fitch is personally directing Mr. Dempster in the part.

'04, L.L. B.—John L. Sullivan, of Dunkirk, N. Y., was elected Member of Assembly from Chautauqua county at the last election.

'04, L.L. B.—George M. Champlin has just begun a two years' term of office as city judge of Cortland, N. Y.

'05, B. Arch.—The wedding of Miss Gladys Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Miller, of Ithaca, and Robert North, son of Judge and Mrs. Safford E. North, of Batavia, N. Y., was solemnized in Sage Chapel on Thursday afternoon, December 31. The bridegroom was attended by W. H. Titus, '05, of Dayton, O. Mr. and Mrs. North will make their home at 408 Lafayette avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

'05, M. E.—D. C. Mix was married on December 16 to Miss Grace Whipple, of Ypsilanti, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Mix will be at home after February 1 at 700 Eighth street, Three Rivers, Mich., where Mr. Mix is employed by the Sheffield Car Company.

'05, D. V. M.—Walter Treman was married on December 13, at Ogden, Utah, to Miss Ellen Davies.

'05.—DeWitt Gallaher, of Charleston, W. Va., and J. Lansing

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Crouse, of Syracuse, sailed on January 4 for a three months' trip on the continent of Europe.

'05.—Bruce W. Fordham, who for the past four years has been in the employment of the New River Coal Company, of West Virginia, has changed his address to his home, Scranton, Pa.

'05, LL. B.; '06, A. B.—Neal D. Becker has become associated with the firm of Rand, Moffat & Webb, 63 Wall street, New York city, in the general practice of the law.

'06, A. B.—John D. Coffin has changed his address from Glens Falls to Thomson, N. Y.

'06, A. B.; '08, LL. B.—Walker Reid is with the law firm of Stearns, Thrasher & Sullivan, Dunkirk, N. Y. J. L. Sullivan, one of the members of this firm, was a member of the law class of 1904.

'07, M. E.—Nelson W. Howard is now located in Ogdensburg, N. Y., as superintendent for the George Hall Coal Company of Canada.

'07, M. E.—Frank C. Chapman is working for the Central Colorado Power Company in the mountains of Colorado. He writes from Shoshone.

'07, M. E.—William E. Swigert is employed as an engineer by the Western Electric Company in New York city. He lives at 128 Elizabeth avenue, Newark, N. J.

'07, M. E.—D. P. Orcutt is assistant electrical engineer in the storage battery department of the Westinghouse Machine Company. He lives at 1014 Trenton avenue, Wilkesburg, Pa.

'08, C. E.—The wedding of Miss Jane Drake Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Wilson, of 101 Linn street, Ithaca, and John Edwin Armstrong, of Peoria, Ill., took place at the home of the bride's parents on December 30. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong will make their home in Cleveland, O.

'08, C. E.—L. H. M. Whitney, who has been employed since his graduation as transitman with the State Water Supply Commission at Portageville, on the proposed storage dam across the Genesee river, has been transferred to Avon for the winter on improvement work in the lower Genesee valley.

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