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# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

Vol. XVI., No. 16

ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 22, 1914

PRICE 10 CENTS

HE CONCERT of the musical Clubs in junior week is to be given in the new auditorium of the College of Agriculture, so the management has announced. That means that about a thousand more persons can hear it than if it were held in the Lyceum Theatre. The capacity of the theatre is about 1200; in the auditorium 2200 can be seated. It is also announced that the price of admission to the concert will be one dollar for any seat in the house-a large reduction from the prices of recent years. A larger house than Ithaca afforded has been needed for the junior week concert. Last year several house parties were unable to hear it, because every seat was sold before the numbers they had drawn were reached. Places in the line will be drawn again this year, but the probability that whole house parties will be left out in the cold is much reduced. As soon as the test last week showed that singing could be heard perfectly in the auditorium, the musical clubs decided to give the concert there.

MIDYEAR EXAMINATIONS will begin next Monday, and the term will end on Wednesday, February 4. The next two days, Thursday and Friday, are holidays and will contain some of the junior week festivities. Those festivities have become so numerous that the program hangs over on either side of the period officially provided for it by the Faculty. The concert and the sophomore cotillion will take place on Wednesday night, the Masque play on Thursday night, followed by eight house dances, and the junior pronenade on Friday night. Events of Saturday will be a basketball game with Yale at 3 o'clock in the Armory and a concert by the University Orchestra in the auditorium at 4 o'clock. This concert will be given for the benefit of the freshman athletic teams. It is possible to have these events on Saturday because all that the University requires of the undergraduate on that day is registration for the second term. The orchestra's concert was at first scheduled for Tuesday night, illustrating a persistent tendency to fill junior week so full that it runs over. A reminder came from an

official source that it was not permitted to hold any of the festive events before the close of the examinations on Wednesday. So the concert was postponed to Saturday afternoon.

THE DECORATIONS of the Armory for the sophomore cotillion and the junior ball will, as usual, be entirely different from anything attempted in former years, and as usual the plans are a good deal like those of almost any year of the last decade or two. The chief problem in the decoration always is to hide as much as possible of the Armory interior with cheesecloth and bunting and artificial flowers. Pink apple blossoms will give a springlike setting for the cotillion, and the promenade will simulate summer with red roses. To tell all the plans for music, programs, favors, and supper entertainments would take many paragraphs.

TEAMS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN to meet Columbia and Pennsylvania in debate when the triangular league contests take place in New York, Philadelphia and Ithaca on March 6. The affirmative team which will meet Columbia here will be composed of three juniors, L. Y. Gaberman, Hartford, Conn.; Bleecker Marquette, Schenectady, and W. D. Smith, Schenectady, with J. D. Kerr '16, of Buffalo, as alternate. The negative team, which goes to Philadelphia, is made up of Harold Riegelman '14, New York; Remington Rogers '14, Brooklyn, and H. A. Wichelns '16, Brooklyn, with C. M. Harrington '15, of Peru, N. Y., as alternate. Rogers, Smith, Gaberman and Riegelman were on last year's teams. Smith won the Ninety-Four prize this year. The proposition for debate is the minimum wage for women and children.

A PRIZE CONTEST of college glee clubs has been talked of, and a report was published this week that a "meet" of seven eastern university clubs, including Cornell, would be held in New York next May. The management of the Cornell musical clubs says the report that Cornell will enter the proposed contest is not true. Cornell was invited to enter and has declined, as have several others who were mentioned in the report.

Franklin Matthews '83, of the New York Times and the Pulitzer School of Journalism, gave his address in the citizenship series last week, on "The citizen and the press." Professor Matthews's argument was that the newspapers are what the reading public makes them. A newspaper is not literature, he said, and does not aim to be. It is written only for the day of its publication. The newspaper had become a necessity and a powerful influence, he said, along with the growth of the idea that it is the community's right to know about all matters which may affect the community's welfare

HENRY BRUERE was unable to keep his engagement to give one of the lectures in the citizenship course because his duties as City Chamberlain of the City of New York made it impossible for him to come to Ithaca just now. His place was taken by Frederick Albert Cleveland, present director of the bureau of Municipal Research in New York City, and chairman in 1911 of President Taft's commission on economy and efficiency. Dr. Cleveland said that the idea of efficiency in municipal government was spreading throughout the country and that its spread had been assisted by the work of bureaus of municipal research in many large cities. This work was making headway against the opposition of politicians. The college graduate, he said, was well adapted to hold a position on a board of municipal research.

ANOTHER CLUB of undergraduates is to be formed. It will be called the International Polity Club. Its purpose is said to be the study of international relations and the principles which should govern those relations. Its formation is a result of a talk given before the Cosmopolitan Club this month by G. W. Nasmyth, who suggested that members of that club study the economics of international relations.

PROFESSOR C. F. HIRSHFELD of Sibley College has obtained leave of absence for a year, beginning next month. He expects to give the time to researches in Detroit.

### **Lessons and Culture**

By Professor James Edwin Creighton\*

HE PROBLEM that this title is supposed to raise concerns the relation between certain attitudes that we take towards the business of life, and especially towards our specific business as members and students of the University. The first thought that strikes one on hearing the subject is that the two words,-lessons and culture-are intended to express a disjunction or opposition. For it may appear that lessons are external and mechanical, while culture is inner and spiritual. From this point of view the subject seems to be a form of the familiar antithesis between the letter which killeth and the spirit which giveth life. It is always of fundamental importance to recognize this opposition, because of the constant tendency of life to destroy itself by becoming dead and mechanical. But I think that the committee of the Ethical Society who formulated this subject had something further in mind. They meant, I believe, to raise the question as to the defects or onesidedness of each of these points of view, and to suggest perhaps that there may be some more inclusive ideal than either that of culture or that of lessons. Is there any broader conception that will assign to each of these attitudes its proper place and value, while showing that it is incomplete and partial when taken by itself?

I think that one can bring out the onesided character of both the standpoint of lessons and that of culture in a provisional way by pointing to the fact that most of us find these terms rather uninspiring and not especially calculated to call out our enthusiasm. You feel, rightly enough, I think, that the student's life does not consist merely in getting up lessons. Lessons and recitations. if they belong anywhere, belong rather to the pre-academic stage of development, to the school days when we were subject to tutors and masters. But now at the University it is time to put away childish things. And similarly, I confess to a prejudice against the word culture. There is something objectionable, something too self-conscious and subjective in aiming directly at our own intellectual or moral or artistic culture. If lessons are too external and mechani-

\*An address before the Ethics Club of Cornell University, January 13, 1914.

ical, culture seems to lead to an ideal that directs attention too exclusively to one's own inner state of mind, and so in a sense to be self-centered and lacking in the vitality and healthy balance that we demand of the highest type of mind.

Let us dwell a little longer on the results that we obtain when the standpoints that these words indicate are opposed to each other. The wretched condition of the man who does nothing more than study his lessons and make good recitations and good marks has been dwelt upon so much in college circles recently that it perhaps requires no fresh emphasis. Indeed I am inclined to think that it has been rather overdone. My experience of university life and of students may not be entirely typical, but, judging from that experience, I should say that the solitary grind, who knows nothing but books, and who is held up as a warning to youth, has been manufactured. largely of straw, as a corpus vile for the public speaker and the writer of newspaper editorials to dissect. In the rare instances when you find an individual corresponding to the picture actually existing, you will find, I think, that his scholastic attainments are largely apocryphal, and that it is not much learning, but some natural or acquired pathological tendency, that has made him what he is. It is not fair, then, to set up such an exceptional individual as typical of the man who devotes his main strength and interest to his studies. I have hopes that even the student who is unmoved by the clamor and the shouting and continues to believe that ideas and enlightenment are the chief good may soon come to his own in our universities. He is not lacking in imagination and manly qualities. He may not be specially prominent; he is simply one of the great body of Cornell men, present and past, who have done things worth doing, and made the University what it is.

It seems to me, then, that we shall find our best illustrations of the inade-quacy of the standpoint of lessons, not in the rare instances of men who study too much, but rather among those who bolt their intellectual food. The man devoted to outside activities gets up his lessons, but he rarely has time to do more. I have sometimes heard people dwell on the time wasted in dreaming over books, of what they have called the arm-

chair habit. And one must of course agree that mere dawdling over a book while one's thoughts are occupied with some other subject or are in a state of repose, is worse than useless. But it is equally true that without a certain amount of leisure to allow one's imagination to work upon the subject, the lesson remains a foreign element even although the memory retains the form of words until the examinations are over. But how, one might ask, is this matter to take on form and meaning if not from the mind of the learner himself? And how can he bring to this task the mental preparedness—the insight and imagination,—that is necessary to make these dead bones live, if his life and interest are mortgaged in quite a different direction, if he has been blunting his faculties in petty business affairs or feeding his fancy on the pabulum provided by the Saturday Evening Post?

I return to the fact itself that learning lessons may be no more of an intellectual pursuit than eating bread and butter, even when the learning is done faithfully and with a certain routine kind of thoroughness. It is not that which enters into a man from without that becomes in a real sense a permanent possession, or marks a step in his intellectual development. In a very real sense that alone is ours which we create. Illumination proceeds from within. It is only in so far as that which we learn becomes a stimulus to our thought and imagination, and thus leads on to new problems and points of view that it has genuine educative force and value. And whether a fact or group of facts shall have the power of thus germinating and producing an intellectual ferment depends in part, no doubt, upon the natural quality of the mind, but also upon the habitual attitude and direction of our daily thought. It is the problems and interests that abide with us, the problems upon which our minds linger, the seeds of thought that we water and cherish that have within them the capacity of growth, and that in growing enlarge and transform our mental horizon. What costs little is as a rule worth little; the lessons that are learned with the lips or are only taken into the mind in an external way pass through us and escape, leaving not a trace of their influence behind. The letter killeth, the spirit alone has the power to give life.

If we turn now to look at the other side of the picture, what shall we say of culture as an ideal? It is clear that one's attitude towards culture must depend upon the definition which we give of the word. If we take culture in the narrow sense in which I have already used the term to signify a deliberate and selfconscious effort to improve our own minds, to develop for ourselves a fuller and richer inner experience, the word does not seem adequate to express a complete ideal of life. To think exclusively of self-improvement, to limit ourselves to the cultivation of our own garden, appears too selfcentered. It may easily become, and in some instances does become, nothing better than a refined type of egoism. To aim at a spiritual good, so long as this is conceived as something that is one's own private or personal possession, is no better than to aim at one's own happiness or material advantage. It is like occupying one's self exculsively with the salvation of one's own individual soul. Moreover, when we reflect, we see that culture, when taken as an ideal in this narrow sense, defeats its own object. To aim at some internal good directly and deliberately is to fail to obtain it. To save one's life one must lose it, to obtain happiness one must not seek it, to become learned or to realize culture one must not think of one's self at all. Subjectivity, exclusive occupation with our selves and our own little purposes and interests renders impossible healthy growth and development. To get genuinely outside ourselves is a necessity of mental life and sanity.

There is, then, I am inclined to think, a real ground for the common prejudice against culture, as something that lacks strength and virility. It may be all right for women's clubs and schoolmasters and people of that type, but it is hardly the thing for a full grown healthy man to devote himself to, says your Philistine, and the Philistine is right, if culture is to be defined only by the narrow sense in which we have used it. Similarly, I am able to sympathize with the point of view of a student who told me that geting up lessons year after year is not a job for a full sized man; and who felt that it is better to take hold of some thing outside the university that will call forth one's full energy. But surely this is a mistaken point of view; one ought to discover, at least by the time that one becomes an upper-classman, that the university has other things than lessons to offer.

What, then, are these other things? To make a business of getting culture, in the sense in which I have used the word. we have seen to be unsatisfactory, and even contradictory, as an ideal. I believe, however, that the word might fairly be taken in a sense that would avoid the objections that have been brought against it. Matthew Arnold's conception of culture as the effort to know the best that has been thought and said in the history of the world, or the conception of culture as the understanding and appreciation of the ideas and spiritual forces that have made civilization, gives us something objective and valuable as an aim. And lessons, from this point of view, are seen to be the necessary means and steps through which this aim is realized. But although no term or definition is adequate to express the full significance of life, it may be useful to put the matter in a somewhat different way. Life and work seem more significant and better worth while when regarded as an adventure which is interesting as it goes along, and which affords scope for our best endeavor. One cannot, of course, as a rational being be content with a vagrant and purposeless life, a mere drifting without any direction. But, on the other hand, one may easily spoil the adventure and rob life of what gives it its highest value by attempting to confine it too narrowly within the limits of some individual purpose, even of a thoroughly good purpose, like that to become a lawyer, or a missionary. These things may be essential as subordinate ends or aims, as part of the larger whole. Human life is, however, too big and precious a thing to submit to be circumscribed by any such predetermined end. One wants to be something more than a lawyer or a missionary, or a professor. There must be room for growth and expansion as we go along. Life must not be fettered in its possibilities by drawing any "circle premature." It is an essential part of its business to discover its own values, to discipline itself as it advances, guided, of course, by the best that has been thought and said in the past, but using this independently as a means for the solution of its own problems.

I think, then, that one thing which may easily become a hindrance to the highest form of success is the attempt to plan our lives in terms of some purpose that is too narrow and inflexible. There are many things of value which are hidden from the wise and prudent, that the

unfettered adventure of life reveals. The joy of life is destroyed as soon as everything is already determined and arranged. There is no longer any place for imagination or romance, no unexpected problems with which to grapple. All the great problems are solved; there is nothing to do but to grow old and wait for the end. On the other hand, so long as there is adventure youth survives; the man who follows the gleam always remains a boy at heart.

Now it seems possible to think of life in the University as opening out to one opportunities for worthy adventures. And this applies just as much to the professional colleges and courses, when these are taken in the right spirit, as to the College of Arts and Sciences. A profession is not merely a means of making a livelihood, it offers also a career for a human being. It presents a constant series of problems, it demands the creation of new ideas and the striking out of new methods. There is thus the same demand for the exercise of thought and imagination, for genuine intellectual adventure that is required of the man who is occupied with pure science or with historical or philosophical problems. It is true that practical considerations always enter in, limiting and largely determining the range of our interests and the direction of our efforts. But the real stamp of the university man is that his interests are not circumscribed by the affairs of the moment; they are always leading him beyond the practical solution of the immediate problem with which he is concerned to a search for principles, and from his own business or professional concerns to the larger problems of life and society. He may not have the interest or the leisure necessary to make him a scholar or a scientist, but he has caught something of the spirit of truth, and goes on trying, so far as in him lies, to see life steadily and to see it whole.

I am not sure that any of you will think this conception of life as an adventure either enlightening or inspiring. The point of view recommends itself to me mainly because it is an attitude that makes it possible to retain the gaiety and joyousness of life even when the buoyancy of youth may have subsided and we cannot fall back for our refreshment upon a store of animal spirits. And it includes as a part of itself the labor of lessons and the discipline of culture. Only the lessons fall in as part of the day's work, so to speak, and culture comes as a by-product

without being sought, as a result of the unfettered exercise of our faculties. To take life seriously and strenuously is not to take it without humor and spirit, or to seek by far-sighted prudence to plan it all out in advance. The desire to arrange matters, to organize life on business principles, is a tendency-one might almost say a disease of our age. Here, for example, in the University we have made a business of sport, and in so doing largely lost sight of the fun of the thing, and also at the same time taken away from its educative value both for body and mind. And we are surrounded on all sides by serious-minded people who propose similarly to organize other adventures that were formerly regarded as individual, providing a carefully marked out route and personal conduction. Thus marriage and the rearing of children, a correct diet, and the proper kind of cap for freshmen, are all decided in the name of efficiency or some other god that we worship. I do not mean to condemn all these things in a lump; I am only pointing to a tendency which I think inclines to look at things in a spirit somewhat lacking in imagination.

No matter how old we grow, we cannot afford to lose the element of play from life. It is sometimes said that it is essential to distinguish between work and play; and there is a sense in which that is true. But it is just as important to recognize that the principle of play is an element that cannot be eliminated without loss from our work. For the highest type of work is no externally imposed task, but the free joyous adventure of life itself.

#### A REMINDER TO EIGHTY-FOUR

The secretary of the class of '84, Dr. Henry P. de Forest, of New York, sent his classmates a Christmas greeting and reminder of the thirty-year reunion to be held next June. His reminder is a reprint of a story by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, illustrated by F. C. Yohn, which was published in *Scribner's Magazine* last July. The story is entitled "Amici" and is about a man who goes back to the thirty-year reunion of his class and finds in the good fellowship of the occasion a beginning of good fortune in his own affairs.

The week of February 9-14 will be Farmers' Week at the College of Agriculture. About three thousand visitors are expected.

## The New Auditorium Tested Singing and Speaking Heard by Persons in All Parts of the Big Hall

A test was made of the new auditorium of the College of Agriculture last Friday, to find out whether the acoustic property of the hall was as bad as some people thought it was going to be. There had been an echo in the big room, and the question was whether the echo would still be noticeable when an audience was present. The test showed that with the auditorium half filled it was easy to hear speaking and singing. A very slight echo could be heard in some parts of the room, especially from speaking, but it is thought that when the room is fully furnished the echo will disappear. Architects who were present said it would not be necessary to make any structural changes in the building.

Public notice of the test was given and everybody was invited to come. It was announced that the Glee Club would sing and that addresses would be made. The test was set for noon. Students of the College of Agriculture especially were asked to be on hand so that the room might be as nearly full as possible and a fair test be obtained. The free show did not attract enough persons to fill the hall. There are seats in the auditorium for more than two thousand. Those who came early were shy about taking the front seats. About a thousand persons had gathered in the back half of the room when Acting Director Stocking asked that as many as would do so come forward to front seats. Mr. Stocking spoke in a low tone and gave the acoustics a very good test. for several hundred persons heard him without any difficulty. When they had taken front seats the audience was better distributed.

Then the Glee Club came out from behind a big red velvet curtain, grouped itself in regular formation, and sang "Alma Mater." This was followed by "Cornell." In response to general applause, the club then sang a rollicking ditty entitled "Noah and the Ark." Nobody had any trouble in hearing and enjoying the music. Professor Dann, who roamed around the hall during the singing, said afterward that it sounded as well as in any auditorium he had ever heard the club sing in. A student of the College of Agriculture was introduced by Mr. Stocking and gave an address, lasting 160 seconds, on "The Rural Church." Mr. Stocking then thanked the audience and announced that the test was complete. It is to be assumed that everybody heard what he said, for everybody got up and went out.

#### May Have a Business Manager Trustees' Committee Studying Questions of Administration

A committee of the Board of Trustees which was appointed to inquire into the desirability of a general revision of the University's business organization and methods is still at work. At the recent meeting of the board the committee reported progress and received further instructions. When its work will be completed can not be predicted. It is going into the question thoroughly. Probably it will get information about the business organizations of other universities. It may or may not report in favor of a reorganization here, but it probably will, because the need of a different system of management has become acute.

All the business of the University is handled through the office of the Treasurer to-day, just as it was twenty and forty years ago. Meanwhile that business has grown in volume and there has been scarcely any division of labor to distribute the burden. Last year the University's budget was \$2,400,000. All the machinery of investment, receipt of income, audits, and expenditures centered in the Treasurer's office. At the same time several large buildings were in course of construction, and all the questions of detail arising every day were being referred by architects and contractors to the Treasurer's office. There are standing committees of the Board of Trustees which attend to the various departments of University business, but the labor of seeing that the work is done falls to the Treasurer's office. One result of this overcentralization has been to threaten Mr. Williams with a breakdown of health, and his physician has ordered him to go away for a rest of several months.

It has been suggested that several departments of management be separated from the Treasurer's office, that a business manager be employed, and perhaps also a purchasing agent. The business manager might look after the care of the buildings and grounds and other physical property of the University. Some method of division of labor seems to be called for.

APPOINTMENTS: W. G. Mallory, instructor in physics, vice W. P. Davey, resigned; H. P. Brown, assistant in botany, vice E. E. Palmer, resigned.

#### **Lectures on Eugenics**

## A Course to Be Given by Faculty Members and Others

A course of lectures on the science of eugenics will be given during the second term, beginning in February. The talks will be given by members of the Faculty and by four visiting lecturers. Last year there were several lectures on the subject, including one by Dr. Herbert J. Webber, for which Mrs. Huntington Wilson of Washington gave an honorarium of \$100. Others were arranged by a society of students which was formed for the study of eugenics. So much interest was shown that the coming series was arranged. One aim of the course is to counteract the sensationalism which has become attached to the subject.

Beginning with a general survey of the aims and purposes of the science, the course will take the following subjects: Man as a determined organism; the biological basis of heredity; theories of heredity; Mendel's law of heredity; examples of Mendel's law in animals and plants and human stock; inheritance of physical traits—color-blindness, handedness, polydactilism; the inheritance of mental traits; genius and eminence; feeblemindedness; the eugenic interpretation of history; war, conquest and slavery; eugenic measures for social improvement—the social evil, alcoholism, and tuberculosis; education and eugenics; systems and proposals-means of encouragement to best stock, subsidies, natural means, emigration, indirect legistion, sterilization,

Members of the Faculty who will contribute to the course are A. W. Gilbert, S. H. Gage, H. H. Love, B. F. Kingsbury, G. M. Whipple, and A. P. Usher. Others who will lecture are Professor Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Roswell S. Johnson, of the University of Pittsburgh.

# Exhibit for Corn Exposition College of Agriculture to Be Well Represented at Dallas

Large exhibits have been prepared by several of the departments of the College of Agriculture for the fifth annual National Corn Exposition to be held in Dallas, Texas, from February 10 to February 24. Several members of the faculty of the college will attend the exposition. Among them will be Royal Gilkey, of the extension department; Professor A. R. Mann, secretary of the college; Profes-

sor E. G. Montgomery and W. C. Etheridge, of the department of farm crops; and Professors H. H. Love and C. H. Myers of the department of plant breeding.

A "rural community center" exhibit will be made by the extension department; it will include a model measuring twelve by five feet, to be placed in front of a large painting of a landscape typical of New York State. The model represents a plan for a community center or commons, such as might be developed in open country. It is a modification of a country fairground and suggests the utilization of the fairground throughout the year, instead of for only a single week. The college has several times made exhibits illustrating this plan.

The department of plant breeding is sending to Dallas material illustrating that department's famous experiments in timothy hay. By means of scientific breeding and selection, a new variety has been obtained on the Cornell University farm which will produce over a ton of hay per acre more than the commercial timothy seed. The importance of careful selection in potato growing will also be illustrated in exhibits of high yielding strains. There will also be exhibits showing results of proper breeding of wheat and oats. New strains of oats have been developed in experiments at Cornell stations, which yield ten bushels per acre more than commercial seed.

In the exhibit of the department of farm crops will be shown the effect of fertilizers on timothy, as determined by experiments conducted on thirty-six farms throughout the state. The effects of barley as a "nurse crop" with alfalfa, clover, and timothy will be shown by actual specimens of plants taken from the experimental grounds. Another exhibit shows the relative yields of different cuttings of alfalfa in New York.

The entire exhibit has been shipped from Ithaca. The faculty representatives will give lectures at the exposition.

#### NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

The Cornell University Club of Northern New Jersey has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Ernest L. Quackenbush '00; vice-president, Charles F. Landmesser '06; secretary and treasurer, H. Ezra Eberhardt '08, No. 99 N. J. R. R. Avenue, Newark, N. J.; executive committee, Augustus Howe '75, B. H. Blood '89, and Frederick S. Crum '93.

## An Association in Canada Information Wanted of All Cornellians Living There

Editor, Cornell Alumni News:

We are organizing a Cornell Association for Eastern Canada and we want to get in touch with every Cornellian who is residing in this territory. Will you kindly ask your readers who are living in this territory or who know of Cornellians who are living here either permanently or temporarily to get in touch with our secretary, Mr. F. E. Holland, Apartment 8, Queen Mary Apartments, Oldfield Avenue Montreal, or with me?

We are planning to include in our organization all alumni and students who have matriculated at the University and are now residents in this country. This is the definition that we are reading into the word Cornellians.

Our immediate plans do not include permanent quarters but provide for our meeting about once a month for some sort of good fellowship gathering which we hope will ultimately be to the benefit of the University as well as productive of profit and entertainment to ourselves.

On behalf of the committee I shall be glad to receive any suggestions from Cornellians who may have undertaken similar work in other fields.

I believe the work necessary to produce results will fall largely upon the committee which has the entertainment in hand and in consequence opportunities for any exchange of ideas will be greatly appreciated.

WM. H. WARDWELL.

New Birks Building, Montreal, Jan. 10, 1914.

#### THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION

The directory of the Cornell University Association of Chicago for 1913 has just been published. It is in vest-pocket form, 78 pages, and must represent a lot of work on the part of the secretary, R. Warren Sailor '07. It gives the business and home addresses of as many of the Cornell men of Chicago as the secretary has been able to locate, together with other useful information. It contains about 600 names.

THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION has moved to its new building at 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York. Cornell men connected with the Foundation are Clarence A. Perry '99, Lee F. Hanmer '00, and R. C. Edlund '09.



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Checks, drafts and orders should be made payable to Cornell Alumni News

Correspondence should be addressed-

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS,

Ithaca, N. Y.

WOODFORD PATTERSON
Editor.

GEORGE H. LYNCH Assistant Editor.

ROBERT W. WHITE Business Manager.

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ITHACA, NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1914

OBODY will deny that it is better to have one field for baseball games and another for track and football use than to have a single field for all three major sports, provided the cost of the extra field be not too great. Such provision for separate playing grounds is made in the plan of Alumni Field. It is the question of cost which Mr. Charles Weiss raises, in a letter which is printed on another page of this number. He asks whether the advantages of having two fields are enough to make it worth our while to wait several years longer while the committee is raising money to meet the added cost. We thought his question might be in the minds of a good many alumni, so we asked the Field Committee for a state-

ment; their reply is printed with Mr. Weiss's letter. Their problem, it appears, was not the simple one of balancing the advantages of two fields against the probable cost. They had the land for two varsity fields, and the lay of that land was such that they were practically compelled to make two fields. It was not a level but a hillside that they had to work with. Their job was to carve the hillside in such a way as to produce the largest possible number of square yards of level ground, with due regard to cost of excavation, and to have their level ground accessible and as well adapted as might be to the needs of varsity athletics. The slope of the hillside was so great that they could not think of trying to make one level of it: the cost forbade. They had to make two levels. Having two levels, they could either proceed as they did and develop them both, or they could leave one unfinished and concentrate their resources on the other. The reasons for the course which they adopted are given in their statement. If the cost is greater, they believe it to be justified. 'They think there are permanent advantages to be gained which outweigh the temporary inconvenience of using Percy Field for a few more years.

ONE CONSIDERATION we think should be emphasized, and that is the need of more room for our varsity teams. When the new field on the hill was first projected, a dozen years ago, the chief argument for its need was that Percy Field was so far away. A bigger reason now is that Percy Field is so small. The men of different squads are very much in one another's way, especially in the spring, when the baseball and track men are out every afternoon. With a single field on the hill they would be no better off. The crowding will be relieved only by separate fields. The convenience and comfort of spectators also will be better served. It is not easy to arrange stands about a field so that they will do equally well for football and baseball games.

The Men in charge of Alumni Field are trying to build for permanence. What they have accomplished thus far promises to give Cornell, within a very few years, an athletic equipment equal to all we have dreamed of. A comparatively small sum is needed to put that equipment in shape so that the teams can use it. A practice hall is completed. The Schoellkopf Memorial, with shelter for

all varsity men, will be finished before next fall. For practical purposes, Alumni Field is nine-tenths done. All the Alumni Field Committee needs is one more lift.

THE MUSICAL CLUBS will give their junior week concert in the new agricultural auditorium, instead of in a downtown theatre. This announcement reminds us how slowly the University is withdrawing itself to its hill and away from the town of Ithaca. Many of its activities, mostly of the extra-curriculum variety, are still centered in the town. In the earliest days even University lectures were given in Library Hall, on Tioga Street. For years afterward the fraternities had quarters in the business section. Even to-day students who take part in athletic management, in the publications, and in some other activities do that part of their work down town. It is easier now than it was in the days when we had to walk or take a Himes 'bus.

MUCH ATTENTION has been attracted within the last few days by Professor Hull's suggestion that students in the College of Arts and Sciences who are put on probation or who are dropped and afterward reinstated be required to pay fifty or a hundred dollars more in tuition a year. (What he said was, by the way, printed in the Alumni News of November 6, although the editorial paragraph writers have just begun to take notice of it.) There are signs that other colleges are feeling the need of doing something about the overcrowding of their class rooms by students some of whom do not partake greedily of the instruction offered them. Dean Keppel of Columbia College says in his latest report that it will soon be necessary either to increase the official staff or to limit the number of freshmen admitted in the fall. "It is a recognized fact," he says, "that the cost of providing for students does not increase evenly with increasing numbers, but by sudden jumps, and, if I am not mistaken, the College will soon be at a stage where any considerable addition to its numbers would increase rather than reduce the per capita cost. This policy of limitation has been followed successfully at Vassar for years, and it is about to be tried at Oberlin. Our limited area and the fact that the opportunities for extension teaching are open to every deserving student who may fail of admission to regular standing furnish additional reasons why it should receive careful consideration at Columbia."

#### ALUMNI CALENDAR

#### Friday, January 23.

Milwaukee.—Annual Banquet of the Cornell University Alumni Association of Milwaukee.

New York City.—Annual banquet and reunion of the Cornell Society of Civil Engineers.

#### Saturday, January 24.

Chicago.—Annual Banquet of the Cornell University Association of Chicago. The University Club.

#### Monday, January 26.

St. Louis.—Annual banquet of the Cornell Club of St. Louis, at the St. Louis Club, with President Schurman as guest of honor. All Cornellians in St. Louis or vicinity are invited to attend. For further particulars address Eugene C. Zeller, secretary, 4320 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Friday, February 6.

Salt Lake City.—Annual Banquet of the Cornell Alumni Association of Utah.

#### CORNELLIANS IN HONOLULU

A clipping from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin has been received which says that Professor Arthur L. Andrews '93 of the College of Hawaii and Mrs. Andrews entertained in honor of Cornell men who are in Honolulu. Among those invited for the evening were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. C. Austin, Mr. H. H. Brodie, Dr. R. M. Buffington, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hunn, Dr. and Mrs. Illingworth, Professor and Mrs. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lyman, Dr. L. N. Case, Dr. L. E. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan MacCaughey, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Clellan, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Dr. Mason, Mr. Fred Orht, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Peterson, Mr. J. L. Renton, Mr. S. S. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Scott, Professor and Mrs. Young, Captain and Mrs. Phisterer, Mr. and Mrs. Loveland, Dr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Fitts, Mr. R. C. Reeve, Mr. Albert Horner, jr., Miss Markham, Miss Mary Stone and Miss Delia Stone.

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## ATHLETICS

#### Basketball

#### Columbia and Yale Leading the League— Victory over Princeton

The six teams in the intercollegiate basketball league have all played one or more games. Columbia and Yale lead with perfect scores, although Columbia has won three games and Yale two. Cornell, having lost to Columbia and won from Princeton, is in third place. The league standing at the end of the week was as follows:

Team	Won	Losi	P.C.
Columbia	3	0	1.000
Yale	. 2	0	1.000
Cornell	. 1	1	.500
Princeton	. 1	2	.333
Penn	. 0	1	,000
Dartmouth	. 0	3	.000

The game Saturday with Princeton was exceptionally fast and well played. After being led by Princeton in the first thirty-five minutes of play, the Cornell five in a brilliant finish snatched a 25 to 24 victory from the Tigers. Princeton took a jump at the start, scoring three field goals and one point on a foul before Cornell scored. The spectacular shooting of Princeton was the feature of the game. Three remarkable field goals were made. A Princeton forward half way down the court, along the side line and with his back to the basket, heaved the ball with one hand into the cage. Two other shots were made from the middle of the floor. In contrast to this kind of shooting the Cornell five worked the ball well up under the basket and every shot made was after a clever display of team work.

At the end of the first half the score was 14 to 8 in Princeton's favor. Cornell started the second period with speed and aggressiveness, but Princeton, playing a strong and consistent game, kept her lead up till the last few minutes. Five minutes before the finish the score was 21 to 16, with the Tigers on top. Haeberle, Cornell's center, and Schmidt, Princeton's center, were sent to the bench, each having made four fouls. G. C. Halsted, who had been playing at right guard, took Haeberle's place, and H. C. Halsted took the right guard position. This was the only substitution made in the Cornell line-up. G. C. Halsted fell below his standard in shooting from the foul line, and Brown, who took his place place made good. Princeton scored six free throws out of a possible nine and Cornell made seven out of twelve.

With but five minutes to go and the score 21 to 16 against them the Red and White started a whirlwind finish. The Halsted brothers and Brown each scored from the field, and Brown caged the ball three times from the foul line, bringing the team's score up to 25, one point ahead of Princeton. The climax came in the last half-minute of play, when a foul on Cross gave Princeton a chance to tie the score, but Jackson, who had been doing good work toeing the foul line, missed the basket by a hair, the ball rolling around the rim and dropping outside. Hardly had the ball gone up again at center when the final whistle blew. The sum-

mary:
Princeton Cornell
FerreeBrown
Jacksonright forwardCross
Schmidt Haeberle
Gillright guardG. Halsted
E. Trenkmanleft guard Jandorf
Goals from field—Schmidt, 2; E. Trenkman, 2;
Salmon, 2; Ferree, Gill, Jackson, G. Halsted, 3;
H. Halsted, Jandorf, 2; Brown, 2; Cross. Goals
from foul-Jackson, 6; G. Halsted, Brown, 6. Sub-
stitutes-Salmon for Jackson, Jackson for Schmidt,
O'Kane for Ferree, H. Halsted for G. Halsted, G.
Halsted for Haeberle. Referee-Thorpe, Ford-
ham. Umpire-Lamberton, Pennsylvania. Time
20 minutes

The game with Buffalo Wednesday night of last week gave Dr. Sharpe an opportunity to try out some of the second string men in a game with a visiting team. The Buffalo lads played a snappy, hard game and showed good team work, but were handicapped by lack of weight and were outclassed in every particular. The score was 65 to 12. At the end of the first half Buffalo had scored 11 points to Cornell's 34. Only one point made from the foul line was scored by the visitors in the second period. The shooting of the varsity was not up to standard. Out of ten free throws from the foul line only three points were scored, while Buffalo made good its two free throws. Although the regular varsity men started the game seven substitutions were made before the finish.

Hockey.—The team will play three more games: Columbia at Ithaca on February 7; Yale at New Haven on February 14, and Dartmouth at Syracuse on February 21. There is a possibility of another game with Columbia in New York but it has not been definitely arranged.

Track.—The annual track dinner in the Dutch Kitchen Saturday night was at-

tended by about 250 men. Much enthusiasm was shown, especially when any of the speakers mentioned the possibility of Cornell winning the intercollegiate track trophy next spring. Coach Moakley said that if the cup was won if would be only because every man on the squad had done his level best. Other speakers were Captains Shelton, Kinsley and Cadiz and B. J. Lemon '08.

### Two Fields, or One?

## Alumni Field Committee Tells an Inquirer Why It Provided Separately for Football and Baseball

Editor, Cornell Alumni News:

Plans for Alumni Field have undergone so many changes and been the source of so much keen discussion that the writer only ventured to revive the subject after finding that every one of a number of alumni, when consulted, endorsed the following criticism and suggestions.

The present plans call for two distinct and separate fields, the one for baseball and the other for football and track. After twenty years of fruitless efforts to finance a campus field, such a programme seems both extravagant and preposterous. This is even more apparent when we realize that other universities, with greater financial resources, have but a single field for all games. In every case these fields are oftener used and attract greater crowds than can be expected in the sequestered city of Ithaca. Surely such duplication of equipment, which is only to be used a small part of the time, is not a very economic course. The fact that track meets and baseball games are usually coincident, would mean moving from one field to the other for the two events, a condemning feature in itself, but only a trifle compared to the other disadvantages. Every increase in the cost of these plans means years of additional delay in their execution, not to mention the fact that being elaborate bevond need, they are not apt to appeal favorably to prospective donors.

The writer would therefore suggest providing one field only, but this to be complete and up-to-date. Maintenance charges would certainly be less and even from an esthetic standpoint, the simplified plan could be made superior to the present arrangement. Above all, however, is the fact that it would mean a saving of from \$30,000 to \$40,000, to be extremely conservative.

With this decrease in cost that ancient

dream—Alumni Field—would immediately become more of a reality. Cornell University has a score of other grave but unanswered needs and it is in view of these many calls upon her very limited resources that this appeal is made for a simplification of Alumni Field plans, without for a moment losing sight of the useful, the strong and the beautiful.

CHARLES WEISS '13.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1913.

## Reply of the Alumni Field Committee Editor, Cornell Alumni News:

Concerning the criticisms and suggestions contained in the letter to you of Mr. Charles Weiss '13, pertaining to the development of Alumni Field, we accept with pleasure your invitation to inform Mr. Weiss and those who endorse his suggestions, through your columns, of some of the reasons prompting this Committee in the design of Alumni Field as at present developed.

Mr. Weiss criticises the use of separate fields, one for baseball, and the other for football and track, as being both "extravagant and preposterous," asserting that from the standpoint of first cost, of maintenance charges, of the practice of other universities, of the appeal to be made to prospective donors toward further Alumni Field development, of the esthetic effect to be produced, and in fact of general usefulness, one field is superior and preferable to the present two field plan, adopted by this Committee.

Taking up briefly and seriatim Mr. Weiss's various assertions (which he accompanies, however, by no supporting data), we would state that rather than there being a reduction in the first cost through the use of the one field plan he suggests, such a plan, assuming the acreage which this Committee has allotted for these two fields of 15½ acres, would have increased the grading cost alone \$50,000, to say nothing of additional costs for retaining walls and other incidental but necessary construction work.

As to a saving in maintenance of from \$30,000 to \$40,000, which Mr. Weiss asserts would be possible through the one field plan, we would state, assuming that he refers to annual maintenance, that after the most careful consideration, this Committee concluded that the maintenance cost of the two fields would not be measurably increased over the maintenance necessary for the one field to be secured by grading the present two fields to one level; as a matter of fact,

the relative maintenance charges of the one and of two fields, assuming always equal total acreage, is such a minor question as to have no practical bearing on the problem as to relative advantages. In our judgment, Mr. Weiss's easy assumption of possible saving has no foundation in fact.

As to the practice of other universities with respect to one field for baseball, football, and track, it will become apparent to anyone, upon investigating the present day practises and tendencies of our larger universities, that the segregation of baseball, football and track, in separate fields, is greatly preferred. At Harvard, for instance, baseball has a field of its own entirely apart from football and track. The determination of this Committee to have one field for track and football, and a separate field for baseball, was reached not only after the most searching and thorough conferences with Cornell and other coaches, and with the athletic advisors on the Cornell Athletic Council connected with every interested branch of athletics, but also after careful inquiry from experts in many of our leading sister institutions in the country, the consideration of this whole subject having extended over a period of several years. A baseball field to be most effective must be laid out with due regard to the sun and the points of the compass. Were the site available for football and track to be used for baseball, the fundamentals in this regard could not be followed. In determining upon the present plan we have endeavored to keep in mind the many advantages to be gained by having each field devoted to unrestricted practise by baseball, football and track men without interference from each other. Where one field only is used, the baseball practise interferes with track athletics, and the field has to be constantly changed in order to provide for the different sports, each requiring its own treatment. In many respects it is impracticable to have a track laid around a baseball field, and have it accomplish its purpose, principally because when baseball practise is in progress the track athletes are in constant danger of being hit.

We doubt whether much stress should be placed upon the fears expressed that prospective donors will be deterred from assisting further development, due to the present field design, if we are to judge from some of the recent donations, the Schoellkopf Memorial being an instance. The esthetic effects to be produced in the design of Alumni Field is a matter which this Committee considered with the greatest care under the advice of leading landscape architects, specially engaged therefor. The suggestion of Mr. Weiss, if otherwise practicable, would, at the present location of the baseball and football fields, have been discarded due to the fact that it would not effectually harmonize with the desired campus development plan.

As to the broad question of the utility of two fields compared with the one suggested by Mr. Weiss, we would state that the necessity for two fields rather than one grows from the fact that Cornell is now an institution with over 5,000 students and is still growing, and its athletic fields must be proportionate to the number of students who may desire to use them. The fact that the Trustees of the University set aside a piece of very valuable ground, and undoubtedly in the heart of the future campus, comprising over 57 acres, for athletic purposes, is the best evidence that they appreciated not only the present but the probable future need. The main purpose of the Trustees was to provide sufficient area of athletic fields for the out-door sports of the undergraduates, but it was intended to include in this area space for an enclosed field or fields for their intercollegiate games, the result being the present field design, namely:

Student Common	26.31	acres
Student Playground	8.33	"
Football and Track Field	7.69	**
Baseball Field	7.73	"
Kite Hill (site of future Club Hous	e	
and parking space)	7.41	"

Total Alumni Field..... 57.47 acres

The contour of the ground allotted was of such character as required a large expenditure of money to grade it to proper useful levels, and the present plan of levels represents the most economical grading plan practicable. Had Mr. Weiss's suggestion of a one level field been applied to the whole acreage, exclusive of Kite Hill, the grading cost alone would have been increased by \$250,-000. About the time that the rough grading had been accomplished upon Alumni Field, as originally designed, extending from Garden Avenue to Judds Falls Road, the needs of the College of Agriculture were extending so rapidly that the Board of Trustees of the University felt that the eastern portion of the land allotted to Alumni Field ought to be secured for the future development of the College of Agriculture. In order to keep faith with the alumni, the Trustees, in return for approximately ten acres of the eastern end of the original tract, transferred an equal area from the campus adjoining the original tract west of Garden Avenue, necessitating, in order that the whole tract might be continuous, their moving Garden Avenue westward to its present location.

To compensate Alumni Field for the additional expense, principally grading due to the contour of the land, involved in developing this new ten-acre tract, the University paid to this Committee the sum of \$40,000 in cash to make good the difference in expenses and advantages.

The new ten acres received from the Trustees effectually removed, however, one of the principal drawbacks urged against the location of the baseball and the football and track fields at the eastern end of the original location, and rendered access to the present fields by those attending the match games, from the campus and the town, vastly easier through existing transit facilities which did not exist at the former location, and through decreasing the distance to pedestrians to and from the match games by more than one mile.

In conclusion we would state that Alumni Field is being prepared not only for the present, but for the future, and while the present allotment for athletic purposes of  $57\frac{1}{2}$  acres was originally thought by some to be excessive, the wisdom of this is already becoming apparent with the increased participation in out-door sports by the general student body. This Committee has continually endeavored during the past ten years, having in mind always the limitation of funds available, to make every dollar go as far as physically possible toward producing the maximum playing area suitable for all sorts of undergraduate out-door sports, and we believe even a casual study will convince anyone that Cornell now has in Alumni Field not only one of the most beautiful, but one of the most practicable athletic fields of any university in America; certain it is that this Committee has not the slightest doubt of the wisdom of completing the development as now planned for the varsity fields.

We trust that the alumni will continue to be patient as they have been in the past, since an undertaking such as an Alumni Field, where only a limited amount of money is available each year,

cannot, be completed in a short time. If the \$160,000 subscribed by the alumni had been available over a period of five yea.s, rather than over a period of from ten to twenty, the work could have been completed accordingly. The alumni have responded nobly and generously to the call for funds; the recent gift of \$100,000 for the erection of the Schoellkopf Memorial Building as a training house for the varsity athletes was inspired by faith in the wisdom of what has already been accomplished, and the new Bacon Training Hall erected from the funds secured from the alumni has, in the few months since completion, fully demonstrated that, for the athletic training of the various teams during the inclement months of late fall, of winter and early spring, it is indispensable.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. BACON, Chairman.
HENRY W. SACKETT,
ROBERT H. TREMAN,
CHARLES H. BLOOD,
W. W. ROWLEE,
WILLARD D. STRAIGHT,
ALUMNI FIELD COMMITTEE.
New York City, January 7, 1914.

#### CORNELL CLUB OF NEW YORK

The entertainment committee of the Cornell University Club of New York announces several changes in the program. The recital by John Barnes Wells, scheduled for Friday evening, January 16, has been postponed to Friday evening, January 30. The vaudeville entertainment scheduled for February 20 has been cancelled. The University Glee Club of New York has accepted an invitation to give a concert at the Cornell University Club on Saturday evening, February 14.

## OBITUARY Mrs. John Craig

Mrs. Florence Augusta Craig, the widow of Professor John Craig, died at her home in New York City on January 17 of pneumonia. She had made her home in New York since Professor Craig's death in 1912. A daughter by a former marriage, Miss Clare Currier, and a son, Arthur Craig, survive her.

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS had as their guest at a dinner last Saturday night Bernard A. Behrend, for some time chief electrical engineer of the Allis-Chalmers Company. Professor Hirshfeld was toastmaster. Other speakers were Professor Orth and H. H. Norris '96.

## **ALUMNI NOTES**

'73, B.S.—Elias H. Bartley is professor of chemistry in the Long Island College Hospital, consulting pediatrist to the Methodist Hospital and the Samaritan Hospital in Brooklyn, and attending pediatrist to the Long Island College Hospital and the Sheltering Arms Nursery.

'77, B.Arch.—Albert F. Balch, president of the Marshalltown State Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa, is a grandfather. A son was born recently to his eldest daughter, Mrs. George E. Ott, of Davenport.

'86, Ph.B.—At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of Clark University, Dr. Charles H. Thurber was elected a member of the board to represent the alumni of the university. He is the first graduate of the university to be elected a member of the board of trustees. He studied at Clark University in 1899-1900 and took his doctor's degree there in June, 1900. Since 1904 he has been a member of the publishing firm of Ginn & Company of Boston.

'97—A. C. Denman, jr., is vice-president and general manager of the California Industrial Company, iron and steel rolling mills, Los Angeles, Cal.

'98, B.S.—Jesse Fuller, jr., has been appointed counsel to E. T. O'Loughlin, the Register of Kings County (Brooklyn), N. Y. The salary is \$3,500. Fuller was counsel for William A. Prendergast, now Comptroller of the City of New York, when Prendergast was Register of Kings County. Last fall Fuller was the Progressive candidate for county judge of Kings. He is a member of the law firm of Sparks & Fuller, with offices in the Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

'99, M.E.—John W. Prince is president of the John Prince Crusher Company, 1308 Rialto Building, Kansas City, Mo.

'99—Messrs. Kean, Taylor & Co., New York, announce that they have opened a branch office at 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, in charge of J. Allen Haines, which will be eqiupped to transact a general banking and investment business and will have direct wire connection with their New York office.

'01, A.B.—Clarence H. Fay has been appointed executive secreatry of the Fire Department of New York City by Commissioner Adamson. The salary is \$4,800. Fay is a lawyer. In 1910 and

1911 he served as a deputy in the New York City office of the Attorney General. According to *The Sun*, Commissioner Adamson said he had intended to abolish the position of executive secretary, which has been held by a Tammany district leader, but on further consideration he decided to appoint a live and energetic secretary who would assist in certain constructive work now in contemplation.

'01, M.E.—William B. Rawson, of the Canada Cement Company, ltd., has changed his address from Medicine Hat to Montreal.

'01, A.B.—Harold A. Rands, of Oregon City, has formed a partnership with T. M. Hurlburt, formerly city engineer of Portland, under the name of Hurlburt & Rands, to conduct a general engineering business at 505 Henry Building, Portland, Oregon.

'01—James Richardson is serving his sixth year as a member of the board of education of the city of Omaha, Nebraska. He is treasurer of the Nebraska Portland Cement Company.

'03, M.E.—H. Leland Lowe is chief engineer of the National Light & Power Company, of which Judson H. Boughton '03 is president and A. D. Brinkerhoff '05 is secretary and treasurer.

'03, LL.B.—Felix Jorge Vidal Dominguez is secretary of the Porto Rico Bar Association.

'06, A.B.—The Herbert Adams Prize, given every two years by the American Historical Association to the person submitting the best original thesis on a subject of modern European history, has just been awarded to Miss Violet Barbour. The prize consists of the sum of \$200, set aside by the historical association in memory of the late Herbert Baxter Adams, professor of history at Johns Hopkins University, who for many years was secretary of the association and who left it his fortune. The winning thesis is a biography of Lord Arlington, minister of King Charles II. Announcement of the award was made at the recent annual meeting of the association at Charleston, S. C. Miss Barbour is the second woman to win the Adams Prize. The first woman winner was also a Cornellian, Louise Fargo Brown '03, now instructor in history at Wellesley College. The prize was awarded to her two years ago. Miss Barbour's thesis will be published by the historical association. The paper which she presented in 1909 for her master's degree at Cornell, "Privateers and Pirates of the West Indies," was published in the American Historical Review. Miss Barbour has had two years of study in England, France and Holland, the first year as Alice Freeman Palmer Fellow of Wellesley College, and the second year under the President White fellowship in modern European history, given by Cornell.

'08, A.B.—A daughter, Janet de Witt, was born on November 30 to Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley W. Slauson, of 111 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Slauson is treasurer of the Loton H. Slawson Company, real estate, 17 Madison Avenue, New York.

'08, M.E.—Harry M. Mason, jr., has been with the U. S. Forest Service as an engineer in wood preservation, with headquarters at Madison, Wis. He is now with the Eppinger & Russell Company, 165 Broadway, New York.

'08, M.E.—Lewis H. Gates is superintendent of the Northwestern Blaugas Company, manufacturing liquefied oilgas for welding, domestic use, and railway lighting. His address is 1807 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

'08, M.E.—A daughter, Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell Greer, 2629 Pleasant Avenue, Minneapolis, on June 8, 1913.

'09-In its "Art Notes" the New York Evening Post said last Saturday: "The work of Randall Davey, seen from time to time in various exhibitions, has often been unsatisfying but never insignificant; and the exhibition of his work now to be found at the Carroll galleries, No. 9 East Forty-fourth Street, firmly establishes the validity of his talent. That he is still, mentally, a pupil of Mr. Henri's, does not disguise the fact that he is in his own right endowed with some of the qualities that go to the creation of fine work. Certain of the problems in painting that are finally solved only by patient and sustained labor, remain yet unsolved by Mr. Davey. His qualities and his defects appear to be inseparable, and to

ask him to plod would be like asking the lightning to strike slowly. Apparently to paint is, for this artist, either easy or impossible. One of the paintings in the present exhibition, The Girl in Blue, is the best thing he has ever shown. It is an impression of rare intensity, a very beautiful portrait. This, with one or two of the heads of children, indicates a capacity for ecstasy which makes Mr. Davey's work at its best approach something very fine, and at its worst become almost hysterical. The portrait of the lighthouse keeper, a brilliant performance as far as it goes, does not go far enough to achieve envelope, and the portrait of the painter's father, while interesting in character, is not well-constructed and seems small in drawing. The two-length figures are comparatively empty. The exhibition is significant as showing certain stages in the development of a painter who is likely to become a conspicuous figure in American art."-Harper's Weekly of January 10 gave a full page to a copy of a painting by Davey, entitled "A Young Girl." The Weekly says: "This portrait, by possibly the youngest of America's big men, will be readily catalogued in the general mind as a fine example of the new school. In reality it is as old as human feeling and as fresh as youth, belongs to no school other than the artist's understanding and might well be called 'A Poem in Paint to a Woman.' It is a detail of a large canvas."-Davey has found in painting a means of expressing himself which he sought on the stage without success. He studied in architecture at Cornell, but left college at the end of his junior year. He had been one of the artists of the Widow and the leading comedian of the Masque. After he left college he appeared in comic opera, but for only a short time. About five years ago he gave himself entirely to the study of painting. In the last year or two he has exhibited a few canvasses. He is the son of Vernon L. Davey, A.B. '75, of East Orange, N. J.

'10, M.E.—R. E. Wall is with Fairbanks, Morse & Co., at Richmond, Va.

'11, LL.B.—C. A. Crandall, formerly with Tompkins, Cobb & Cobb, of Ithaca, and Hubbell, Taylor, Goodwin & Moser of Rochester, has opened an office for the

general practice of law at 719 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

'12, B.S.A.—Eugene C. Auchter is assistant horticulturist of the college of agriculture and experiment station at West Virginia University at Morgantown.

'12, C.E.—Harry H. Frank is with Clarence W. Noble, consulting engineer, Home Life Building, Toronto, Canada.

'12, M.E.—W. H. Phillips is metallurgist for the R. D. Nuttall Company, manufacturers of gears and trolley equipment, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'12, B.Chem.—William H. Pratt is chemist in the general laboratories of the United States Rubber Company, Fiftyeighth Street, New York. He lives at 179 Passaic Street, Hackensack, N. J.

'12, B.Chem.—A. M. Hart is superintendent of the construction department of the Standard Oil Company of New York for the Netherland Indies and Federated Malay States. His address is Batavia, Java, in care of the company.

'12, M.E.—Merrill H. Leidy's address is Box 1073, Augusta, Ga. He is with the J. G. White Engineering Company on the Stevens Creek development.

'13, A.B.—Irene B. Osterkamp is teaching French at the Charlton School, 646 Park Avenue, New York.

'13, M.E.—Bernard Blank is in the efficiency department of the Remington Typewriter Company at Ilion, N. Y.

'13, A.B.—Thomas M. Cummins is a broker with Jas. Cummins & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

'13, C.E.—H. A. R. Austin is in Honolulu as a junior engineer in the water resources branch of the U. S. Geological Survey.

'13, M.E.—Durbin Van Law is with the Nevada-California Power Company at Bishop, Cal.

'13, M.E.—W. C. Suiter, H. B. Hull, and Donald H. Reeves are all with the York Manufacturing Company, builders of ice-making machinery and equipment, at York, Pa.

'13, M.E.—J. H. Sherwin is with the Colorado Power Company at Boulder,

'13, C.E.—M. A. Gantz is City Engineer of Troy, Ohio, since the first of the year.

Members of the class of 1913 in the College of Arts and Sciences who are students of the Cornell University Medical College at New York are Henry J. Meister, Hudson J. Wilson, Arthur S. McQuillen, John D. Lyttle, Edmund L. Douglass, Miss Louise Townsend, and Miss Anna Kleegman.

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