

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS



Marshall L. Johnson '15 Wins
French War Cross

George F. Fisher '09 Brings Down
a German Plane

J. A. Meissner '18 Rescued by
Rickenbacher

Trade School for Drafted Men
Started in Sibley College

Track Team Wins Intercollegiate,
Crew Loses to Princeton

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CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE, 1918

PRICE 20 CENTS

A U. S. ARMY SCHOOL for training drafted men in trades for use in the expeditionary forces is being established at Sibley. The first contingent of 320 men arrives June 15 to undergo training for a period of eight weeks. They are to be under military control, as in the School of Military Aeronautics, with Army officers. The academic side is in charge of Professor Kimball, with Professor Wells as chief supervisor. At the beginning the instruction will be given largely by the Sibley staff, and will later be taken over by practical men recruited from elsewhere. The work is somewhat theoretical, but mostly practical, and consists of courses in automobile repairing and operation, blacksmithing, carpentering, tinsmithing, fine bench work in wood, and elementary electrical work like wiring and winding. At the end of eight weeks, another group will replace the first one, and so on for an indefinite period. Plans beyond August have not been worked out, as yet, in detail, but it is thought that it will continue as long as such training is needed, and that it will not interfere with the regular work of Sibley College. For the summer, Cascadilla Hall has been taken over as barracks and the cafeteria as a mess hall, the latter being, of course, closed to the public after June 14.

THE SUMMER FIELD WORK of the sophomores in civil engineering, work which this year takes the place of the usual camp at a distance from town, has been in progress since May 20. Between sixty and seventy men, including twelve juniors in forestry, are engaged in a survey of Ithaca and vicinity. The results thus obtained, especially fresh data about the outlying tracts recently developed, will be used, along with older materials already at hand, in making a new map of the city and its environs complete and accurate to date. The surveyors are at work in the field daily from eight o'clock until five, and each evening they spend two hours in computation and in drawing. Headquarters are in Lincoln Hall. The professor in charge is Paul H. Underwood, who is assisted by Professors George, Turner, and Walker, and Instructor McAnlis. The survey will end on June 22.

THE SIBLEY SUMMER TERM is well attended. Eighty-five men, practically the entire senior class, are taking the work, which enables them to graduate in February. The class is well provided with rest periods, as there was about two weeks' vacation after the regular term's work, and it is expected that two more periods of about two weeks each will be allowed in the middle of the term and before the fall registration. There will of course, be no Sibley seniors in the University during the second term of the coming year.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of the advertising bureau of the Third Liberty Loan, James I. Clarke '12, has presented to the Library a complete collection of the Liberty Loan posters for the three loans. The number of them is now considerable. They will be placed in portfolios and thus will be easily accessible for inspection. One poster, with the picture of Lincoln, is of special interest. After a few copies had been struck off, it was found that the quotation from the Gettysburg address was incorrect, and a corrected form was ordered. The collection includes a copy of both the original and the corrected form. A poster by Howard Chandler Christie bears his autograph.

WOMEN AT WORK in various departments of the Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation now number more than one hundred. Most of these, though applications are coming from elsewhere, are residents of Ithaca; and among them are several from the University. All are proving apt and efficient in their new positions.

THE BOARD OF COMMERCE, on behalf of the City of Ithaca, has presented an American flag and a battalion standard, both of silk, to the School of Aeronautics at Cornell. The presentation was made on May 29 by Joseph F. Hickey, president of the Board of Commerce, and the acceptance by Major D. M. Cheston, jr., commandant. The ceremonies, ending with a review of all twelve companies, took place on Schoellkopf Field.

NO RECRUIT more good-natured or more in earnest ever went to war than Dominick Temefonte, a member of the latest contingent from Tompkins County, which left for Camp Dix on May 25.

"Dommy" was for several months a janitor in Goldwin Smith Hall. In April he invested two thousand dollars in Liberty Bonds.

THE ITHACA BRANCH of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has elected the following officers: president, Mrs. G. W. Perry, Elmira College; vice-president, Mrs. A. P. Usher, Wellesley; secretary, Mrs. P. J. Kruse, University of Iowa; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Ellis, Cornell; councilors, Mrs. Andrew D. White, Swarthmore, and Mrs. C. A. Martin, University of Michigan; directors, Mrs. F. E. Bates, Oberlin; Mrs. W. E. Griffis, Vassar, and Miss Blanche E. Hazard, Radcliffe.

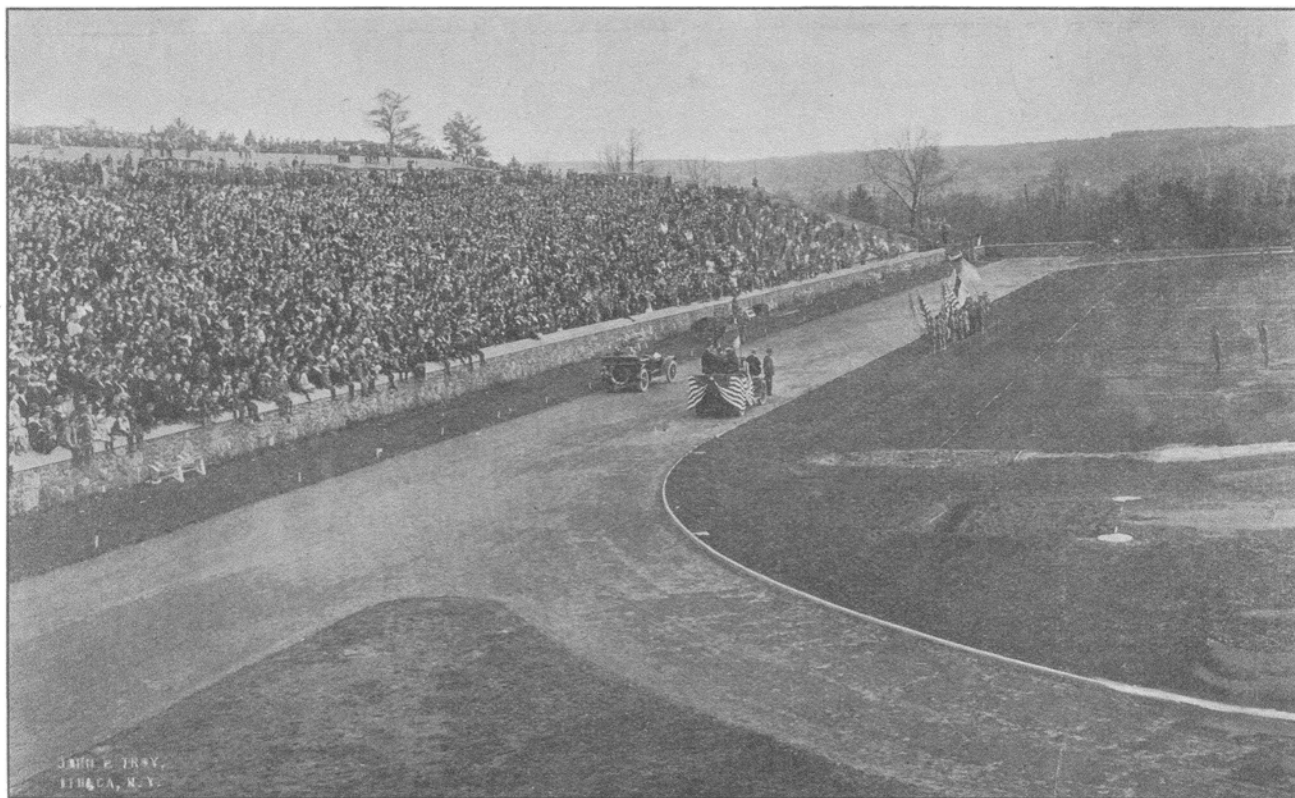
THE TOMPKINS COUNTY WAR CHEST Association has been conducting a drive for additional memberships. At the moment of writing the additional monthly income thus secured amounts to \$1,959.58. The annual income of the War Chest Association is now in excess of \$125,000.

AN APPROPRIATION of \$115,000 has been asked of Congress to meet government housing demands in Ithaca. What the request forecasts is at present a matter of conjecture, as at present the housing requirements for aviators, photographers, and the new trade-school men are being met by the use of University buildings.

A UNIT of twenty-five Cornell women students has camped on Professor Babcock's farm on West Hill. The unit is enlisted in the Women's Land Army of America. It was organized by the College of Agriculture and together with other units of the sort is taking over certain kinds of farm labor for which women are adapted. The camp will continue until October 1, although the present unit is enlisted only until July 1.

MRS. MARY N. BRECKENRIDGE, daughter of Professor Burt Breen Wilder of the original Faculty, was married on May 23, in Sage Chapel, to Shepherd Stevens, assistant professor of architecture.

ETA KAPPA NU, the honorary electrical engineering society, has announced the election of the following nine juniors: F. M. Cuffe, E. R. Evaps, F. W. McDonell, G. R. Rebmann, jr., E. C. Rice, George Rees, E. J. Rutan, T. F. Stacy, and S. B. Wright.



SCHOELLKOPF FIELD ON LIBERTY DAY

Photograph by J. P. Troy

The stands were packed with civilians watching the cadet corps and other military organizations in a demonstration to help the sale of Liberty Bonds

MILITARY NOTES

War Cross to Johnson '15

Lieut. Marshall (Tare) L. Johnson, B.S. '15, of the 369th Infantry, A.E.F., has received the French War Cross for bravery in action. According to the citation, "he took part at his own request in a raid April 15, in the course of which he gave proof of great daring and bravery in following up an enemy group to the second line of enemy trenches, contributing thereby to the success of the operation." Johnson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Johnson, 105 West 39th St., Kansas City, Mo. He is a member of Phi Gamma Delta. After his graduation he was associated with a Chicago firm of landscape architects. He won a commission at the Second O. T. C. at Fort Sheridan, and went to France in January. He writes as follows to his mother:

"The object was to capture prisoners and obtain information. We had hot coffee and rum at 3 o'clock in the morning. I had hand grenades and my pistol. We went over the top and through the opening in the French wire, crawled across No Man's Land, and through the opening our artillery had made in the

German wire reached the German trenches.

"We lay there until our artillery put down a box barrage around us, except on the side toward our own lines.

"Just as the first gun cracked we jumped into the German trenches and such a noise I hope never to hear again. All kinds of guns were going, machine gun bullets whistling, grenades exploding, and pistols popping.

"We ran down the trench until we got three prisoners, one a sergeant. A whistle was blown to retire, and we started back for our own lines, tearing our clothes and falling into shell holes, making our own trenches at last and taking our prisoners to the Red Cross dugout.

"The doctors fixed up our hands and arms, which had been badly torn by the wire. We remained there until the German artillery, which had been shelling our lines, became more quiet. I put on my American uniform and the prisoners were surprised when they saw it. They would not believe Americans were fighting in France.

"I told my prisoner in my best German the war was over for him and he

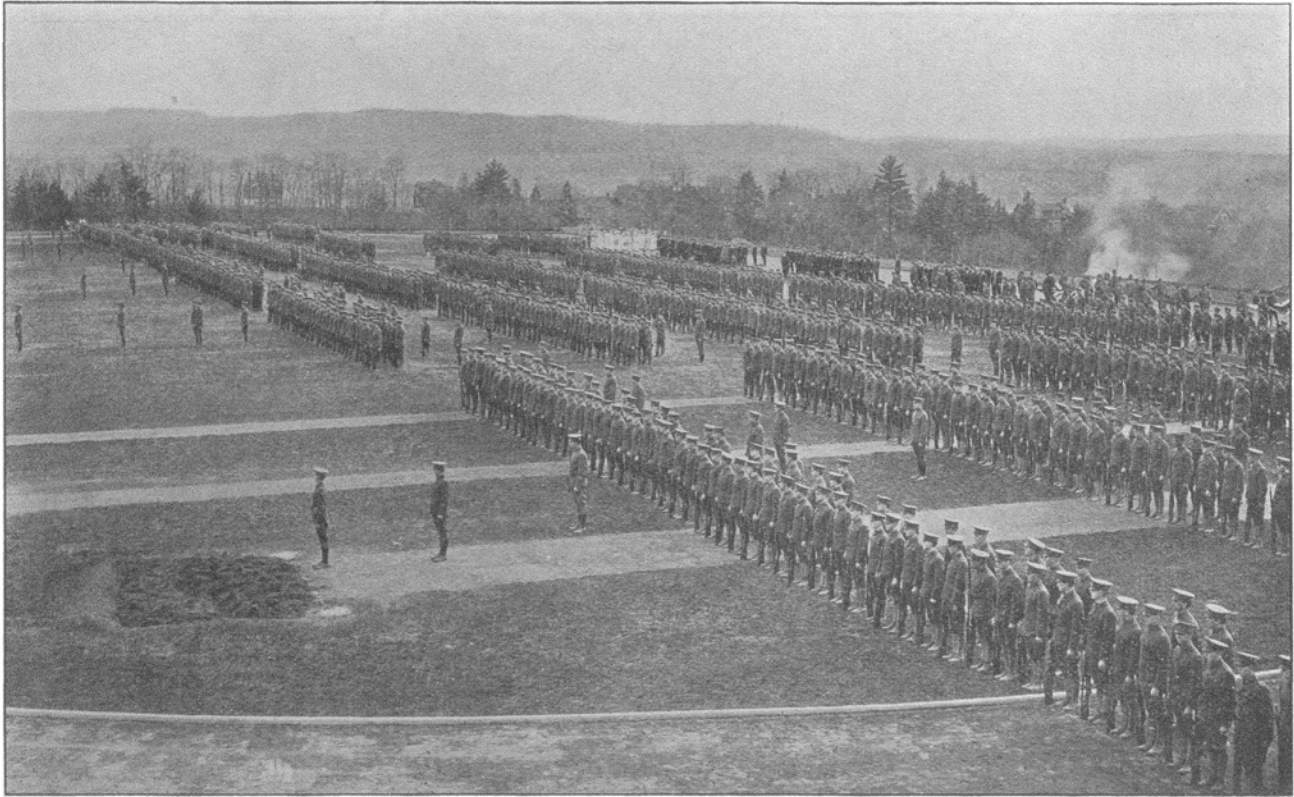
said, 'Gott sei dank' (God be thanked). The French gave me the sergeant's knife and belt as trophies. 'Gott mit uns' is stamped on the German belts.

"We slept all day, then were called to general headquarters. The commanding general decorated me with the Croix de Guerre, of which you may be sure I am proud."

Fisher '09 Downs Air Tank

Lieutenant George F. Fisher '09, as a member of a "flying circus" of four American aviators, is credited by General Pershing with firing the shots which brought down a German armored plane in an encounter in the region of St. Mihiel. The four aviators, flying at four thousand meters, on patrol duty, encountered the hostile plane in the late afternoon of May 27. The enemy opened fire on them, which they returned. Suddenly Fisher broke away from his comrades and flying straight for the foe, pumped machine gun bullets into the cockpit of the machine, which burst into flames and crashed to earth.

Fisher entered Cornell with the class of '09, in civil engineering, changing later to arts and graduating A.B. '10. He has been associated with his father, George



THE CADET CORPS ON THE ATHLETIC FIELD

Photograph by J. P. Troy

There were more people at Schoellkopf Field on April 26 than had ever been assembled there. Aviators, Photographers, State Guard, Boy Scouts, and all the other military groups of the city were in the parade.

P. Fisher, and the late James Harvey Peirce '74 in the practice of law in Chicago. He married Florence H. Mann '09. He is a member of Sigma Phi.

Meissner '18 Tears a Wing

The A. P. dispatches of May 30 included the following concerning the front northwest of Toul:

"Lieut. Edward Rickenbacher, the former automobile racer, not only brought down one machine, but rescued Lieut. James A. Meissner, of Brooklyn, after his machine had been damaged. Single-handed, Rickenbacher attacked two albatross biplanes and three monoplanes. After he had fired a hundred rounds into one of the biplanes, it fell crashing to the ground. The lieutenant turned and attacked another, which sought safety in flight. Meanwhile, the remaining German machine had descended too low for Rickenbacher to attack.

"As he was returning to behind the American lines, Lieut. Rickenbacher saw four German airplanes coming toward him. He turned and saw Lieut. Meissner, who was flying high, attack one enemy machine just as a second hostile airplane

attacked Meissner. Meissner's machine collided with one of the enemy, and a wing of the American's airplane was torn. Meissner immediately turned toward home, when a third enemy machine, seeing that he was crippled, took hastily after him. Rickenbacher made a long dive and drove off the German with his machine gun, undoubtedly saving Meissner. The combat took place east of Thiaucourt."

Naval Aviation

Lieutenant Charles S. Baker '11, who is in naval aviation, was in Ithaca this week to see if he could get some men of the right type to enter his branch of the service. Lieutenant Baker says that there is considerable ignorance regarding naval aviation, and that flying from the decks of battleships is about one per cent of the work. It is not only an important factor in the present conflict, but as well a fascinating branch of the service, with great variety, and an opportunity for adventure and important accomplishment that is unsurpassed.

The successful applicant is sent for ten weeks to a ground school in Boston, Minneapolis, or Seattle. He then goes

to a preliminary flying school, and upon disclosing special aptitude, he is trained for his specialty, which might be bombing, patrolling, convoying, or what not. Appropriations of 220 million dollars have been made for the coming year for this work.

Men of a high grade, twenty to thirty years of age, are needed for the work and Baker feels that there are many Cornellians between the ages of twenty and thirty who would be interested in naval aviation if they could learn more about it, and if they knew that recruiting for it is again open, after some months' interval. He would be glad to reply, when possible, to queries, and may be addressed: Lieut. Charles S. Baker, Operations-Aviation, Navy Annex Building, New York Avenue and 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

At Second Corps School in France

Second Lieutenants Henry ten Hagen '13 and Severn T. W. Green '18 are students in the Second Corps School in France, in which Lieut. William J. Snively '16, Eng. R. C., and Jean deP. Wadding '13, of the French Army, are instructors.



THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

Photograph by O. D. von Engel, '08

About half the participants in the procession are shown here. Many that had expected to be in it had important appointments elsewhere, usually in France.

The Fiftieth Commencement

TWO facts marked the fiftieth annual commencement of the University: it was held on May 22, a month earlier than usual, and the formal exercises took place in the afternoon. The latter change was due to the anticipated impossibility of closing up the senior records in time to prepare the final list of candidates by the usual morning hour.

The academic procession formed as usual on the walk in front of Boardman and Goldwin Smith Halls. At 2.45 p. m. the chimes began to play and the procession began its march to Bailey Hall, passing the south end of Rockefeller Hall.

The line was less than half its usual length. The following officiated as marshals: chief marshal, Lieut. Col. Barton; first division, E. P. Tuttle, class president, J. P. Egbert, A. L. Hoffman; advanced degrees, H. W. Greenberg; arts, F. C. Henry, jr., W. F. Smith; chemistry, L. H. Clark, E. H. Thomas; law, F. S. Reese, jr., H. I. Tutchings; science (agriculture), W. C. Crocco, G. W. Sutton; veterinary medicine, H. F. Fleming, H. P. Wynne; architecture, K. T. Coffin, G. W. Hagstrom; civil engineers, R. F. Edmunds, R. W. McKinsty; mechanical engineers, H. R. Kuhns, H. A. McDonell; second division, Faculty, J. F. Mason, C. V. P. Young; deans, E. E. Haskell; Trustees, C. E. Treman.

In Bailey Hall the invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. Griffis. The candidates for baccalaureate degrees were then presented in a group by the secretary of the University Faculty, Professor Hammond. The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred was 453, distributed as follows: A.B., 154; B.Chem., 16; LL.B., 13; B.S. (agriculture), 139; D.V.M., 50; B.Arch., 11; C.E., 22; M.E., 48.

The candidates for advanced degrees were then presented, also by Professor Hammond. There were altogether 48 advanced degrees conferred, as follows: A.M., 18; M.S., 2; M.S.Agr., 4; M.F., 2; M.Arch., 1; M.C.E., 1; Ph.D., 20.

Following the conferring of degrees, which consumed only about fifteen minutes, President Schurman delivered the Commencement address, taking as his topic the way in which the war had emphasized some of the principles and maxims of individual and national life, some of which we Americans were prone to overlook. He proposed to take illustrations from different spheres—physical, economic, intellectual, and moral—and he began with

The Demand for Physical Fitness.

"There is the demand for physical efficiency. 'To be weak is miserable.' Two things had already brought this home to Americans: first, the requirements of peaceful industry, and secondly, the teachings of physiology as to the importance of the physical organism for life,—including mental life. But the war has reinforced this conclusion a hundred-fold. With its searching and inexorable tests of physical fitness it has sharply divided our young men into two classes—those capable of military service and those incapable, the fit and the unfit. The present universal demand for physical fitness and efficiency justifies the wisdom of all those who in pre-war days pleaded for athletics and military training as a part of the education of all young men. And after the war we must deliberately utilize these for the improvement of the physique of young Americans—our boys and young men, and so far as feasible, our girls and young women also.

The Demand for Saving and Self-Denial

"Then there is the demand in the national interest for individual saving

and self-denial. In peace-time this is the ancient Greek virtue of moderation, but in war-time it goes further. If moderation is a mean between asceticism on the one hand and self-indulgence and extravagance on the other, the present demand is for an economy so far away from extravagance that it approaches the opposite extreme of ascetic self-denial. The reason, however, is not that such abstention from the enjoyment of material goods is desirable in itself, but that it is necessary for the efficient supply of our Army and Navy and the armies and navies of our Allies. The Nation cannot spare either commodities or services for the mere enjoyment of stay-at-home citizens. The time has arrived when the non-essential industries should be closed down just as soon as they can be transformed, or their capital and labor transferred, to essential industries; when all physically fit men should be released from non-essential service and sent into the war industries; when the number of women in domestic service should be greatly reduced and those who can be spared sent into the war industries; when men and women who have not worked should begin to work,—with their hands or brains or both; when costly entertainments everywhere should cease; when gasoline, which is needed for military operations, should in general be denied to civilians for mere luxury motoring; when every man and woman who spend on themselves more than is absolutely necessary should be tabooed as robbers of the public treasury. *The spendthrift is today a traitor.* The good citizen is the man who stints and saves. And let him invest what he saves in Government bonds to provide the means for carrying on the war.

"The habit of thrift and saving, acquired during war-time, will, I hope,

remain with us as a permanent economic possession. And nowhere in the world is it more needed. We have been the most wasteful people in the world and the least provident. We have been prodigal of all nature's gifts to us as a nation and as individuals. We have wasted forests and coal and oil and other natural resources of limited supply. And as individuals we have been too prone to spend all we earned or came by. But the war, which has compelled us to save even sunlight and to deny ourselves the unlimited use of other gifts of nature, may make us permanently a frugal people and save us from the economic doom which overtakes every nation given over to extravagance and wastefulness and epicureanism.

"At any rate the war has once more enthroned the old-fashioned economic virtue of moderation. Nay, it demands saving to the point of self-denial and self-sacrifice.

"We have a lesson to learn from the self-denial, the sacrifice, and the toils of our Allies. For Great Britain, figures were given a few days ago in the House of Commons which show how hard the British people are working and how much self-denial they are practicing. There are a million and a half more women working to-day than at the beginning of the war. And of all the industrial workers, more than half are now working on government account, that is, are engaged in war service. The unessential industries have been largely abandoned and the services of the workers in them have been transferred directly or indirectly to the war. But the most surprising statement of all was that in spite of the fact that over five million men from the British Isles are now in the army and so have ceased being producers and become solely consumers, the total industrial output is almost as large to-day as it was before the war.

"These figures indicate the goal towards which we are traveling. While we work as hard as is compatible with health, we should indulge ourselves as little as is consistent with efficiency. The economic ideal of our Allies must become our ideal—a maximum of personal productiveness with a minimum of personal consumption.

The Demand for Education

"Wisdom, too, is justified of her children. The war has given splendid recognition to scholarship, science, and trained intelligence. I do not mean that the Government in war-time has in a dis-

tant or perfunctory way patronized our colleges and universities. On the contrary, it must be clear to everybody that in this 20th century, war, like industry, rests on knowledge, on science, on invention, and that the colleges and universities are the dynamos which energize the battle lines and reach even to the front trenches. Modern warfare is a conflict between the Titanic powers of nature which the belligerents on each side have evoked and commandeered to their purposes by applied physics, chemistry, and engineering. Germany has the advantage over all her opponents, and especially over Great Britain and the United States, in the solid fabric of science she has constructed during the last generation by means of generous government encouragement of, and appropriations for, scientific research and instruction. Our Government to-day, instructed by the war, is ready to spend billions of dollars for new scientific truths, in which, prior to the war, it felt no concern and for which it would make no provision.

"We shall never again, I hope, be blind to the fact that the age of science is here and that, alike in peace and war, science dominates the world. Certainly, in war-time we can make no complaint of our Government. Indeed it would be pathetic were it not also most encouraging to see how the Government appeals to the universities to come to its assistance. We are training men for the Army, for the Navy, for aeronautics, for the trades and industries as well as for radio work, for medical service, and for other activities. Cornell graduates, who have always been required to take military training, have in very large numbers been commissioned as lieutenants and captains and majors and even as colonels. And the graduates of other universities, especially those which had always maintained military departments, have no doubt given an equally good account of themselves. What other class, apart from those educated young men, was at the outset available for the supply of officers for our National Army, which is rapidly growing from hundreds of thousands to millions of men? And the demand still continues: within the last three or four days I had a telegram from Washington announcing that an arrangement has been made whereby all the graduates of this year who are members of the Engineers' Enlisted Reserve Corps and who are recommended by us as being of officer material may be sent immediately to the Fourth Officers'

Training Camp. This will embrace our graduates in engineering who stand in the upper third of their class. Is it not an impressive testimony to the indispensableness of superior intellectual training for the winning of the war?

"I say this war is to be won by men of scientific knowledge and trained intelligence. And now that the world-war has taught us that knowledge and science and educated men are absolutely necessary to save the Republic I should expect that in peace-time we would not forget the lesson. I predict, therefore, a new era for scholars and scientists in the years to come. Is it too much to expect that they will be recognized as the experts who must save the Republic in time of war and vitalize it in time of peace,—the agents alike of natural defense and national prosperity? And will not teachers and educators be honored—if not also rewarded—in a manner commensurate with their importance to the Republic? At present teachers generally feel that in public estimation they fall below the level of other learned professions and of successful men of business. One of the most important requirements for the progress of American civilization after the war will be to put the teacher and educator in his just place in the commonwealth and in public estimation. And I hope and believe that the lesson which the war has taught us as to the supreme value of knowledge and education will not be forgotten. There is no reorganization after the war more vital and essential than a new allegiance on the part of the American people to education and educators.

The Demand for Patriotism

"Nothing is more obvious than the new birth of patriotism brought about by the war. There are two aspects. The war has brought home to us the meaning and import of patriotism and a great wave of patriotism has swept over the country. I do not mean that in pre-war days we were an unpatriotic people, but our patriotism was of the spread-eagle type which boasted the superiority of America to any other country in the world. It was also an otiose sentiment and idea which called for no action or sacrifice on our part. It was in the main self-satisfied, national pride and complacency and it was perfectly consistent with an utter neglect of civic duties or of any efforts whatever for the improvement of our Government and institutions. This was the greatest country in the world. Our institutions were the best institutions, and the general assumption

was they went on automatically without much effort on our part. And so our people gave themselves up to their individual business, to personal success, to political rivalries, and above all to the pursuit of wealth. Our enemies very generally regarded us as mere mammon-worshippers without any spark of idealism in us. They did not think we had the manhood to resent it even when our property was destroyed, our rights were violated, and our citizens were foully murdered. They took our good nature for indifference, our love of peace for cowardice.

"Now they know their mistake. The patriotic spirit of the country is awake and burns with an ardent flame. We have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor for the security of the Republic and the overthrow of the militaristic system which menaces not only us but every democracy of the world. Hundreds of thousands of our young men have crossed the ocean and millions more will follow them to fight the common enemy of mankind. Parents' hearts will be wrung with anguish by the loss of the sons this modern Moloch takes from them. But love of country constrains them. With this new baptism of patriotism which has come upon us, parents and sons alike recognize that it is glorious to die for their country.

"The principles and sentiment of patriotism which the war has awakened to such vigorous life will not decay when the war is over. The United States will never again live to itself as it has done in the past. It will be an active member of the family of nations, sharing with the other powers equal responsibility for the peace and good behaviour of all members of the family. The constant ebb and flow of international relations will vitalize our national spirit. And the domestic questions which will confront us at the close of the war—questions of an educational, social, economic, and political character—will demand for their solution the exercise of the highest powers of a patriotic and enlightened people. The challenge of the opportunities open to us and of the obligations incumbent upon us will, I believe, take the place of the war in energizing and sustaining the idea and sentiment of patriotism which the war has so powerfully evoked and developed.

Justice and Righteousness

"It took America a long time to realize the moral character of the great world war. Separated from the theater of war by over three thousand miles, it ap-

peared at that distance to the generality of our people, a colossal European contest between competing groups of nations for political influence, future trade opportunities, and territorial aggrandizement. The attack on conciliatory Serbia and the violation of innocent Belgium opened the eyes of some of our people, but neither those tragedies nor the wholesale murder of the Armenians convinced the majority of Americans that the war was any affair of ours or that we should depart from our established traditional policy of non-interference on the political affairs of Europe. But the sinking of the Lusitania, in the spring of 1915, horrified our people and for the first time the nation was ready to go to war. But the enemy agreeing to abandon submarine warfare, war was not proclaimed until he resumed it in 1917, when he also plotted to induce nations friendly to us to invade our country and dismember our territory. Then the scales fell completely from our eyes. It was clear to us that the despoiler of innocent Belgium respected no rights, human or divine. Henceforth we were enlisted with those who were fighting for justice and the equal rights of nations, whether great or small, for the sanctity of treaties and the inviolability of the laws of nations.

"We want no territory when the war is over and we shall ask for no war indemnities. All we want is a world in which innocent nations may live at peace and, respecting the rights of others, may be safe against the ruthless aggressor. This Republic has always stood for peace and the reign of law and the substitution of diplomacy and arbitration for the arbitrament of the sword. And it is for these things we are fighting in this war. If this cause fail

The pillared firmament is rottenness
And earth's base built on stubble.

"But screw your courage to the sticking point and we'll not fail." Look at the situation. Behind us are the men and material resources of all the democracies of the world; within us, the inspiring consciousness of a just and righteous cause; and above us, the moral government of the world, which will not suffer lawless force to prevail. It took the American people a long time to find their soul in this war; having found it they will keep it however long the struggle and however great the sacrifice."

L. A. Corwin '19, vet., of Richmond Hill, has been elected captain of the Cornell baseball team for 1919. Corwin played second base on the team this year.

The Class Secretaries

Votes to Send Three Hundred Dollars to Cornell Bureau in Paris

The annual meeting of the Association of Class Secretaries was held in Goldwin Smith Hall on May 18.

President V. A. Moore presided. The following classes were represented: '71, '72, '74, '77, '78, '81, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '09, '12, and '14.

The president appointed the following nominating committee: W. O. Kerr, H. C. Elmer, J. H. Comstock.

The treasurer reported total receipts for the year as \$394.77, and total expenditures \$36.75; also arrears in dues amounting to \$389.25, from the following classes: '75, '76, '80, '83, '85, '86, '89, '92, '97, '98, '00, '01.

The special committee on the statistics blanks to be used by the class secretaries reported a form that was agreed upon after considering the suggestions received from the secretaries, to whom the blank had been sent. The size, to be 8 x 10½ inches, was adopted at the December meeting. The content of the new blank is much simpler, eliminating many questions asked in the original form, and leaving the writer free to say much or little as suited the temperament.

In connection with this change in the record blank the committee pointed out that the mechanism used in the old binders can be transferred to a new one of the proper size for about one dollar, and that by folding the sheets the old records can be used in the new cover.

E. L. Stevens, jr., reported for the committee on the Matthews memorial appointed at the New York meeting, that Matthews' name had been used in connection with the recent Cornell Liberty Bond campaign.

A vacancy in the secretaryship for the women of the New York branch of the Medical College was reported, and on motion Dr. Mary Crawford was appointed to represent these women in the Association in addition to her work for the women of her class.

It was voted that the editor of THE CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS be made an honorary member of the Association.

On motion of Dr. Lucerne Coville, the treasurer was authorized to send the Cornell representative in the American University Union in Paris the sum of \$300 towards the work this organization is doing for Cornellians in Paris.

The following were elected: president, E. E. Bogart '94, New York; vice-president, H. N. Ogden '89; treasurer, H. H. Wing '81; secretary, R. W. Kellogg '12.

Trustee Pound's Report

Made to the Associate Alumni by Judge Cuthbert W. Pound '87 at the Annual Meeting

IN making my report at the close of my term as Alumni Trustee, I shall endeavor to avoid vain repetitions and leave the statement of details largely to others, particularly to the President, the Cornellian Council, and the ALUMNI NEWS.

The position of Trustee of Cornell University calls for all the attention that one is able to give to it. President Schurman, who has been our head for over a quarter of a century, is largely responsible for the conduct of University affairs, as he should be. He gives direction, but he also seeks guidance. He has great powers which could not be efficiently exercised by a large body of men brought together at infrequent intervals. He has the loyal support of the Board, but the Trustee who prefers dignity and nominal responsibility to effective work does so from choice and not because the President seeks to concentrate power in his own hands.

I thank you for the confidence that you have reposed in me, but I regret that very few have honored me with suggestions as to future conduct or criticisms of what has been done. I act in a representative capacity, to keep in touch with you and to keep you in touch with the needs of the University. To the Alumni Trustees should first be brought your questions, your doubts, your disapproval. Thus you assist us where we fail and encourage us where we succeed.

My associate Franklin Matthews, whose influence and usefulness on the Board were constantly growing, has recently joined the great majority, mourned by all who knew him and mourned most by those who knew him best. This gentle and genial democrat was a representative Cornellian and distinctively an *Alumni* Trustee. I have thought of him as typical of the "any person" whom Ezra Cornell had in mind when he founded this institution. He had not great wealth nor worldly state, but he gave generously of what he had in abundance, an intelligent love of Cornell. He had a message to the alumni which you have often heard from him, a message of your duty to care for and support your University according to your own dignity and honor.

President Schurman's wise policy has been to include the Faculties in his

counsels and to seek their advice on current University matters. During my term the Board has been reorganized so that it transacts ordinary business through the three great committees of Finance, Buildings and Grounds, and General Administration. Three Faculty members now sit with the Board and on the committees and aid by their wisdom and experience in the solution of educational and administrative problems. Many and marked are the differences of opinion that arise in the meetings of the Board; yet harmony prevails and questions are as a rule settled without a division. The reason is plain: all seek to serve the University rather than their own ends. Alumni members who live outside of Ithaca come to these meetings with commendable regularity, often at great inconvenience to themselves. With the added responsibilities placed upon them, they have manifested a greater willingness and desire to give their time and trained faculties to University matters. The Trustee who does no more than attend the Board meetings is a repository of knowledge of such affairs from whom special service may from time to time be demanded. The Board is now presided over by Chief Judge Hiscock, who has for many years served the University with untiring patience and unfailing tact.

The University's Problems

The universities and colleges of the United States face two great problems,—how to render the most effective war service and how to meet the financial crisis due to reduced attendance. For the present, all other questions, no matter how important, must take an inferior place.

Cornell University was opened on October 7, 1868. Great plans were made for a worthy semi-centennial celebration in the coming fall, but they were abandoned as untimely even before the United States yielded to inexorable fate and entered the Great War. From a small and struggling college, the University has grown into a great institution with an annual income and expense of upwards of three million dollars. Its total registration in 1881 was only 384. In 1915 it was 7,143. The war has seriously reduced the attendance. It would reflect no credit upon us if we could say otherwise. The young men have gone from the lecture rooms and the

laboratories to the camps and the battle line. We look at the silent halls of Oxford and Cambridge, of Toronto and McGill, and resolve that the example of our English and Canadian comrades shall never be a reproach to us. The principles for which Americans are fighting in Europe are the corner stone on which Cornell is built. They are enduring principles which may not perish from the earth. New difficulties arise as our onward rush of prosperity is halted by the rude clash of arms, difficulties to be met with courage and patriotism and serene faith in the future. This is no time to despair, to lower standards, or to cheapen the college degree or the dignity of the professorial office. The calendar has been adjusted to the exigency. The letter of the bond has not been insisted upon where the usual period of residence has been curtailed by entrance of students into military or naval service, but in the main the business of education goes on as usual. Already the Cornellian Council and the alumni in their Liberty Loan campaign have done commendable work in meeting the probable deficit.

Cornell Founded for Service

Cornell was founded to aid the country to prepare for war as well as peace; to teach military science, mechanic arts, and agriculture. It was not founded to duplicate the work of the ancient schools of learning. The avowed purpose was "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The Land Grant Bill was passed during one of the most critical periods of the Civil War and the far-sighted men who endowed these colleges knew that the time would come when skill and experience in such practical things would count for national efficiency. As the years passed and an era of perpetual peace seemed to settle upon us, our required military drill became a reproach in the mouths of many even of our own household. The celerity with which our rivals took up the book of the soldier when the call to arms came speaks highly for their unquestioned patriotism; but the present crisis reminds us that the profession of arms is always honorable, even when no danger threatens and its harsh discipline is accounted a tiresome interference with sports and pastimes, and warns us that war is no impromptu affair where early

victory always rewards the gallant heart and the good cause.

Andrew D. White says in his Autobiography that it would be a source of calamity, possibly of catastrophe, if the educated men of the country, not being versed in military matters, were forced to leave the conduct of military affairs to men intellectually and morally their inferiors. The same is true of nations. The fine nations must not become pacific. Military instruction has been of untold value, not only in the training itself but for the unconscious spirit of manly courage and noble service which it develops. Cornell has been transformed into an adjunct of the War Department; its resources, physical and financial, have been freely tendered to the Government, state and national, as its best return for the aid and support which it has received. Students, alumni, and Faculty have rallied to the colors and to cognate national service.

Ready for the New Age

A great, wonderful new age lies beyond the mighty conflict in which the world is now engaged, which Cornell has been preparing men and women to know and understand when it arrives. The University is ready for new occasions. It looks forward, not backward; is liberal, not iconoclastic; proceeding with caution to join the future with the past by slow and natural processes. Those who would seek to twist its course from the direction of its manifest destiny do not serve it well. Its true purpose is not and never has been the distinctive education of a class of wealth and social position. Culture is beautiful as the morning and it graces alike the engineer and the author; but culture alone, although it may separate our men and women into strata, is impotent, while science is productive. The schools of the future will be the great schools of science, amply endowed, teaching liberality of thought and usefulness of action, and the schools where law, history, and political science are taught, not as dreary abstractions, but in relation to the life of the nation and the individual. In such schools the idler and the amateur will have no place. Every Cornellian must be a missionary for that new upbuilding when the time comes.

ERROR IN THE MINUTES

The minutes of the Associate Alumni, as published on page 413 of the ALUMNI NEWS of May 23, contained a misstatement regarding the date of expiration of the terms of the newly elected directors and members of the nominating committee. These terms expire in 1921.

Federation of Women's Clubs

Fund for University Union—Protests Zone Rate for Periodicals

The annual meeting of the Federation of Cornell Women's Clubs was held in Prudence Risley Hall on May 17. The president, Mrs. Charles M. Thorp '83, took the chair. The following clubs were represented: Buffalo, Ithaca, New York, Philadelphia, and Rochester.

The secretary reported very little activity among Cornell women's clubs this past year until the movement to secure funds for a Cornell Women's War Relief and the Cornell Liberty Bond Campaign were organized. Cornell women subscribed \$2,805 in Liberty Bonds. A full report of the War Relief Fund was not available inasmuch as some of the clubs had not reported their contributions. Total receipts for the year 1917-18, \$57.38; total disbursements, \$49.10; balance on hand, \$113.47.

It was voted that the Federation co-operate with the Associate Alumni and that the individual clubs meet the per capita tax.

Discussion of the War Relief Fund followed. Miss Lane's canteen work in France was suggested, also the French Scholarships, also the Red Cross work being financed by the undergraduate women at Cornell. One-fourth of the funds collected will be devoted to the American University Union in Paris and the remainder will be divided among other worthy causes. It was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three to have charge of the collection and disbursement of these funds. Miss Pitcher, of Ithaca, Mrs. Sturgis, of Ithaca, and Miss Rose, of New York, compose the committee.

From the Dearstyne Fund, it was announced, five loans, ranging from \$15 to \$30, were made during the past year to needy students.

The committee on the advisership of women reported the recommendation of Dr. Georgia L. White '96. This report was adopted.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Thorp; vice-presidents, Mrs. Winifred Ball Humphries '91, Rochester, Miss Amelia Shapleigh '91, Boston.

It was voted to protest against the application of the zone rate to periodicals since it is considered a detriment to education.

It was also voted to investigate the condition of inactive Cornell women's clubs and ways by which interest may be aroused.

That Jordan Resolution

Resolution of Class of '73 Gets Wide Publicity and Some Comment

The text of the resolution regarding Dr. Jordan adopted by the class of '73 at its recent reunion is as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the class of 1873 of Cornell University that the Board of Trustees should be and hereby is requested to rescind and revoke their action in allowing a certificate of graduation to David Starr Jordan and any degree since conferred upon him."

Under date of May 25, T. Sidney White '73, of Beaver Falls, Pa., writes to the NEWS concerning the resolution as follows:

Editor, CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS:

I had hoped to see in the NEWS of May 23 some expression from some member of the class of '73 relative to the resolution which was passed by the members of the class present at our recent reunion concerning Dr. Jordan.

There are quite a number of us who regretted the action, immediately after it was taken: since Dr. Jordan has made his statement relative to it I feel that all must now regret it: all, certainly, must rejoice to see his assertion of loyal support of the Government.

The resolution was introduced just a few minutes before midnight, Saturday night, at which time it was the understanding that we must terminate our proceedings. It was introduced with a few eloquent and patriotic remarks; the resolution was, I am sure, a surprise to most of us; I presume that others felt as I did that it would be impossible to intelligently discuss the matter in a few minutes—probably some hesitated to vote against its adoption for fear of a misunderstanding of their position; but there were quite a number who, like myself, abstained from voting; so that while it might technically be called a unanimous vote as given out in the Associated Press reports it was not so in reality.

I did not agree with Dr. Jordan's position previous to the time that our country entered the war—I doubt whether any of our class did—but I feel that under the circumstances an apology is due Dr. Jordan—here is my share of it, given most heartily.

Very respectfully,

T. SIDNEY WHITE '73.

The NEWS is permitted to publish the following letter, dated May 23, from Ransom Pratt '82, of San Francisco, to the introducer of the resolution:

Mr. M. W. Van Auken,
Utica, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Associated Press dispatches announce that the class of '73, of Cornell University, has recommended that the University rescind Dr. David Starr Jordan's certificate of graduation and any degree since conferred upon him. While the patriotism dictating such a resolution is very pronounced, I doubt if it is entirely commendable. Before the United States declared war, Dr. Jordan was what would now be called a fanatical pacifist. When we came into the war, he took his stand by the Government, and his attitude since then has been wholly loyal. Neither has he remained silent, but on the contrary he has made a number of public addresses, emphasizing the iniquity of the German polity. I heard him address several hundred business and professional men of San Francisco, and his speech was a searching and powerful analysis of the evils of autocracy and an equally logical exposition of the overwhelming advantages of democracy.

If the class of '73 had acted a year ago, there might have been justification; but to pass such a condemnatory resolution at this later date, when Dr. Jordan has made good, exposes it to just criticism, and gives evidence of a lamentable lack of knowledge of facts as they exist to-day.

Many of Dr. Jordan's friends have deplored his earlier over-zeal in the cause of pacifism. Undoubtedly he has personally suffered keenly from the obloquy consequent upon his former course. But the fact remains, that in the past he has been one of the strongest single moral forces on the Pacific Coast, and the people here do not approve of the resolution of the class of '73.

I have been conversant with Dr. Jordan's influence upon the public for nearly twenty-five years, and am not biased by personal friendship, as I have but a slight personal acquaintance with him. This is no pacifist or pro-German protest, but that of a loyal Cornellian and American, and I earnestly trust that the University will decline even to give consideration to such an intemperate resolution, for by so doing they will bring discredit upon the institution which I have always revered as my Alma Mater.

Yours very truly,

RANSOM PRATT.

On May 23 the Commonwealth Club of California, through its president, Albert E. Boynton, formerly president of the California Senate, telegraphed Presi-

dent Schurman protesting against the action of '73 and endorsing Dr. Jordan in the following words:

"Dr. Jordan is giving his influence in support of the war and his address, 'Why the War Goes On,' delivered before the Commonwealth Club on February 9, 1918, was the most powerful arraignment of the German government and the German system we have heard. Dr. Jordan, like many other pacifists, has come to the conclusion that the only safeguard to peace is to break the power of the military caste of Germany."

Likewise the students of Stanford recently voted an expression of faith in the loyalty of their chancellor.

Finally, the following protest, by J. A., appeared in *The Brooklyn Eagle* for May 21:

AN AWFUL PRECEDENT

Old college men in many keys

Must voice their indignation—

"Don't go behind the sheepskin, please,
On any provocation.

"Our Greek has disappeared, you know;
A test would quick determine;

Our Latin was as quick to go,
Likewise our French and German.

"Philosophy and logic lie

Like buried trash in attics;
We couldn't pass in lower, high
Or middle mathematics.

"The sheepskin is our badge of pride—

We always thought it final;
This thought brings chill we can't abode
Along our columns spinal.

"No, boil the pacifist in oil,
Or scarify his cheap skin;
Your plans of wrath we would not spoil;
But do not touch the sheepskin."

The NEWS is enabled to state that the resolution never reached the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees

Several Meetings of the Board During the Week of Commencement

At the meeting of the Committee on General Administration on May 21, leaves of absence were granted to several members of the instructing staff who are entering government service. R. A. Campbell was appointed lecturer in economics for the third term in Sibley College. A scholarship carrying free tuition was placed at the disposal of the Cornell Federation of Women's Clubs, which is raising funds for the French women to be brought to America by the Association of American Colleges, and a similar scholarship was set aside for the Committee of the Maison Française

on American Scholarships for French Women.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on the same day there were present Chairman Hiscock, Trustees Schurman, Cornell, Blood, Cooke, Edwards, F. H. Miller, Moody, Newman, Patten, Place, Pound, Sackett, Senior, Tansey, C. E. and R. H. Treman, Van Cleef, Westervelt, Westinghouse, Andrew D. White, H. White, J. D. White, Williams, and T. B. Wilson, and Faculty representatives Comstock, Kimball, and Willcox. Resolutions concerning the death of Professor C. M. Tyler were adopted, as well as resolutions of congratulation to President Schurman on his completion of twenty-five years of service as president. It was announced that Governor Whitman had reappointed J. Du Pratt White a Trustee to succeed himself; and Messrs. C. E. Treman, Westinghouse, and Williams were re-elected Trustees by the Board. Vacancies on standing committees were filled as follows: General Administration, Messrs. Pound, C. E. Treman, Westinghouse, and Williams; Finance, R. B. Williams; Buildings and Grounds, Messrs. Cooke and J. D. White; Medical College Council, Messrs. Place and Westinghouse. The firm of Arthur Young & Co. was appointed to audit the books.

Appointments were made as follows: F. K. Richtmyer, professor of physics; Cony Sturgis, assistant professor of Romance languages; Charles L. Gibson, professor of surgery, to succeed the late Professor Stimson; John A. Hartwell, associate professor of surgery, and William C. Thro, professor of clinical pathology, Medical College, New York; Miss Georgia L. White, adviser of women.

The Cornellian Council reported gifts amounting to over \$54,000. It was voted that a bonus equal to that of last year be granted to instructors and assistant professors, and that \$25,000 be applied to the repayment of funds advanced by the University for the construction of Founder's Hall.

At the meeting on May 22 the following appointments were made: John B. Bentley, jr., professor of forestry; Paul B. Kruse and R. M. Stewart, professors of rural education; Helen Canon and Mary F. Henry, assistant professors of home economics. Trustee Westervelt was appointed a member of the Veterinary College Council to succeed the late Franklin Matthews. Leaves of absence were granted to George W. Tailby,

Continued on page 433



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DR. JORDAN

The '73 resolution calling for the revoking of Dr. Jordan's degrees was unfortunate; and probably several of the men who passed it now regret that such action was taken.

Dr. Jordan has been for many years a pacifist. Before April 6, 1917 it was no disgrace to avow oneself a pacifist; there were many by no means pacifists who did not dream of what the Huns had in store for us. Events have shown that the pacifists were on some points wrong and the apostles of preparedness were right. To-day the American pacifist who in any way obstructs the present war or declines to support it with his whole heart is a traitor to the flag which has protected him and his possessions.

The weight of evidence, at this distance, is all in Dr. Jordan's favor, and suggests that his record since America got into the war should have been looked up as thoroughly as his record at the time when, as a pacifist, he was within his rights.

The evidence in another column, together with much more in President Schurman's office, indicates that Dr. Jordan is now really aroused to the necessity of prosecuting the war to a finish, is thoroughgoing in his condemnation of the Hun, and is completely in accord with the Government and our Allies. If this is true, we sincerely rejoice. Dr. Jordan has been an eminent scholar. His name and that of Cornell have ever been linked together. Any suspicion that he could justify the enemy or condemn America or her Allies gave us a pain, that we are sure was duplicated in every right-thinking Cornelian. Conversely, his reported alignment on the side of justice gives to us all a reason for sincere rejoicing.

DRILL FOR UNDER-AGE STUDENTS

Under date of May 6, the Secretary of War authorized the following announcement:

"In order to provide military instruction for the college students of the country during the present emergency, a comprehensive plan will be put in effect by the War Department, beginning with the next college year, in September, 1918. The details remain to be worked out, but in general the plan will be as follows:

"Military instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army will be provided in every institution of college grade, enrolling for the instruction one hundred or more able-bodied students over the age of eighteen. The necessary military equipment will, so far as possible, be provided by the Government. There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students over the age of eighteen will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the Army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the Government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of twenty-one, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under eighteen, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provision will be made for coordinating

the Reserve Officers' Training Corp-system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions, with this broader plan.

"This new policy aims to accomplish a two-fold object: first, to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges; and second, to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status."

"Later announcement will be made of the details of the new system. In the meantime, presidents of collegiate institutions are requested to call this matter to the attention of all their students. Those who do not graduate this spring should be urged to continue their education and take advantage of this new opportunity to serve the nation."

OBITUARY

William K. Roy '76

It has recently been learned here that William King Roy '76 died on March 18, 1917, at his home in Wappinger's Falls, where he had been a druggist for many years. In college he was corresponding secretary of his class and a member of Alpha Sigma Chi, which was later merged into Beta Theta Pi. He graduated B.S. At his home he held various local offices, including that of postmaster, for several years.

★ Jefferson D. Vincent '10

Lieut. Jefferson Davis Vincent of Buffalo is reported in the casualty list of the American Army in France, of May 19, as having died of accident. His death occurred on May 14.

Nothing whatever is known of Vincent's history since graduation except that he is reported to have been in the U. S. consular service in Spain, and perhaps Italy and Chile, since he received his degree of M.E. in 1911. He was known to be in the aviation service; but all other details are lacking except that his nearest relative, his mother, Mrs. James W. Vincent, resided at the Mar-keen Hotel in Buffalo.

Vincent was born May 3, 1888, at Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa. He resided there when he entered Cornell, moving to Robinson, Ill., in 1909. He graduated from Mercersburg Academy with the class of 1906, and entered Cornell with the class of 1910 in mechanical engineering, graduating with the class of 1911 after having been absent from the University during the year 1909-10.

He won his numerals in his freshman

year in cross country, played on the varsity hockey team in his sophomore and junior years, and was manager of it in his junior year. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi.

★George E. Evans '11

First Lieutenant George Edward Evans, of Great Barrington, Mass., died at York, Pa., of pneumonia, on May 25. He was a construction engineer in the employ of a York manufacturing company, and expected soon to go to France to have charge of the construction of some large refrigeration plants.

Evans was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Evans, of Great Barrington, Mass., where he was born on November 24, 1888. He was prepared for college at the Searles High School. In Cornell he played on the varsity baseball and hockey teams. He graduated M.E. in 1911.

★George B. Evans, jr., '15

Ensign George Bryan Evans, jr., was killed on Saturday, June 1, when the hydroplane in which he was flying dropped five hundred feet into the bay at Miami, Florida. His machine had been apparently under perfect control, when onlookers saw it suddenly topple and drop swiftly into the water. Evans was pinned under the wreckage and was dead before the rescuing party could extricate him. Chief Quartermaster Monaghan, who was flying with Evans, was slightly injured.

Evans was born on September 2, 1892, the son of George B. Evans of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Union League and owner of a chain of drug stores in the East. He prepared at the Hill School, and was graduated A.B. from Cornell in 1915. In college he was a member of Kappa Alpha, Quill and Dagger, and Majura, manager of the musical clubs, and a member of the Freshman Advisory Committee.

★Joseph A. Bettenhausen '21

Joseph Albert Bettenhausen was recently killed in an airplane accident in France. He was born at Hazleton, Pa., on January 15, 1894. He spent a term at Lehigh, matriculating at Cornell in February, 1917. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi.

In the spring of last year he enlisted in the flying corps and went through the course at the Cornell School of Military Aeronautics. He went to France in September.

Mrs. Charles Babcock

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Babcock, widow of the late Professor Charles Babcock, died on May 27 at her home on the

campus. She was the daughter of Richard Upjohn, the architect of Trinity Church, New York, and was born at Manlius, N. Y., on July 11, 1830. She was married in 1853 to Mr. Babcock, who for some years was an Episcopal clergyman in Brooklyn and at Annandale, N. Y. They came to Ithaca in 1871, when Mr. Babcock assumed the chair of architecture in the University.

She is survived by her brother, the Rev. Samuel Upjohn, of Germantown, Pa., and by many nephews and nieces.

She was buried at Garrison, N. Y., by the side of her husband and her father.

Treasurer's Report

Associate Alumni Expenses for the Fiscal Year up to May 18

Treasurer Macon's report was not presented at the annual meeting of the Associate Alumni, because it had not been received. In a general way the secretary gave a summary of the report and promised to publish it later.

To Mr. Macon's figures will later have to be added items incurred in connection with the annual meeting, which will not materially affect his comparisons. Another item, however, authorized by the annual meeting and informally approved by President Schurman and the University deans, is likely to be included in this total; that is, the new annual report of the association to its members. This report will, if included in this year's expenditures, practically double them. This detail has not yet been worked out.

Mr. Macon's report follows:

To the Board of Directors of the Associate Alumni of Cornell University:

As treasurer of the Associate Alumni for the year 1917-1918 I beg to submit the following report:

There have passed through my hands to date memoranda and statements of expenditures on account of the Associate Alumni to be paid out of the Cornellian Council fund totaling \$231.29. To this should be added about \$30, estimated to cover expenditures up to June 1. This would make a total for the year of about \$260.

This sum compares with an average for the preceding four years of \$455. Thus the year's expenditures are about 57½ per cent of the average for four years, but in the 1916-1917 year there were unusual expenditures on account of the convention which the war made it unwise later to hold. Altogether these unusual expenditures amounted roughly to \$400, so that eliminating these special expenses for making a comparison, the

average of the four years noted is \$350. Thus the year closing represents an expenditure of about 75 per cent of that modified average.

An itemized statement of the expenditures is as follows:

Aug. 25, 1917, Louise H. Williams, minutes, meeting of	
June 28, 1917.....	\$ 8.15
Sept. 26, N. H. Noyes, Telegrams	3.21
Nov. 9, Cayuga Press, Stationery	39.00
Nov. 27, Secretary's expenses, N. Y. Oct. 11-13, 1917.....	18.55
Dec. 14, Cayuga Press, Stationery	7.50
Feb. 25, 1918, Cayuga Press, Reprints "Fund for Am. Univ. Union".....	6.50
March 29, Cayuga Press, Amendments to By-Laws.....	15.50
May 16, CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS Clerical help at 25c. hr..	\$58.26
Telegrams.....	30.00
Office supplies.....	12.10
Postage.....	32.52
	132.88

TOTAL.....\$231.29

The estimated expenditures for the period of May 14 to May 31, inclusive, is as follows:

Printing, \$10; telegrams, \$10; clerical help, \$10; total, \$30.

A classification of the expenditures may be made as follows:

Stationery and supplies.....	\$ 58.60
Printing.....	22.00
Postage.....	32.52
Secretary's expenses.....	18.55
Clerical help, etc.....	66.41
Telegrams.....	33.21

TOTAL.....\$231.29

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. MACON, *Treasurer.*

FAITH SUCCEEDS

Commenting on the behavior of the concrete ship Faith on her trial voyage between two Pacific ports, Captain R. E. Connell says: "It acted just like any other vessel. We had some rough weather and some good weather, and the Faith certainly stood the test. It responded readily to its helm throughout." Research engineers for the Emergency Fleet Corporation aboard the Faith said the trip was successful and the indication favorable toward the success of concrete ships.

The Faith was the first concrete vessel of its type. It was launched on March 14. The process was developed by Alan Masdonald '05 and his brother Kenneth. The ALUMNI NEWS of September 27 and April 11 told of the forming of the constructing company and of the launching.

ATHLETICS

Cornell Wins Intercollegiate

Cornell won the Intercollegiate Track and Field Championship meet at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday, June 1, by a substantial margin, running up 47 points to 30 for Pittsburgh, which finished second. This was Cornell's fourth consecutive victory in the championship games, and the eighth time since 1905 that Jack Moakley's men have captured premier honors in this branch of sport.

The showing of the track and cross country teams is the brightest page in the University's athletic history this year, for it is in these sports alone that the high standards of the past and the best Cornell athletic traditions have been upheld. While it is true that less emphasis has been attached to winning this year, the chief endeavor having been to carry on athletic enterprises as a sound and wholesome element in the program of preparing the Nation's youth, it is nevertheless gratifying that in spite of the handicaps and obstacles to the development of high class teams caused by the loss of the majority of varsity athletes, changed schedules, etc., Cornell could nevertheless turn out another track team that in all-around strength and capacity was much superior to any of its rivals. It is also gratifying to know that the victory was made possible by the attitude of the undergraduates, who made it possible financially to send a full team to the meet, after the Athletic Association had discovered that this could not be done in the usual manner.

That intangible something called spirit, hard work, perseverance, and shrewd judgment in the selection of men and most skilful coaching by Jack Moakley made the handsome victory possible.

The standing of the teams follows:

Cornell, 47; Pittsburgh, 30; Dartmouth, 26; Princeton, 19; Pennsylvania, 18; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 13; Columbia, 12; Johns Hopkins, 5; Lafayette, 5; Penn State, 5; Amherst, 3½; Brown, 3; Yale, 3; Rutgers, 2½; Harvard, 2; Swarthmore, 1.

The victory, like most other Cornell triumphs at the Intercollegiate, was won by placing a large number of men, rather than through individual accomplishments. The well balanced, all-around team won again. The Cornellians obtained only two first places, Dresser's victory in the two-mile run, and Felter's victory in the broad jump. Second,

third, fourth, and fifth places, points picked up here and there, won the meet. Out of the thirteen events Cornell scored in eight. Almost every man on the team came up to expectations; some of them did rather better than had been anticipated.

Particularly heavy scoring was done in the two-mile run, the hurdles, and the broad jump. The team picked up twelve points in the two-mile run, in the two hurdles sixteen, and in the broad jump ten; in other words in four events Cornell scored thirty-eight points, or seven more than necessary to capture the championship. In the two-mile run the Ithacans nearly duplicated their feat of three years ago, when four Cornellians crossed the line in order. This year Dresser and Peck of Cornell ran one, two, but Macmahon of Boston Tech broke in between the next two Cornellians for third place, Spear and Seelbach getting fourth and fifth respectively.

Walker Smith, who won second place in both hurdle events, and fourth place in the broad jump, for a total of ten points in all, was Cornell's most prolific scorer, and also one of the two highest individual point winners of the meet, the other being Erdman of Princeton.

The individual accomplishments included Dresser's victory in the two-mile run, which he won by about 100 yards from his teammate Peck. The Cornell champion failed to lower the record, possibly because he was short of work owing to a minor injury that prevented him from running for two weeks, and also possibly because the pace he set in the first quarter-mile was a bit too rapid.

Mayers running in the time trials of the half-mile on Friday was such a convincing demonstration of power and speed that he was generally regarded as the favorite in Saturday's contest. He set the pace and held it practically all the way around the course, but he probably covered the first quarter mile too rapidly, because when challenged by Shaw of Columbia in the last twenty-five yards of the race he was not quite equal to the task, though he was beaten only by inches.

Smith pressed Erdman of Princeton hard in both hurdle events, losing out by a very narrow margin in the dash from the last hurdle to the tape in the 120, and also finishing close behind the Princeton flier in the 220.

Felter's work in the broad jump was notable. His mark of 22 feet 6 inches was the best he had ever attained in competition.

The meet on the whole was of a higher standard than had been expected with so many of the leading college athletes of the country in the service. Some of the performances were equal to those of normal years and all of the others came close to standard marks.

The summary of the meet follows:

100-yard dash—won by W. H. Ganzemuller, Pennsylvania State; second, C. Hammond, Pennsylvania; third, F. Davis, Pennsylvania; fourth, T. W. Bossert, Massachusetts Tech.; fifth, H. E. Shackelton, Cornell. Time, 10⅓ seconds.

220-yard dash—won by C. Hammond, Pennsylvania; second, F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh; third, Fred Davis, Pennsylvania; fourth, T. W. Bossert, Massachusetts Tech.; fifth, R. E. Brown, Princeton. Time, 21⅓ seconds.

120-yard hurdle—won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton; second, W. Smith, Cornell; third, G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton; fourth, W. H. Cleminshaw, Cornell; fifth, E. N. Pratt, Cornell. Time, 15⅓ seconds.

220-yard hurdles—won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton; second, W. Smith, Cornell; third, W. H. Cleminshaw, Cornell; fourth, E. B. Bickford, Cornell; fifth, G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton. Time, 24⅓ seconds.

440-yard run—won by F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh; second, J. M. Murray, Dartmouth; third, M. Gustafsen, Pennsylvania; fourth, H. Staub, Columbia; fifth, W. J. Carto, Dartmouth. Time, 47⅓ seconds.

Two-mile run—won by I. C. Dresser, Cornell; second, D. F. Peck, Cornell; third, W. K. Macmahon, Massachusetts Tech.; fourth, R. E. Spear, Cornell; fifth, C. S. Seelbach, Cornell. Time, 9:42⅓.

Half-mile run—won by C. Shaw, Columbia; second, K. A. Mayer, Cornell; third, G. W. Albrecht, Pittsburgh; fourth, S. Bowden, Massachusetts Tech.; fifth, F. L. Abreu, Cornell. Time, 1:56⅓.

One-mile run—won by W. G. Kleinspehn, Lafayette; second, G. F. Half-acre, Massachusetts Tech.; third, Perry Addleman, Pittsburgh; fourth, K. D. Maynard, Cornell; fifth, Royal Shepard, Columbia. Time, 4:24.

Shot put—won by W. C. Beers, Dartmouth, 45 feet 1¼ inches; second, R. F. Cleveland, Princeton, 41 feet 5 inches; third, T. Sinclair, Brown, 39 feet 9½ inches; fourth, J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 39 feet 9 inches; fifth, Paul Chandler, Swarthmore, 38 feet 3½ inches.

Hammer throw—won by J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh, distance 152 feet 7¼

inches; second, L. H. Weld, Dartmouth, 135 feet 3¼ inches; third, K. C. Bevan, Dartmouth, 127 feet 1 inch; fourth, Ames Stevens, Harvard, 124 feet 10 inches; fifth, J. R. Bangs, Cornell, 112 feet 5 inches.

High jump—won by M. Firor, Johns Hopkins, 5 feet 11¾ inches; J. E. Hugus, Pittsburgh, and M. Anderson, Amherst, tied for second at 5 feet 10½ inches; fourth, J. F. Moriarty, Dartmouth, 5 feet 9½ inches; fifth, N. C. Beers, Dartmouth, 5 feet 8½ inches.

Pole vault—Roy Easterday, Pittsburgh, and J. Z. Jordan, Dartmouth, tied for first place at 12 feet 3 inches; Joseph Breckley, Rutgers, W. W. Webber, Yale, E. A. Myers, Dartmouth, and D. B. Ford, Yale, tied for third place at 12 feet.

Broad jump—won by R. K. Felter, Cornell, 22 feet 6 inches; second, H. Schulte, Columbia, 22 feet ¾ inch; third, H. E. Shackelton, Cornell, 21 feet 5¼ inches; fourth, W. Smith, Cornell, 21 feet 4½ inches; fifth, J. M. Summerill, Rutgers, 21 feet ¼ inch.

Princeton Crew Defeats Cornell

For the first time in modern rowing history a Princeton varsity eight has defeated a Cornell varsity crew. Coming up from behind after Cornell had led over two-thirds of the course, and apparently had the race well in hand, the Princeton crew fought its way forward until it had come abreast of the Ithacans a few yards from the finish and then in a final driving spurt pushed ahead foot by foot until it crossed the line about one half a length ahead of the Cornell eight. The race, which was one of the most spectacular rowing events of the season, was rowed on Carnegie Lake late in the afternoon of May 25. In the other event on the program the Cornell freshmen toyed with the Tiger cubs, crossing the finish line a half dozen lengths to the good.

Princeton's victory in the varsity race was well earned and won ungrudging praise from their Cornell rivals as well as those Cornellians who watched the contest from the banks of the lake. The Tigers outfought the Cornell eight; they possessed the driving power when driving power was needed. They were game all the way through, and they showed the finest fighting spirit at the very time when it looked as if this race were to be a repetition of many Cornell processions of past years. The Cornell eight rowed smoothly, its form was almost beyond criticism; in many respects it was a typical Courtney crew, but it lacked the driving power, the final punch that

so often measures the difference between victory and defeat. There were also minor errors of judgment in steering the shell too far out in the lake, where it encountered the full force of a considerable breeze. But even that made no difference; a crew with the fighting power Princeton manifested was not to be denied.

Princeton got the better of the start and before Cornell had steadied down the Tigers had a lead of about three-quarters of a boat length. Princeton had the west course, being on the tow-path side. The two crews then settled down to about thirty strokes a minute, and then Cornell's superior drive became manifest. When the shells had gone an eighth of a mile Cornell had begun to gain and approaching the half-mile mark went ahead. Steadily the Cornell shell pulled away and when the mile mark was reached there was open water between the boats. At the mile and a quarter, Cornell, rowing a thirty-two, was maintaining her lead with Princeton hanging on doggedly. Then the Tigers put on more power and began to creep up. And it was not the dying spurt of a beaten crew. Steadily the Princeton shell crept up and at the mile and a half Cornell, still rowing a thirty-two, was but half a length ahead. The Tigers kept on gaining and as they approached the finish mark, with the two shells about even Princeton hit up the stroke to thirty-six, thirty-eight, and then forty and Cornell could not meet the challenge. The crew could give no more than it had already given. In the last half-dozen heaves the Princeton eight shot ahead of the Cornellians and crossed the finish line from a third to a half a boat length to the good. The time was 9:51.

In the freshman race the Tiger youngsters held on tight for about half the distance; then the superior physique and the superior oarsmanship of the Cornell youngsters came into play and they swept along to an easy victory, winning by six lengths in 10:06.

In the fine showing of the freshman eight lie Cornell's rowing hopes for next year. Varsity material this year has been scarce, interest has been lacking, the most experienced oarsmen did not respond to the demands of the hour. For the future of the sport at Cornell, therefore, it is gratifying to record that not only was this year's freshman eight a typical Cornell crew, form and physique considered, but it also had the fighting power, the spirit and pep. This eight

and the second freshman eight will furnish the nucleus for next year's rowing squad.

The Cascadilla School crew, last Saturday, defeated the crew of the Stone School of Boston, in a well rowed race on Cayuga Lake. Cascadilla took the lead at the start and maintained it throughout. The distance was a mile and five-sixteenths, which was covered in 7:23.

SCHURMAN'S BIRTHDAY

An interesting feature of the Commencement exercises on May 22 was not announced on the program. Just before the President arose to give his address, Professor William A. Hammond, secretary of the University Faculty, read and presented to President Schurman the following congratulatory resolutions:

"On behalf of the University Faculty, its Committee on University Policy desires to extend to you congratulations and affectionate greetings on this your birthday and on the completion of more than a quarter of a century of distinguished leadership. During this period, covering one half the entire history of the University, our academic community has been peculiarly fortunate in being guided by your practical wisdom in educational and administrative affairs.

"Your remarkable mastery of details, combined with a sure intuition of underlying principles, has won you preeminence as an administrator. You have fostered among us not only sound ideals of scholarship, but a spirit of liberality in the pursuit and expression of truth. Throughout the country your influence has been deeply felt in promoting the dignity of the vocation of the university teacher. In our daily and personal relations you have ever manifested an attitude of sympathy and generous respect for the opinions of others.

"While renewing our congratulations on this happy occasion of the anniversary of your birth, we earnestly hope the University may enjoy for many years to come the benefit of your ripe wisdom and devoted service."

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Continued from page 429

superintendent of animal husbandry, on account of poor health; to Professors L. W. Massey and M. F. Barrus to enter Government service; and to Professors A. C. Beal and John B. Bentley, jr. Leave of absence was also granted to President Schurman from June 15 to October 15, or for as much of that time as he might desire, and Dean Kimball was appointed acting president.

Annual Report to the Associate Alumni of its Board of Directors

Presented at the Annual Meeting on May 18 by President Noyes

In many respects the past year has been the most unusual in the University's existence and consequently the most unusual the Associate Alumni has experienced. Thousands of graduates have joined the colors, thus reducing the membership in local alumni clubs in some cases to fifty per cent of the normal membership. As the younger alumni are in most cases the more active, this great change has made work among alumni and alumni clubs much more difficult than ever before. Many local clubs have practically ceased existing because of the large number of officers and members who have gone into service.

But regardless of all this, there are perhaps some small achievements to which we can point with much interest, and which are worthy, considering the difficulties under which they have been accomplished. The foremost, probably, is the new plan of financing the Associate Alumni, which we hope will be adopted immediately. This plan has been worked out by some of Cornell's most able Trustees, after mature consideration and consultation with the Trustees, the Cornellian Council, and the Association of Class Secretaries.

The need for the change has resulted from the fact that the Associate Alumni has in recent years depended for its support upon some other organization, a dependance which is in principle unsound. Moreover, the Cornellian Council has very great need of all the funds it can get together and should not be asked to contribute \$500 or \$1000 a year to support the Associate Alumni. If the delegates from alumni clubs and the members of the association here to-day will approve this proposed plan, the Associate Alumni will be on a firm financial foundation and will be supported as we think it should be supported, by the various alumni clubs, which almost exclusively compose its membership and almost entirely control its activities.

The American University Union

Another accomplishment of the year is the very substantial financial support we have given the American University Union. The committee appointed by your President, with Professor Sampson as chairman to act in behalf of the Associate Alumni and the Cornellian Council jointly, has raised through its own efforts and through local clubs' cooperation with it, the sum of \$6,194.50, which has

been turned over to the Cornell Bureau of the American University Union.

There has also been during the past year a closer cooperation in spirit and in activity with the Cornellian Council than for some years past. This is as it should be and decidedly works for the best interests of both organizations. The Associate Alumni can be of much help to the Council in its efforts to raise funds.

The University War Records

At our directors' meeting last October we took action requesting the University authorities to see that complete and accurate war records were compiled. Our association has been cooperating in every possible way with Secretary Patterson and his splendid efforts have resulted in records and statistics which we believe will be the equal in accuracy and completeness of those of any university in the country.

Local Club Work

There has been during the past year a division of the local club committee work for the first time. This work has been greatly handicapped by the great loss in membership of the various local clubs, due to the war, but we believe that the separation of local clubs into geographical divisions, such as the Eastern, Southern, Middle-West, Southwest, Pacific Coast, etc., with a sub-chairman for each division, and having under him the officers of the various local clubs in his division, will result in our keeping much more closely in touch with local clubs than ever before, and in our being able to accomplish much more,—both for their good and the good of Cornell.

Needs of the Association

Publicity is the greatest need. Perhaps half of Cornell's alumni do not know what the Associate Alumni means and is. Through the ALUMNI NEWS, through local clubs, through circulars and letters, through alumni meetings, and particularly through a pamphlet which we urge be provided for in next year's budget, giving a report of the association's activities for the year, the constitution and by-laws, officers, directors, committees, etc., to be sent out at second-class postage rates as a University publication to all alumni, we hope to show the alumni what this association is and stands for. We feel that we can make them realize that the Associate Alumni is the most efficient organiza-

tion through which to get alumni ideas on University matters before the Trustees and Faculty and through which to keep up a spirit of loyalty to our Alma Mater.

The annual convention, which will be inaugurated surely, after the war is over, will be an immense help. It will shorten the distance between alumni and the University, bringing alumni clubs closely together, and keep up the good old Cornell spirit. It will be a place where alumni, Trustees, and Faculty can all meet on common ground.

The association also needs to have among its officers and directors and on its committees the strongest alumni Cornell has. We must constantly aim to build up the personnel. We must maintain the closest possible touch and cooperation with alumni clubs everywhere in order to get them to work as a unit for beneficial things such as, for instance, preparatory school luncheons, Cornell publicity, scholarships in the University, etc., and so inspire them to look to the association for guidance in things Cornellian.

There is great need for strong constructive work to be done in building up local clubs and welding them into the association, but the greatest progress along this line cannot be made until the war is over.

Prospects for Next Year

We hope when this meeting is over we shall be on a solid financial foundation. One of the great benefits of the new plan for financing the association is that all the local alumni clubs will contribute to it in proportion to their membership, and thus be more vitally interested than ever before. It is a well known truth that when a man pays for something he takes much more interest in it than if it comes to him without expense. As never before the local clubs will understand that they are a part of the Associate Alumni and that it is responsible to them.

We must during the next year encourage clubs everywhere to have their luncheons and dinners, at least to a reasonable extent, in order to keep the alumni bound more closely together and to the University. We must operate at a minimum of expense until the war is over because then an immense amount of constructive work for the University must be done, both financially, and in building up the undergraduate body.

We shall need at that time all the funds and all the vitality that we can command. After the war we must have not only more local clubs, but much more active local clubs, than in the past. This is one of the big tasks ahead of us. We must at all times assist to our utmost the Cornellian Council.

The Associate Alumni must take upon itself, in cooperation with the Cornellian Council, the matter of raising whatever funds Cornell should properly contribute to support the American University Union in Europe. We shall probably have to have another money-raising campaign for this good cause again this fall, if not before. Undoubtedly thousands of Cornell alumni will use the American University Union at one time or another while they are abroad.

Condition of the Local Clubs

We strongly advise the continuance of the geographical divisions of the local club work, because we believe that in this way we can get the clubs more completely and effectively organized to cooperate with the Associate Alumni. The plan has been followed by the Associated Harvard Clubs with good success for many years.

We have passed resolutions urging too that each local club appoint a committee on Associate Alumni work, and have requested our committee on local clubs to put this plan into execution and follow the matter up with the local clubs. This provides a means for us to get more closely into touch with local clubs than ever before, and to assist and guide them in their work for the University. This is a very important matter, for the Secretary's report to the Board of Directors indicates that about half of the eighty-odd local clubs are so inactive that they rarely, if ever, reply to a letter, or even to a telegram, and several others are really but partially active.

The Older Alumni Must Help

In conclusion, we appeal to the older alumni to take up the yoke of active work for Cornell which so many of the younger men have had to lay down when they joined the colors. Cornell has need of her alumni more to-day than ever, and in the next few years her dependence on them will be much greater even than to-day. We must bring the University closer to us and to do this we must keep up the Cornell spirit. While the war lasts this will have to be done by the older men, who must, therefore, take a more active interest in the affairs of the local clubs.

ALUMNI NOTES

'94 AB—Elmer E. Bogart, teacher of Latin in the Morris High School, New York, is one of some twenty-three candidates for the principalship of the school to succeed John H. Denbigh. A competitive examination is soon to be held to fill the position.

'97 LLB—Robert J. Thorne has been appointed chief assistant to Brigadier General Robert E. Wood, recently designated Acting Quartermaster-General.

'97 ME—Clarence W. Gail has severed his connection with the Laughlin Steel Company of Detroit, and is now in charge of the arrangement of steel schedules and deliveries with the American Shipbuilding Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He lives at the Del Prado Apartments, Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

'97 PhD—*The Alumni Bulletin* of the University of Virginia for April says: "Dr. Thomas L. Watson, professor of geology in the University of Virginia, and state geologist of Virginia, has been engaged for some months in cooperative State and Federal work on war minerals and materials in Virginia. He is a member of the sub-committee of the National Research Council on materials for rapid highway and railroad construction behind the front, and an associate member of the war minerals committee."

'98 LLB—Lieut. John J. Kuhn has arrived safely overseas. He is attached to the 307th Field Artillery, 78th Division.

'00 AB—Miss Helen L. Young is professor of modern history in Hunter College, New York.

'02 AB—Charles A. Taussig is to be married on June 26 to Miss Damaris Risner, daughter of the Rev. Henry Clay Risner, of Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Taussig is a member of the law firm of Avery, Taussig, Fisk and Palmer, 220 Broadway, New York.

'05 AB—Captain Andrew W. Newberry, Engineer R. C., is now in France. He is with the 4th Engineers.

'05 ME—A son, Clifford Arthur, was born on May 21 to Captain and Mrs. Robert M. Falkenau, of New Rochelle, N. Y. Captain Falkenau is at present attached to the Quartermaster's Department, and is stationed in France.

'05 AB—Howard Ehrich has announced that by leave of court, his name will henceforth be Howard Eric, as of May 24, 1918. His office address is 25 Broad Street, and his home address, 68 East Eighty-sixth St., New York.

'05 ME—A son, Walter Trowbridge Kulhmey, was born on April 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kulhmey (Wellesley 1912), 921 Buena Park Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

'05 ME—George A. Post, jr., of Chicago, has been appointed a captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, and is awaiting assignment. Mail for him addressed to Union Avenue, Somerville, Somerset County, N. J., will be forwarded.

'07 CE—Captain Antonio Lazo has been transferred from the Ordnance Reserve Corps to the National Army, unattached, and detailed to duty with the General Staff. His office address is 827 Mills Building, Washington, D. C. His home is at 1725 Seventeenth St.

'08 BSA—Andrew W. McKay is in the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

'08 CE, '09 MCE—Captain Ralph A. Smallman, Engineer R. C., of the 25th Engineers, has been transferred from Company C to Company F. His address is U. S. Post Office No. 705, American Expeditionary Forces.

'08 ME—John Washburn Hold was married on April 6 to Miss Gertrude L. Walton, of Cleveland, Ohio. They are living at 2027 East Seventy-seventh St., Cleveland.

'08 ME—James Wentworth Parker is consulting mechanical engineer to the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Department, at large. His address is 1708 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.

'09 CE—Word has been received that Lieut. Charles F. Seifried has arrived safely overseas. He is in Company E, 23d Engineers.

'09 AB—Robert Earl Coulson is a captain of field artillery, commanding a battery of the 349th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Dix, N. J. Pending the departure of his regiment for overseas service, Captain Coulson is an instructor in firing at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla.

'09 ME—Adrian V. S. Lindsley has been transferred from the 311th Engineers to the 539th Engineers, and is now at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

'09 ME—James D. Buchanan has been assigned to the Aviation Repair Depot, Dallas, Texas.

'09—William Pitkin, jr., has entered Y. M. C. A. war work, and is now at Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I., where he will be stationed for the summer at least, possibly going abroad in the fall.

His address is 64 Kensington Road, Garden City, L. I.

'09 ME—Second Lieut. Robert H. Tift, Aviation Section, Signal R. C., is stationed at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

'10 BArch—Announcement has been made from the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, of the closing of a contract for the construction of the buildings necessary for a proposed bathing beach in Potomac Park. The plans were prepared by Captain Horace W. Peaslee, of the Engineer Reserve Corps. Captain Peaslee has recently been transferred from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to Company 5A, Engineer R. O. T. C., Camp Lee, Va.

'10 ME—Percy J. Taylor is with the Crane Company, of Chicago.

'11 ME—Captain John M. Swalm, Quartermaster R. C., may be addressed in care of the Quartermaster's Department, American Expeditionary Forces.

'11 CE—Arthur M. Long is with the Trumbull Steel Company, Warren, Ohio.

'11 ME—Lieut. Sidney D. Kutner has been transferred from the Constructing Office, Gas Service, to the 116th Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces.

'12—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Zeller announce the birth of a daughter, Lydia, on May 11. They are living at the Fairmount Hotel, Jersey City, N. J.

'12 LLB—James I. Clarke, who was at the head of the advertising bureau of the Second and Third Liberty Loan drives, has resumed his duties as advertising manager of the National Bank of Commerce, New York. The bureau which Mr. Clarke headed placed more advertising than any other agency in the country. Clarke was manager of the press bureau in the First Liberty Loan drive, and directed the active canvassing of industries represented in the Rainbow Division of Allied Trades in New York City.

'12 AB—Karl E. Pfeiffer is an assistant on the scientific staff of the Maryland State Board of Forestry at Johns Hopkins University. His home address is 10 Carroll Road, Windsor Hills, Baltimore, Md.

'12 ME—LaFayette L. Porter, who has been in India with the Standard Oil Company for the past three years, is spending a furlough in this country. He has applied for a commission in the submarine officers' training class of the U. S. Naval Reserve, which consists of four months' training at Annapolis and four

at New London, Conn. If this commission is not granted, he will enlist as a second class seaman, and report at Charleston, S. C., on June 22. His present address is 215 West Marion St., South Bend, Ind.

'13 CE—S. Leroy Taylor's address is changed from Camp Lee, Va., to the Office of Public Roads, Room 224, Post Office Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

'13 ME—Corporal Graham McKay Leslie and Miss Neita Claire Schultz were married on March 2, at Newburgh, N. Y. Corporal Leslie has entered the Fourth Officers' Training School at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

'13—Joseph J. Mason has received a commission as first lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps. His address is U. S. Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces.

'13 BArch, '16 MARCH—Lieut. Elton R. Norris, U. S. R., is in Company I, 126th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces.

'13 ME—Halsey V. Welles is sales manager for the Detroit Gear & Machine Company, engaged in war work on Government truck clutches and transmissions.

'13—Charles T. Somerby is a second lieutenant in the Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, and is now on overseas duty with the 16th Company, 2d M. M. Regiment, Signal Corps. His address is Army Post Office No. 707.

'13 ME—Robert B. Whyte is with the Macomber & Whyte Rope Company, Kenosha, Wis.

'13 ME—Lieut. Claude L. Turner, U. S. N. R. F., is on board the U. S. S. North Carolina. His address is in care of the Postmaster, New York.

'13 AB, '14 BChem, '17 PhD—Carl J. Engelder has left the University of Illinois to accept a commission as second lieutenant in the Nitrate Department of the Ordnance Department. He may be addressed at U. S. Government Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.

'13 ME—Harold Miller Prest was married on October 20, 1917, to Miss Mildred A. Simons, of Brooklyn; they are living at 351 Bala Avenue, Cynwyd, Pa. Prest is an aeronautical mechanical engineer with the Naval Aircraft Factory, League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

'13 ME—Private Francis H. Lockwood is stationed at the Edgewood Plant, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. He is assigned to Detachment B.

'14 AB—Lieut. C. Hays Matson is in Company C, 63d Infantry, now stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

'14—Louis S. Stude enlisted in the American Field Service in June 1917. When this service was discontinued in October 1917, he enlisted in the American Army, and is now a private in the American Mission, Motor Transport Division, assigned to Provisional Company C, Convois Autos, Par B. C. M., American Expeditionary Forces.

'14; '15 AB—The address of Mr. and Mrs. Alexis C. Kleberg (Louise M. Ormsby) is changed from New York City to 54 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Kleberg is with the Aluminum Castings Company, New York.

'14 CE—Arthur M. Field, city manager of Winchester, Va., has been granted a leave of absence for the period of the war, and will be connected with the engineering department of the Government Bureau of Industrial Housing in Washington. His address will be Bureau of Housing, 513 G Street, N. W., Washington.

'14 ME—First Lieut. Robert A. Swalm, Engineers, N. G., is commanding the 103d Engineer Train, 28th Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

'14 BS, '15 MSA—Merrick V. Barnes is attending the Fourth Officers' Training Camp at Camp Meade, Md.

'14 BS—Charles A. Wright is a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, N. A. He is in Company E, 1st Regiment, Munition Supply Train, American Expeditionary Forces.

'14 AB—Second Lieut. Donald P. Strahan, Aviation Section, Signal R. C., has been ordered to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla. He has been participating in aerial flights since April 24.

'14—Eugene M. Pinney is a corporal in Company A, 327th Battalion, at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.

'15 BChem—Michael Siegel is chemist for the Cauto Mining Company, San Nicolas (Santiago de Cuba), Oriente, Cuba. His permanent address is 203 West 113th St., New York.

'15 BArch—Herman W. Nolker has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, and is stationed at present at Fort Omaha, Nebr.

'15 ME; '17—A son, Alfred Knowles Wood, was born on May 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wood, of Canton, Ohio. Mrs. Wood was formerly Miss Bettine K. Outtersen.

'15 LLB—Fred Weisbrod is in the 1st Battery, Fourth Officers' Training School, 79th Division, N. A., at Camp Meade, Md. He is in Barracks A. A. 46.

'15 AB, '15 AM—John Winans Roe has been promoted from corporal to sergeant. He is still at Army Headquarters, 1st Army, A. P. O. No. 728, American Expeditionary Forces.

'15 BS—James B. Clark is in Company F, 37th Engineers, stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

¹⁵ BChem—Joseph Lax is now chief chemist with the Organic Products and Color Company, Elizabethport, N. J. He lives at 445 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.

'15—Jack A. Crowley is in the 2d Company, 3d M. M. Regiment, Signal Corps, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

'15 BS—Richard Fischer is attending the Fourth Officers' Training Camp, 79th Division, N. A., at Camp Meade, Md. He is in the 2d Company, and is assigned to Barracks A. A. 31.

'15 CE—Porter V. Hanf received a commission as second lieutenant of engineers at Camp Lee, Va., and is now at Camp American University, Washington, D. C.

'15 ME—Parvin M. Paules is a first lieutenant (non-flying) in the Signal Reserve Corps.

'15 BS—Robert Davis Edwards is assistant sales manager for the W. Atlee Burpee Seed Company, Doylestown, Pa.

'15 ME—Ernest M. Fernald is engaged in experimental work at the Washington Navy Yard. Mail for him should be addressed to Box 140, Mt. Rainier, Md.

'15 ME—On recommendation of General Pershing, Frank G. Dennison has been appointed a first lieutenant (non-flying) in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps.

'15 CE—Second Lieut. Gerald F. Healy is in France with the 303d Engineers.

'15 AB—Lieut. Walcott B. Hastings has been transferred to the 6th Infantry Replacement Regiment, stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

'15 ME—Harold B. Viedt has resigned his position as assistant superintendent of the Radium Extraction Plant of the Radium Luminous Material Corporation, and has entered the Officers' Training School for Steamer Engineers in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. He is stationed for the present at Pelham Bay Park, New York.

'15—Francis E. Pierce is serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. His latest address is Camp Hospital No. 25, Army Post Office 726.

'15 ME—Howard C. Einstein has recently received an appointment as first lieutenant (non-flying) in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, on recommendation of the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces.

'15 ME—Rodrigo B. Rodriguez is now a second lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps. He has been assigned to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty.

'16 ME—Ralph C. Davis is in the 34th Squadron, 3d Regiment, stationed at the Aviation Camp at Waco, Texas.

'16 CE—James A. Cooper has enlisted in the Naval Reserve Force, and is

awaiting orders. His address is 426
Fifty-sixth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.


'16 LLB—James N. Butler is in the 1st Platoon, 2d Company, in the Fourth Officers' Training Camp, Camp Meade, Md. He is assigned to Barracks A. A. 31.

'16 BS—Stuart Wilson has recently been promoted from second to first lieutenant in the Engineer Reserve Corps. He is with the 304th Engineers at Camp Meade, Md.

'16 AB—Harry B. Carney received a commission about April 15 as first lieutenant in the U. S. Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces. When last heard from, he had not yet been in active service.

'16 BS—Nathan G. Westbrook is in the 1st Company at the Fourth Officers'

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M. I. T. '08

Training Camp, 79th Division, N. A.,
Camp Meade, Md. He is assigned to
Barracks A. A. 22.'16 AB—Lieut. Benjamin H. Micou,
U. S. N., is on board the U. S. S. Aga-
memnon. He may be addressed in care
of the Postmaster, New York.'16 BS—Sergeant Solomon Abelow has
qualified for a commission as second
lieutenant of field artillery, and is now
in the Headquarters Company of the
321st Field Artillery, American Expe-
ditionary Forces.'16 AB—Albert G. Allen has com-
pleted his course of training at Park
Field, Tenn., and has received a com-
mission as second lieutenant in the Signal
Reserve Corps, Aviation Section. He is
stationed at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas.'17 ME—John G. Allbright is chief
machinist's mate in the U. S. N. R. F.
His address is Naval Aviation Forces,
Panillac, Gironde, France, in care of the
Postmaster, New York. William A.
Miller '16 may be reached at the same
address. Before being sent abroad, All-
bright was a machine tool expert in the
Navy Department at Washington, where
he was associated with William E. Good-
man, Alfred E. Bancel, and David J.
Howard, all '17 M.E.'17 BS—Aguiles Armas is in charge of
the "Hacienda Capachique," a large
cattle ranch owned by his father. His
address is Apartado 36, Trujillo, Peru.'17 BS—John Wigsten, who has been
assistant manager of the Chemung
County Farm Bureau, has recently re-
ceived orders to report for training at the
Aviation Training Camp, Camp Dick,
Dallas, Texas.'17 CE—Leroy P. Raynor is on board
the U. S. S. Lake Worth, and may be
addressed in care of the Postmaster,
New York.'17 CE—Benjamin Friedenbergs is mak-
ing military surveys for the Navy De-
partment, under the direction of the U. S.
Coast and Geodetic Survey. He has
received a commission as aid, U. S.
Coast and Geodetic Survey, having been
deck officer until January 1, 1918. Im-
mediately upon the completion of a
survey in Alaska, he was assigned to the
Virgin Islands. St. Thomas Island,
where he is now stationed, is the island
referred to in Stevenson's "Treasure
Island."'17 BS—L. Raymond Skinner is a
seaman in the U. S. N. R. F., and is as-
signed to the U. S. S. Quinnebang. He
may be addressed in care of the Post-
master, New York.

'17 ME—Fred W. Wright is attending the Fourth Officers' Training Camp at Camp Meade, Md. He is a son of George H. Wright '82, of Forest Glen, Md.

'17 BS—Hiram Burritt has enlisted in the U. S. Signal Corps, and is now receiving training in radio telegraphy at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. He has not yet been assigned to any arm of the service.

'17 AB—Donald L. Mallory is in the 3d Infantry Company, Officers' Training School, Camp Custer, Mich.

'17 BS—Carleton L. Hallock is engaged in cattle and fruit farming at Clayton, N. J.

'17 ME; '17 BArch—John Haydock, 3d, Stanley H. Sisson, and Donald F. Innes have recently passed examinations which will entitle them to commissions as ensigns in the U. S. N. R. F. They are on board the U. S. S. Vedette, now serving in foreign waters.

'17 AB—Ensigns Geoffrey E. Maclay and Paul L. Abel, of the U. S. N. R. F., have been assigned to the U. S. S. Castine, U. S. Naval Forces, Europe. They may be addressed in care of the Postmaster, New York.

'17 BS—Second Lieut. John K. Baildon, Aviation Section, Signal R. C., has been transferred from Camp Kearney, San Diego, Calif., to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.

'17 CE—Second Lieut. Harold G. Miller, Aviation Section, Signal R. C., has been ordered to report for duty to the district manager of equipment, Signal Corps, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York.

'17 BChem—John C. Kratoville has been transferred from Camp Upton to the American University Experiment Station, Washington, D. C., where he is a private in the Chemical Service Section.

'17 ME—Denis H. O'Brien has been appointed a second lieutenant (non-flying) in the Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, with rank from May 10. He is stationed at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas.

'18—Robert C. Edmunds is attending the Fourth Officers' Training Camp at Camp Meade, Md. He is in the First Battery.

'18—Harold P. Bentley has left the Sun Shipbuilding Company, of Chester, Pa., and is now with the Department of Hull Construction at the new yard of the G. M. Standifer Construction Corporation, of Vancouver, Wash. He lives at 411 West Thirteenth Street.

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'18—Ralph S. Thompson is general manager of the Clara C. Thompson Farm, Spring Coulee, Alberta, Canada.

'18—Eugene B. Sullivan is now in the First Battery, Officers' Training School, at Camp Meade, Md.

'18—Ensign Walter S. Hayes is on board the U. S. S. Utah, and may be addressed in care of the Postmaster, New York.

NEW ADDRESSES

'77—William F. E. Gurley, Box A, Bay View, Mich.

'86—Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Lake Forest, Ill.—William A. Day, Room 1109, 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

'01—Miss Emma Gertrude Kunze, 2215 West Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

'05—Hoxie H. Thompson, P. O. Box 1482, Denver, Colo.

'06—Craig Adair, 6113 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Miss Margaret Loomis Stecker, 27 Brookes Avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

'07—Robert M. Keeney, 1509 Franklin Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio—Grove A. Stanton, in care of T. S., Field Engineers, Nitro, W. Va.

'08—Geo. M. Keller, 3309 Fairview Avenue, Baltimore, Md.—Miss Rebecca Thayer, Oakland, Md.

'09—Richard H. Cobb, 1905 East Ninety-third St., Cleveland, Ohio.

'10—Lieut. Herbert S. Fairbank, 1045 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

'11—Miss Harriet N. Bircholdt, 523 East Third St., Bloomington, Ind.

'13—Rufus E. Bixby, 504 South Fifth St., Ironton, Ohio—Clinton S. Hunt, 232 Chili Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.—Henry W. Struck, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

'14—Joseph G. Callahan, 90 Nono-tuck St., Holyoke, Mass.—Leon A. Hausman, 127 Beacon Avenue, New Haven, Conn.—Captain George W. Ramsey, 214 West Eighty-fifth St., New York.

'15—J. Lakin Baldrige, Deal Beach, N. J.—John McK. Ballou, 1141 Pine St., South Pasadena, Calif.—Mendel E. Freudenheim, 535 West 111th St., New York—John J. Matson, 1378 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y.

'16—William M. Braziell, 53 Garden St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Lieut. Nathaniel Frucht, G 4, G. H. Q., A. P. O. 706, American Expeditionary Forces—Miss Arabella S. Livingston, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

'17—Benjamin Potar, 570 West 189th Street, New York—Joseph T. Sheridan, 1002 Church St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

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