

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

April
March 20th, 1916.

Volume 111.

Staff

Number 3

H. D. Pugsley	Editor
C. C. Grandy	Associate-Editor
E. C. Bonnett	Assistant-Editor
E. M. Johnson	Compilation-Editor
W. C. Kinney	Circulation Manager

---o-o-o---

NEW MEMBERSHIP NUMBER

Table of Contents

New Members	2
Before or After	7
Are the Alumni Taking Their Part?	8
Association Tendencies	12
Beaver Scholastic Report	17
The Abandonment: A Poem	18
Adjustment Committee	19
Comments	21
Changes of Address	23
Historical References	23
Cornell Branch	25

Published monthly by Telluride Association,
at Ithaca, New York.

NEW MEMBERS.

At noon today the bottom dropped out of the Interfraternity 'rushing' plan that had been so carefully developed. Men of the different 'houses' are running around in the snow like ants in a disturbed sand pile. 'Frosh' are being hunted up, captured, and pledged as in the dark ages of old. Order gave away to chaos. Some say that it is the spirit of strife from across the ocean. But the real reason is that the strain is too much; the problem of getting new members is so vital, that men have forgotten their individual honor and the pledged word of their organization, in their uncontrolled desire to take in the men whom they want.

As we sit here, comfortable in the knowledge that we have our men and that we get them in a more sane and peaceful manner; this scramble looks very strange - almost foolish. We, perhaps, would say that fraternity 'rushing' at its best is of a rather low order; not so much because of the system as because of the qualities of the men that are sought. For instance, considerable attention is paid to the 'rushee's' personal appearance; the cut of his collar. (I was told that a man was not given a second 'bid' to dinner because he wore a brown coat and blue trousers at the first dinner) A more important question perhaps, is: "Is he a good fellow, and who are his people?" But the most important thing is, "Has he athletic or other prowess which will make him an honor to his fraternity?" And all of these determined upon a recommendation of some alumnus and observation by the members during the dinners of the 'rushing' period. Such are the tests. Rather superficial, you say. Perhaps you are right. But they get results; they get what they are looking for. A man may 'bust out', but he is a 'good fellow' while he stays.

So before we get all puffed up about the superiority of our method of selecting new members, we had better notice our system for a minute. First, we are undoubtedly safe from having the bottom knocked out of any of our plans by the uncontrolled enthusiasm or interest on the

part of members in getting applicants. We have no direct competition. Is our world field so broad that we simply cultivate extensively and not intensively? How much of the activity and greatness of the University of California and Stanford has been the result of keen competition?

Just how do we get new members? Apparently Johnnie hears from his maiden aunt or by inspiration that there is a mining or a power company out in the Golden West which gives 'free' educations to those who will work for seven years afterwards. And since he can not finance himself, he writes a letter and asks to be allowed to go out west and start work. (One young hopeful, who had told something about the Association, called the other day and told men that he could go west all right for a year, because he would have to work next year anyway, "and so he would not lose anything by joining the Association." And to a mere observer it might seem significant that of the two men who have recently been here asking about the Association, both happen to be now waiting upon tables.

But suppose the chap is earnest, what sort of a reply does he get from his letter of inquiry? The Chancellor or Dean, which one happens to be taking care of that work, writes him a letter saying that we have many, many applications on file so that there is not much chance for him. Or he is sent a constitution, which means about as much to him as though it were written in Greek, and is told to write an essay on its purpose and plan. Or he is told to go see somebody who will tell him everything about everything. Or say he visits a Branch, or even the Convention, how much interest is taken in him? We say hello! - Good-bye! (a fraternity man remarked today that we Telluride men should be - - - thankful that we didn't have to spend all our time for two weeks rushing 'Frosh'). I agreed with him, but didn't add that we generally spend nearly all of one meeting at Convention in considering new members.

Of course, if an applicant gets as far as a Branch, our system begins to be worth something. But

even then we apply no test. If he makes a fair stenographer or shiftman, an apparently irrebuttable presumption arises that he should, without further question, become a member. His name is presented at Convention. Somebody asks if he has quit smoking rather than if he will ever do anything, and he enters. One could write pages of criticism, but results speak stronger than words. Ask yourself wherein our tests or qualifications are of any higher plane than those of the ordinary fraternity. And do we get the results that they do considering the fact that they are looking for 'good fellows' and we for men who will promote the highest well-being?

During the last year or so we have precluded an interest in the membership question by assuming that it was entirely dependent upon the formation of a central training branch. Do we presume that as soon as a farm is discovered that we shall be flooded with new material of the highest order from which we can select new members? Do we expect that all that will be necessary is to turn to and unfold our so-called 'waiting' list? Will it have to be demonstrated again that live men of the type we need do not spring suddenly from waiting lists? When they do not know what they are springing forward to reach?

But how are we going to better conditions? We can do it only by thought and attention. It demands much more than we have given it in the past. To stimulate thought on the subject I offer the following crude suggestions:

1. Let us realize that everybody is not necessarily fitted to become a member of Telluride Association. Our membership is limited; we must select the best. We ask for a hundred or so young men who are willing and able to seriously do things. If we are merely benevolent and charitable in character with a purpose of giving the most help to the greatest number, we should move headquarters down to the East Side of the Big City, and help feed and clothe the multitude. A small amount of money would do great physical good.

11. But nobody doubts, I suppose, that if Tellu-

ride Association were really and more widely known and understood, that we would have any difficulty in getting applicants from the right class of people. We can get our light out from under the bushel in two general ways.

(a) By advertising. Why continue to hide ourselves longer? This pamphlet that we have been talking about for the past dozen years should become a reality. It ought to contain, besides the Preamble and Constitution:-

(1) A more clear and definite statement of what Telluride Association is and what it is trying to do, etc.

(2) A brief history, which would illustrate very well some of our theories - such as the combination of practice and theory.

(3) The standards and resolutions which have been adopted as guides in the fulfillment of our purposes.

(4) Proper extracts from Judge Vann's decision.

(5) Specific instructions as to membership requirements, etc., etc.

(b) But we can do most by a greater activity on the part of officers, representatives, especially the Chancellor, members themselves, and alumni members in this phase of the work. I was asked some time ago by an interested observer, "What do you do to make your organization known?" The reply I had to give made me blush - and think. And have you really thought about the difference between our men after they leave and fraternity men in the interest shown in this membership problem? Why have our former members so completely dropped out of sight? Will you and I do the same thing?

III. Then I believe that we should never take in a man until he has been at a Convention so that each

one of us would know him. If we continue to rely upon the judgment of a committee, or two or three members, the eighty-five per cent. vote requirement is a farce. Last year a man came nearly being sent to Cornell upon the recommendation of one who had never even seen him.

To carry out this idea, the Chancellor should be allowed to have the best applicants present and their expenses should be handled in the same way as members' if that is necessary.

Anyway, let us face this membership problem. Our conservative policy of taking in only a few and then hanging on to them; until all hope of further scholastic effort, let alone progress, is lost, has been justified to some degree by our uncertain stage of development. It has been, and still is, necessary to determine more fully what Telluride Association is; more concretely its aims; more definitely how we propose to reach those aims. By finding ourselves first we are getting a measure of value by which to test our applicants. And this pre-fixing of the moulds to pour new material in would be all right if we were a stationary rather than a growing organization; if we were static rather than necessarily dynamic. But standards or resolutions or rules can never mean anything to us except as they represent the progress and development of those who adopt them. And if we put the stress upon doing things the "thou shalt nots" will take care of themselves. To do this we need new blood to push us on and not to be dragged up after us. Let's get it.

Ithaca, N. Y.,
March 15th, 1916.

-- O. R. Clark.

* * * * *

THE NEWS LETTER IS PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF THE MEMBERS, ALUMNI AND APPLICANTS OF TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION. WHILE IN NO WAY SECRET, PUBLICITY IS NOT DESIRED AND ITS CIRCULATION AMONG OTHERS THAN THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE SHOULD BE MINIMIZED.

BEFORE or AFTER.

Each year a number of reports are printed as part of the minutes of the Convention, printed after adjournment. This is too late for the reports to be most effective. Would it not be well to have them printed before the Convention meets, and ready to put into the hands of members as soon as read to the Convention?

Not all, not even any one, of the members can be acquainted with everything that is going on in the Association during the year, and yet, in order that the work of the Convention may be wisely done, it is essential that there should be the greatest possible acquaintance with the facts. One source of information is the reports. Frequently the Convention has tried to discuss principles without knowledge of the facts. Educationally this is wrong; it is getting at matters wrong end first; it is the old, false, mediaeval philosophical point of view. The first important work for any democratic Convention is to give the democrats the largest possible opportunity for acquiring a complete knowledge of the facts.

To have the reports read to the members assembled in Convention is good, but it is not sufficient; the members themselves should read and study the reports during the intervals between sessions. I am not urging that more, or fewer, or any reports be printed. I am simply trying to say that if reports are printed, they should be printed before rather than after the Conventions.

This should not increase the expense, unless it be for an additional cover, which is not essential. The printing of the reports could be made a part of the contract for printing the proceedings; type could be the same, and paper the same. The only change advocated is that of time. Print the reports before rather than after the Convention.

-- Dean E. A. Thornhill.

ARE THE ALUMNI TAKING THEIR PART?

"Fear God and take your own part" has aptly been suggested as the slogan for America in the present world crisis. Today, whilst we view with awe the Great Cleavage, a new spirit is arising out of the melee and making great headway among civilized peoples. This is the spirit of Humanity, asserting itself in behalf of the common cause. It brings the responsibility for the welfare of this generation, and those to follow, home to the individual, where it rightly belongs, and demands co-operation of all towards the attainment of peace and progress.

Can we not draw a lesson here for our own organization, small as it seems, comparatively, which is also striving for its well-being and for progress? It would appear that to make our work effective and promote a healthy growth of the Association, there is required the best efforts and co-operation of all. Much has been said already concerning the responsibility of the active membership and many exhortations made to the individuals to take their own part. But there is another group connected with the Association, by choice or obligation, which has not exerted itself to any considerable degree and to whom no strong appeal has been made. They are the Alumni. It is to them that this discussion is primarily addressed.

The important part which the Alumni of an educational institution can play in promoting its welfare and progress, is coming to be recognized more and more. Alumni are rallying to the support of their Alma Mater, and the university, in turn, is giving them due recognition. Assistance is rendered not only in determining the policy of the institution and directing its affairs, but also in augmenting its financial resources. At Cornell University, for instance, the Alumni elect from among themselves six of the members of the board of trustees; have a representative organization which holds yearly meeting where questions concerning the university are discussed and recommendations made to the board of trustees; and maintains an organized means of soliciting and handling

subscriptions of money from the Alumni for the use of the University. The annual gift of the Alumni of Cornell from regular subscriptions amounts to approximately forty thousand dollars.

Cannot the Alumni of Telluride Association render assistance in ways similar to those above, and also in other lines? The Alumni have the privilege of the floor at the annual conventions where the most important matters are decided. Here they could exert no small influence in directing the affairs and policy of the Association. Then they have access to the News Letter; the official organ which is published by the Association throughout the school year. Articles bearing on Association matters, or on other subjects of general or personal interest are especially welcomed from Alumni. A visit to a Branch would be of great advantage to the Branch and put the Alumnus in close touch with things.

As to financial aid: Some organized system of individual subscription might be worked out, similar to that referred to elsewhere; and prove of inestimable value to the Association. This, however, will not be taken up here. There are other sources of financial aid which can be reached by our Alumni. It is possible to interest men of means in the organization, from whom we could profit not only by direct additions to our foundation, but in many indirect ways. Desirable commercial alliances would enhance our income, as well as afford the establishment of effective branches.

There is much that can be done on the outside to help matters within. Of great importance is the finding of suitable material from which to recruit likely candidates. Alumni so situated can also be of assistance to newly-graduated members in finding desirable positions in the professions they intend to follow. Such assistance should prove helpful not only to the individuals served, but ultimately to the Association.

After all, we are a fraternal organization. The the fraternity has come incidentally and not declared. We are gathered together by virtue of a common aim; our ambitions and mutual interests make us congenial;

and as a result, strong bonds have grown up between us. Is it not well that we should foster these bonds of common interest and affection, not only during undergraduate days but after we are out in the world? To do this we must hold to a common tie and this can best be the Association, for in it we have the embodiment of our ideal. We will remain loyal to it just as long as we hold an active interest and take our part in promoting its well-being.

-- McRea Parker.

* * * * *

DOWN WITH THE HYPHEN.

The expression 'German-American' is becoming more and more declassé. Hyphens are going out of style. Our orators after speaking of smiling faces, the father of our country, and Old Glory, wind up their addresses with a preoration which goes something like this:

"Let us have no hyphenated citizens! Let no man say he is an American and still have dormant in his mind 'für Vaterland' or 'pour la patrie'. Let us have no undivided allegiance! As the great Lincoln said, "A nation divided against itself cannot stand." We must have unity or perish. Let us all, therefore, stand up and repeat together, as our hearts overflow with patriotism, "I owe allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." This is the slogan for American citizenship. Let the hyphen be discarded, so that, no matter what our descent, we may stand shoulder to shoulder with thoughts only of the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The spirit of the times, then, demands that hyphens be discarded. In consonance with this tendency, we have decided to discontinue the use of the hyphen in Telluride News-Letter and so we begin with this issue as Telluride News Letter, hyphenless.

During the last month, two of the members of the Cornell Branch made contributions to the school papers.

In the March number of the Cornell Law Quarterly, Mr. O. R. Clark contributed a note (some pages long) on Homicide.

In the April number of the Cornell Era, we find the following:

P I C K A N I N N Y.

By H. R. Owen, '16.

Won't yuh come out, Pickaninny:
Li'l niggah, don't say no.
Ah'se so awful lonesome, honey,
Wif no sweetheart any mo'.

Ah jest couldn't help to kiss yuh,
Wif yo face so close to mine.
It was jest like stcalin' hoe-cake;
Only hoe-cake ain't so fine.

Ah've got lots of things to give yuh.
Ah won't tease yuh, li'l gal.
We'll be jest the same ole playmates.
Yuh can be mah li'l pal.

Won't yuh come out, Pickaninny?
Won't yuh let up on dat frown?
Honest, life just ain't wuth livin'
When yuh ain't a pokin' roun'.

ASSOCIATION TENDENCIES.

During the past three or four years, the Association has been endeavoring to formulate certain well-defined principles to which its members should adhere. Such is perfectly natural in a new organization like our own. How not in the sense of the ultimate goal to be attained, because our organization and the organization from which we sprang has had the same purpose for the past twenty-five years. But it is only within the last few years that we have found it necessary to set these forth in no uncertain terms.

As I have said, this is perfectly natural. We are all aflame with the desire to make our organization the best possible. We are all in a great hurry to see our men stand out head and shoulders above everyone else. We want our men to be prominent in the affairs of the day. Above all, we want to make real men of our members, men to whom the world will look as leaders in intellectual and commercial fields.

It is expressed in our Constitution, and coupled with it is the idea that such cannot be attained without a good clean code of morals. But some of us were either unable to see the logic of such a statement or else we did not care to, hence the Association thought it necessary to pass certain resolutions regarding the conduct of its members. Such resolutions were mere statements of sentiment which were more definitely defined by the Branches.

In our efforts to arrive at some definite conclusion are we not over-stepping the ground of pure reason? Are some of our policies the result of real conscientious thought, or are they the result of a vainglorious attempt to push ahead of ourselves in an effort to seek recognition in the eyes of the world somewhat before our time? In other words are we not substituting, in some respects, trivial things in the absence of greater achievements? I believe our stand on the alcohol question an admirable one, but I cannot say as much for some others.

12

Last year the Convention passed a resolution to the effect that in as much as tobacco was harmful to the development of one's physical and mental system, members who used it would be out of harmony with the organization. I dare say that the same thing may be said of many other petty pleasures of which our members partake every day. Woe unto the coffee toper, the candy eater, the chocolate drinker, yea, even the vaudeville theatre goer, for such shall be out of harmony with our organization. It is upon the tobacco question that I part company with the majority. I am unable to see the beneficial effect of such a stand as opposed to the pleasure one gets from its harmless use. I say harmless, because I believe it to be when used in moderate quantities. But when one goes to excess, it is harmful, the same as coffee, tea and whatnot. If we legislate against one, we should legislate against all. There should be no discrimination.

There is another reason why we should not open our legislative doors to such petty actions. Here is an organization interested in the big problems of life, the things which really go to make up our country's welfare. Why should we, in convention assembled to carry out acts of real weight and importance, spend our time discussing whether or not our men shall smoke? Such matters are trivial and petty compared with our real aim and have no bearing upon it, in my humble opinion. We waste too much time over such things. As an example of one of the worst offenders, I point to the Cornell Branch. I say one of the worst, I dare say there are others, because the germ is so prevalent among Association men.

Turning to the Cornell Branch, After the tobacco resolution was passed last summer, our men, presumably the flower of the Association, came back here, said the Association did not mean by that resolution that the men should stop smoking and straightway passed a resolution forbidding the use of tobacco except in the study and sleeping quarters, and on special occasions. Think of that coming from men of Telluride Association; men who are supposed to have some semblance of what is right and wrong. I am told that

few of the men made any effort to leave off the use of tobacco immediately after the resolution was passed. Surely our organization means more than what such actions would seem to indicate.

Even though the rule passed by the Branch be in harmony with the resolution, is it for the best interest of the Association that the supposedly most advanced members find it necessary for such regulation in order to carry out Association ideas and acts? If so, then my idea of the organization is decidedly wrong. We have heard a great deal about rules being made to help the weak, and that those not affected will live above them without any thought of their existence so far as their individual cases are concerned. That may be all very true, but take as an illustration two brothers, one of whom has an excellent character, and the other inclined to be weak. The only reason for the latter not committing a crime is his fear of the law and the consequences of his act. Would not the former, if he could, choose a brother not so inclined, and do away with the necessity of such a law simply because it is evidence of such weakness? Yes, obviously. Such is the case of the Association. We have the power to choose our members, and in almost every case the applicant goes through a rigorous training under our tutelage before he becomes a member. Surely this gives opportunity for those who come in touch with him to judge of his general character. If we do not want him among us we should not hesitate to say so. But even though he becomes a member, we still have an opportunity of ridding ourselves of him if he proves undesirable. We may either vacate his membership or deprive him of the social and financial benefits of the Association until he proves himself worthy. Such a system would, I think, prove far more in keeping with our general ideas.

There is another matter of which I wish to speak at this time and that is scholarship. It is needless to say that Telluride Association stands for a high grade of scholarship. How high? At least eighty-five per cent. is what the Dean says it ought to be. Eighty per cent. is our standard said Cornell Branch last year. This year, after much discussion, it was first raised to eighty-three per cent. and then changed to "a point

higher than that reached during any preceding term." much time and labor was spent in coming to this conclusion. Then, from time to time throughout the first term, and such has always been our policy, the Scholarship Committee reported to the Branch the scholastic standing of the various members. Certain men who were low were placed under the direct supervision of older men in an effort to bring up their scholarship so as not to fall below the mark we had set as our goal. Everything possible was done to bolster up our delinquents. In some cases we succeeded. And yet our efforts were not fully appreciated by other Association members. Our representatives in the West even took it upon themselves to say that we were "passively allowing ourselves to slip backward." Such a statement made by those who were ignorant of the true state of affairs calls for no discussion. I merely mention it as indicative of the extent to which feeling went. We are not even given credit for harboring Association ideals. Finally, when the term was over and we had fallen in the neighborhood of one per cent. in scholarship, the Branch voted that the resignation of certain members should be called for. This action was immediately vetoed by the Branch Executive. But be this as it may, why should it be necessary for this Branch to take up the time that it did with these matters? True, if there is any flagrant violation of Association principles, the Branch should take drastic action. But, when one falls below eighty per cent. in scholarship, I do not think the other members should be called upon to be continually hounding him in an effort to make him do his work. If he is capable of doing the work, calling his attention to his delinquency should be sufficient. If he is incapable of little more than mediocre work, that fact should be reported to convention and let them decide upon further action. It is quite possible that some of our men will be accomplishing a great deal and yet their university record not show it. On the other hand, a man may be doing very little and yet his grades show up well. To my mind grades mean very little when one has the power of judging from all other angles by being constantly associated with a man. Hence, if the Cornell Branch is going to set any definite numerical mark as its standard average, let it be well understood by every

member of the organization that we do not mean by that the university average of each individual member. We mean the average of the individual in our own Branch estimation including his studies and general worth to the group of which he is a member.

These two questions, viz., tobacco and scholarship, are matters which will probably receive our attention at the coming convention. I am in hopes that our present stand in regard to the first will be repealed unless it is the consensus of opinion among those who have foregone the use of tobacco for the past year that they feel much better without it; that in its absence they are able to serve Association interests to a greater degree; and that my brother is unable to decide for himself in this particular matter, even though his opinion is worth something in the administration of property aggregating three-quarters of a million dollars in value. The second point, scholarship, is of much more importance. I fear the Association is beginning to commercialize that word. They look more to high grades than to thorough work. There is a tendency to look at the numerical grade and stop. There is no real effort to see what is behind it. A man whose grade is high is presumed to be doing nicely regardless of the nature of his work. The man whose average is in the neighborhood of that of the university as a whole is presumed to be shirking his work and, if he does not show a marked improvement within a short time, the evening meetings commence. Letters are received saying such members should be turned out of the house because they will disgrace us if allowed to remain. Our reputation is at stake. Could anything be more absurd? I think if the Cornell Branch is called upon to take any action of that sort it will do its duty if conditions warrant without the aid of such communications. But it is this idea of always expecting to be obliged to take action if a man's grades are not just so that I object to. The idea of a university is not to make high grades. Its purpose is to afford a place where one can come in contact with great intellectual things and benefit thereby. One of the reasons for the existence of Telluride Association is that its members may obtain that end. Should it be necessary for us to demand a certain proficiency in university work, after we have given a man the opportunity of broadening his field of knowledge? Or should we leave him pretty

much to his own devices and allow him to make of his opportunity just what he desires. Then at the following convention have him submit a report supplemented by one from the Branch with which he is connected as to his progress during the preceding year. If the convention is satisfied, all well and good, but if he has failed to do what could reasonably be expected, then we are at liberty to discontinue his preferment. It appears to me that such a scheme would prove a great deal more satisfactory than the one followed at present where the prevailing idea is that in order to maintain our honor in the community our name must appear at the head of the scholarship list regardless of all other circumstances.

-- J. A. Whitecotton.

* * * * *

BEAVER SCHOLASTIC REPORT.

The instructors are pleased to report that the scholastic situation is eminently satisfactory. This state of affairs, moreover, has existed for the past two or three months, gaining strength with time, and indications are that, in spite of an inviting tennis-court and a promising base-ball diamond, the prevailing atmosphere of enthusiasm is here to stay. Self-government and education are working hand in hand, and the results are gratifying. Several of the members are not content with merely doing the assigned, as is evidenced by the fact that two or three of the German students have read two or more German texts 'on the side'. The reading habit has had a marked growth. Interest in public speaking has increased. All is well. Beaver Branch is enjoying prosperity.

THE ATONEMENT.

"While Europe's eye is fix'd on mighty things,
The fate of Empires and the fall of Kings;
While quacks of state must each produce his plan,
And even children lisp The Rights of Man;
Civilization itself is on trial.
A million years ago it was in style,
For man to rape, ruin, burn, kill and despoil;
But through dark centuries of work and toil,
Amid the fights and feuds and stench of crime;
In Gallilee appeared a man sublime --
Earth's purest gem -- the counterpart of God,
To whom alike both King and Slave did bow.
The Nazarene taught that love -- not the sword
Was the boon of Heaven, sent by the Lord.
Put in some evil hour dissension came,
And man forgetting became halt and lame;
Church against church; nation against nation --
'To Arms!' the cry, Man has no salvation!
Now the ploughshares go into the sabre;
Man leaves home for the trench; not for labor.
Whether 'tis better to Prussianize the world,
Or let pure freedom's banner be unfurled;
That is the question bluntly put to man,
By folly and his Kings' damnable plan.
Brother against brother must fight and die;
Raped and sacked homes with all that they imply;
Outraged decency, virtue gone awry,
Disrobes royalty and gives it the lie;
Man must start again his weary ascent,
Saddled with debts of centuries misspent.
Tho the ocean bed is paved with plunder;
Tho Europe's soil reeks with blood of murder;
Tho Empires pass away as in a dream,
Their blood swelling into one awful stream,
Shall wipe out ages of folly in its flood,
Leaving humanity atoned by blood.

--- H. F. Ray.

ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE.

After leaving our post-convention business relating to scholarships to a committee called the Contingent Fund Committee, and consisting of, in the main, the officers and representatives of the Association, for four consecutive years, the plan was changed. The 1915 Convention provided for this purpose a committee of three to be known as the Adjustment Committee, and to consist of the President of the Association and two other members. It happened that Mr. Alexander and Mr. O. R. Clark were selected to serve with the President on that Committee by last convention.

Certain men were given preferment as a consequence of the Committee's sittings at Provo immediately after the adjournment of Convention. There was some consideration of cases during the course of the summer; and then the Committee resumed its work at Ithaca. After causing some unpleasant situations through delay, they granted additional scholarships, selecting men to fill the vacancies caused by the failure of Daly and Anderson to avail themselves of the scholarships granted by the Convention. There was, however, one irregularity in this procedure which should not pass unnoticed. The Convention authorized the Committee "to fill, if possible, the vacancy caused by such absence, by a thoroughly qualified applicant." Which, it seems, does not authorize the division of a scholarship, a procedure that was actually resorted to.

After these meetings in the fall, the two members of the Committee residing at Ithaca occasionally held meetings to talk over with the fellows to whom they had granted preferment their personal conduct and to offer advice, evidently forgetting that the Cornell Branch was still operative. After the commencement of the second semester, the Committee again took up the question of granting preferment to the men who are attending Cornell University and not residing at Telluride House.

The work of the Adjustment Committee has been on the whole more satisfactory than that of the Contingent Fund Committees. Two changes, however, seem desirable. First, the Committee should not concern itself as guardian with the men to whom it grants preferment. Its function, and the singular number is used advisedly, should be that of choosing. Secondly, the Committee's active life should be shortened. It causes unrest and even ill-feeling thru 'fiddling along' throughout the year.

* * * * *

C L I P P I N G S .

For those of our readers who are interested in the Beaver River Power Company, we reprint the following which was clipped from the Deseret Evening News, of March 30th:

"Before leaving for Richfield yesterday, A. L. Woodhouse, General Manager of the Beaver River Power Co., announced that a contract had been signed with the Croff Mining Company for the furnishing of power to its property in the Antelope Range east of Milford. During the past year electric power has been adopted by the Moscow, Cedar, Talisman, Leonora, Hoosier Boy, Old Hickory, Paloma and others. Plans are being prepared and a second plant will be built in Beaver canyon. As soon as the weather permits, a main transmission line will be built to serve the Marysvale district."

.

The following appeared in the pink sporting section of the Salt Lake Tribune, of April 10th:

"Named as Assistant.

Pocatello, Idaho, April 9. - Attorney H. E. Ray was yesterday appointed assistant county attorney of Bannock County. The appointment was made by County Attorney C. D. Smith and took effect today. Mr. Ray came to this city recently from Salt Lake, where he has been connected with the Beaver River Power Company."

COMMENTS.

Dear Ed:- You ask me for my idea of this here Branch Executive, and here it is. Now, Ed., you know and I 'now them there Executives are bad things. I remember readin' in the paper our chief Executive was goin' agin the will of the peepul for he wanted peace at any price. Yes sir, I allow that's right fur you know, Ed., he went and wrote a note to Kaiser Bill and got married the same day. Now, dear Ed., that aint right these here citizens of ours has got a right to go any place on the Gol Durnd ocean they want to go, and this here idar of writin' a note about it 'aint goin' to fix things up either. Now, Ed., I 'low that's just like the Branch Executive, he won't let the fellers do what they want to do, for he's always writin' a note about somethin' else. Well, now Ed., how in the Devil is a feller goin' to progress unles he's got a chance to do what he thinks he ought'er do? Some fellers says that some other fellers is crazy cause they's allus tryin' to do somethin' that 'aint just like what them other fellers would do.

I calculate this here fuss is just about like what I read in the paper about what happened at Doughnut-center here the other day. You know Ed, some of them fellers down there wanted to plant some garden stuff in the wide space in road what they call the park. Well, sir, you know them fellers thought they might raise a little somethin' that would help the poor family down there, fur you know Ed., some of them fellers has more money than I have. But no sir what do you think? The Gol Durnd Mayor wrote a note saying as to how he thot that was no way to use what had been dedicated to some higher purpose that is fur the town dads to set in and swap yarns. Well ding bust my hide if them there fellers didn't get to quarrelin' and the durned garden died. Now, dear Ed., 'aint that jest what's agoin' to happen back there where you fellers is? 'Aint the bloomin' cusses what 'aint so rich in brains as some other fellers goin' to die while notes is bein' written? And 'aint the social side of the hole thing on the bum

jest like it was down to doughnutcenter when the sewin' club had to disband cause all the wimmin got to pullin' hair? Now you know Ed that 'aint what the Bible says about lovin' yer neighbor, and I'm fer ther Bible.

Yer correspondent,

H. E. Ray.

.
A PROTEST.

"Under the Auspices of the Association."

Occasionally, in the columns of the News Letter, I am informed quite glibly that certain members are pursuing their studies, etc., "under the auspices of the Association," with the statement, or implication, that certain others are not. I have wondered just what is meant by this term. As usually applied, it appears that if John Doe is given ten dollars and Richard Roe is given no dollars, then the former may throw out his chest and say, "Step aside, Richard Roe, for I am pursuing my studies under the auspices of the Association, and you are not!" Since when has this damnable distinction crept into the Association? Surely, the paramount fact with the Association is not that of financial assistance, but of how to best develop its members. Financial assistance is but an incident in the great program of the Association. EVERY member is "under the auspices of the Association" -- he is given the advantages of its standards, history and traditions, and the opportunity to grow -- which are the big things! With some men the Association might recognize that financial assistance would prove the worst kind of assistance that it could possibly give; that instead of being a means of development it would prove a hindrance.

The ideal condition is that in which each individual knew what would be best for him. The second best is that in which the Association studies each man so closely that it can approximately tell what is best for him -- financial assistance, perhaps, in some cases, but in all cases, have each member working to what appears to be the best advantage "under the auspices of the Association."

It is impossible for us to attain the ideal, but we can refrain from creating an insidious distinction by the use of this term which, at best, smells strongly of the 'pork barrel.'

-- Paul P. Ashworth.

* * * * *

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

W. V. Johnson; 255 W. 73rd St., N. Y. until May 1st.
C. E. Chaffin, Magna Copper Co., Superior, Arizona.
J. L. Nelson; 347 N. Virgil Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Fred Schotte; 265 N. Fremont Ave.; Los Angeles, Calif.
C. H. Pitzer; 549 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4B, N. Y. City.

* * * * *

HISTORICAL REFERENCES.

For those who are interested in the historical background of the Association, the following references are given:

An article by Mr. A. B. Blainey in Cassier's Magazine, Volume 12, Pages 145-151 (June 1897), entitled "Electric Power at High Altitudes."

An article by Mr. P. N. Nunn, entitled, "Pioneer Work of the Telluride Power Company." Reprinted in Cassier's Magazine, No. 3, Volume 27.

Mr. P. N. Nunn's review of the "Internal Controversy of the Telluride Power Company", of which Mr. L. L. Nunn and Mr. H. R. Waldo each have a copy.

* * * * *

PERSONAL ITEMS.

On March 19, J. K. Saxon returned to Schenectady from Nevada, where he had been called to attend the funeral of his mother. It is with genuine sympathy

that we express to him our condolence in his bereavement.

On April 11, Davy Nelson wrote us that he was leaving Schenectady for Hartford, Conn. His work seems to necessitate continual traveling. He should supply us with a travel-log.

Concerning James Nelson, Dean Thornhill writes us as follows:

"James Nelson is taking a three year course in the large new Los Angeles Normal School; and expects to become a teacher of physical training. In order to promote his physical health, as well as to keep down expense, he and his brother are living in a tent near the school. Jimmy adds that "Camping life is fine." And further, "I am now carrying twenty-five hours, including psychology and anatomy. I have taken some special work in reading and dramatic work here. I sprained an ankle about a year ago, so I have not been able to do much in athletics until just recently. I'm doing track work now, trying to develop a sprint."

Our Idaho correspondent reports that quite a buzz has been created in part of the State by the recent arrival in Pocatello of a young lawyer named Ray. Ray seems to be a man of great ability. Already he has been made Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. It is understood that he accepted this position merely to familiarize himself with the duties of the office. In the fall, it is expected that he will run on the G. O. P. ticket for Prosecuting Attorney in and for the County of Bannock. There will be no frills or hyphens in his platform.

This is the same Ray who recently presented a scheme for a Junior Municipality, to the citizens of Pocatello assembled; a plan which aims to give the children certain responsibilities and training in civic affairs. We prophesy great things for Mr. Ray.

Fred Schotte, who is now in Los Angeles, writes us as follows:

"Since January 17th, I have been enrolled in the Y. M. C. A. Auto School attending there during the day-time. In the evening I have been attending the Polytechnic Evening High School, trying to assimilate a little mathematics, and as desert, listening to a course of lectures on practical business law. At the Y. M. C. A. Auto School I have completed their regular eight weeks course covering engine principles; rear axle, transmission, carburetion, lubrication, etc., and am now winding up the last eight weeks of a sixteen week scholarship which was granted me, in a special course in ignition."

.

We learn that C. H. Pitzer is now in New York working for the power contracting department of the New York Edison Company. "Likes it fine!"

.

Mr. H. B. Waters is now in charge of the entire sales department of the Electric Investment Company, with headquarters at Boise.

.

Mr. Fred B. Dye, who for about a year and a half was connected with the Idaho Power & Light Company, died, March 21st, of tuberculosis at his home, Zanesville, Ohio.

* * * * *

CORNELL BRANCH.

Mr. Munn, Mr. Waldo, and Harold Sanders spent a few days with us during the latter part of March. They were on their way to Washington, to be present at the hearing of the Beaver River Power Company case, which was to be held before the Supreme Court April

4th. Mr. Waldo was kind enough to outline at one of our meetings the salient features of the case, and point out the importance of the questions involved. The case, however, did not come up for trial. The hearing was postponed until next fall.

.

During Easter vacation, Benson G. Scott and Stanley Schaub went to New York. As a result of 'Stan's' visit we are told that Cornell Branch is to have a Mason & Hamlin parlor grand piano, the gift of Mr. Nunn. Schaub declares - and he ought to know - that the Mason & Hamlin piano is the piano, par excellence.

.

The last of March the Branch was agreeably surprised by a visit from 'Lou' Rasmason and wife. Mr. Rasmason was in Ithaca on a vacation.

.

At the Branch meeting of March 20, the resignation of R. G. Evans, which was proffered to the Branch in spite of the Branch Executive's veto of the earlier Branch action requesting the same, was accepted. Mr. Lindsay chose to get a further expression of opinion from the Branch before taking any action. The motion which before had been passed, asking for Mr. Lindsay's resignation, was voted down, thus showing that the sentiment had changed, and that the Branch now considered Mr. Lindsay worthy of membership.

.

On April 28, 'Bob' Evans left Cornell for Salt Lake City, where he is now engaged in selling Telluride Realty Company's Federal Heights.

.

E. D. Pugsley has been given a Susan Linn Sage graduate scholarship in philosophy at Cornell for next year.

At a special meeting March 19th, O. R. Clark resigned as President of the Branch in order to go to Salt Lake to sell 'Federal Heights.' He left here March 30th. S. S. Walcott was elected President to succeed Clark. H. R. Bamb was elected to succeed Walcott on the Advisory Committee.

.

S. S. Walcott and E. D. Pugsley were elected members of Phi Beta Kappa honorary arts society, at the annual election in March.

.

McRea Parker was offered a position by John R. Mott to organize Y. M. C. A. work in the prison camps of Russia. He planned to sail for Petrograd on April 1st, but was deterred by the illness of his father.

.

Our good ship Timpanogos is being put into fighting trim. The custodians offered the Branch all the money they had left, about \$295.00, to fix the boat, on the condition that the Branch would supply the additional funds required. The Branch accepted the offer. We are daily expecting the motor to arrive from the manufacturing, and we are expectant that very soon we will be sailing on beautiful Lake Cayuga's waters.

* * * * *

BRANCHES AND MEMBERS.

A Branch is one of the methods by which the Association offers to its members and others the opportunity for self-development.

Any member of the Association living near to a Branch, who is willing to shoulder the responsibility of membership in the Branch, and abide by its principles, should be encouraged to become a member of that Branch.

Membership in a Branch is no trivial matter. It imposes responsibility second only to that of membership in Telluride Association. In addition to being held accountable for his own conduct and growth, as measured by the standards of the Association, he is held accountable for the conduct, attitude and growth of the Branch.

In recommending participation of its members in Branch activities, the Association recognizes that individual growth goes hand in hand with individual responsibility.

At conventions we have adopted no 'closed door' policy comparable with that of the "Senate and Board of Directors" referred to in a recent article in the News Letter. Rather has the Association said to EACH applicant and member:

"Here are a Constitution and By-Laws, and a Charter. The signing of these places you under the gravest obligations of trusteeship. You have that same sacred relationship to the Association and to yourself that the Senator has to his constituency, or the director has to the stockholders. If you are active and wise in the administration of your trust, then the Association promises in the name of every principle for which it stands, that you shall develop into a man better equipped to serve the purpose for which you were created."

P. P. Ashwerth.