

TELLURIDE NEWS - LETTER

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CENTRAL BRANCH.

At first thought it seems a simple matter to establish a Central Branch for the Association. All that appears to be required is the determination of the line of commercial activity which is to be followed and the selection of a suitable location. The latter appears to be very easy, especially when some money, even though a comparatively small amount, is available. As a matter of fact, our experience has shown that it is far more difficult than most of us anticipated.

The first proposition, that of the selection of a line of activity, was considered last year and at some length at the 1915 convention. It was practically decided that we would take up farming on a large scale and under a scientific plan. This having been decided, it was thought by some that we would determine where we wished to locate, purchase some land and establish a Central Branch under the most auspicious conditions. These expectations have not been realized.

The ordinary farmer working fourteen or sixteen hours per day during the busy season probably does not net 3% on his investment. Usually he considers that the labor of himself and his family costs nothing. The Association can not work on any such basis. We can not expect to compete with Chinese market gardeners or Japanese laborers, nor can we afford to make an investment which will return three or four per cent. The possibility of success seems to lie in the direction of farming on a large scale with tractors and other efficient methods, upon land which represents a small investment. Climatic conditions must be favorable so that it will not be necessary to crowd all the work into four or five months of summer.

The task, then, is to find a large tract of land, sufficiently level and compact to be cultivated by

machinery, adapted to diversified crops, free from extremes of heat and cold, unexploited and preferably undeveloped.

Considerable work looking towards this end was done before the last convention and was taken up again immediately afterwards. Alexander began investigation in California and Nevada. Miller continued his work in Texas. Early in November Miller spent a short time in California and assisted in some investigation there. Later he looked over parts of Oregon and Washington. Mr. Maltby, Mr. Suhr, Mr. Bly and many others are assisting in every possible way. These investigations will be continued in various directions with a view to finding the very best location. Reports are being prepared on the property investigated and a very large amount of information relating to all phases of the problem is being gathered. When the time comes for a definite decision and selection, information will be available and judgment developed which will make possible a wise decision and a conservative, profitable investment.

--- Chancellor F. C. Noon.

* * * * *

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Utah Fire Clay Company on December 20th, the dividend rate was increased to six per cent. per annum. The rate of dividend was four per cent. up to July 1st of this year, and then was increased to five per cent. and then to six per cent. as above stated. At six per cent. the Association is receiving twelve per cent. on its actual cash investment.

CORNELL SCHOLARSHIPS AND THE CORNELL BRANCH.

May I raise my voice in approval of the continued and persistent effort on the part of the News-Letter to make itself felt as a clearing house for ideas of Associational character rather than a mere distribution of personal news? What we need above all things is the development of an Association spirit or influence which will make itself felt throughout the whole year, rather than simply during two short weeks of convention. A sincere and frank criticism of the acts of officers, agents, Branches and individual members will do much toward developing such a spirit and keeping it alive, as well as help to make our actions in convention more intelligent and consistent.

I have been especially interested in the remarks that have appeared regarding the President's ruling which limits the membership of Cornell Branch to Association members who are here by an authoritative act of the Association, or who are here "under the auspices of the Association" as the President worded it. And after thinking about these criticisms, I am impressed that perhaps the real situation is not understood; that perhaps there is something more behind this interpretation than a mere "personal whim of an officious meddler", and that perhaps it is not such a "flagrant violation and subversion of the spirit of the Association" as it may appear to be some two or three thousand miles from here.

Now in the first place, these men have not been literally kicked out of the House; they are welcome here at all times, as guests; they are welcome to participate in any Association or Branch activity that they care to; they are welcome to all social entertainments and Branch meetings; they may entertain their guests here; they may, in fact, do anything except vote in Branch meetings. And so may any other member of Telluride Association who

happens to be the guest of the Branch. But the line is drawn right there. They can not vote because they have not the authority, and thus can have no official responsibility for the acts of the Branch. This is not so because these members "who are worthy to vote in the convention" are "unworthy to take part in Branch government", but simply because they have not been elected to the responsibilities of membership in the Branch.

You and I are perfectly good American citizens, and worthy to elect a senator or representative, and probably more worthy than some of them, but suppose we moved to Washington; dropped in Congress one day and attempted to vote on an appropriation bill, or say we are stockholders in a certain corporation, but not directors, and we proceeded to vote at a directors' meeting. What would happen? But the reason that an outsider could not vote in such cases is not lack of worthiness or fitness. It is one of practical expediency. These men who have been elected to their offices would not be willing to go before their electorate and answer for the acts of anyone but themselves. And the question of worthiness is settled at the time of the election.

Now apply the doctrine of responsibility to our organization. For illustration, take the financial phase, which is not the most important, but is the most tangible. You as members of Telluride Association surely did not appropriate nearly half of your income without attaching some direct responsibility. And would you make the test of such responsibility the arbitrary condition of geographical location of a member?

I say that when the members of this Branch were elected to Cornell scholarships, it was not because they might possibly reside at Ithaca during the next year, but because of their individual merit as measured by the Telluride standard, as well as a faith in their willingness and ability to carry out the policies and acts of the conventions. And when these scholarships were accepted, the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of the

Branch were also accepted with a knowledge and expectation that the members would be held strictly accountable for the acts, and failures to act, on the part of the Branch.

If mere residence at Ithaca means membership in Cornell Branch with no direct responsibility attached, I suggest that a more efficient method of running the Branch be adopted. Let us appropriate the money directly to the steward of the house, say, and instruct him to operate at a certain standard and have him render an accounting at the convention. Then throw the house open to all members who can get here; hang up a sign, "Enter and become educated." Authorize the Dean to make this his permanent home and put him in direct supervision of all things; have him continue to see that the boys are instructed in the proper courses; have him secure the guests for the house; have him conduct the course in public speaking; have him tutor weak students so that the proper scholastic average is maintained. Then he could see that no naughty habits were indulged in and that everybody got to bed early. I imagine the Dean could do all this together with his other duties, and that we would then see more tangible results, both of his work and of ours, for I am sure that he could do it more efficiently; and could make a better report to the convention, than we can, of our inexperienced and sometimes fruitless efforts to make some progress. And see what a saving of time and energy and argument would result. But Telluride Association has not chosen this method of doing things. It has sacrificed efficiency for democracy, but democracy carries with it responsibility on the part of the members. It has always laid great stress on the doing of things - "The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by all its members." Our fundamental principle is power and responsibility on shoulders of the young.

And every member of Telluride Association, and every member of a Branch, should safeguard his power by exercising his responsibility.

And so I cannot believe that the only difference,

between a member who has received a scholarship and one who simply resides in Ithaca, is that the former has been granted 'bed and board' in the House while the latter has not. We surely will not admit that our scholarship is a mere financial award for the charitable means of enabling one to attend a university. If that is so, the House here is a white elephant and the expense and trouble of holding conventions is not worth while as far as scholarships are concerned.

Instead, I feel that a Cornell scholarship should be membership in the Cornell Branch, and should be fixed by the Association; that acceptance of membership should mean a determination to carry out the acts of the convention, and that the convention should hold the Branch and all its members, completely responsible for its record. In other words, a scholarship should mean something.

Thus I believe the President has made a wise ruling as to what ought to be done. Whether it is this, under a strict reading of the by-law, is a matter of opinion, and we have elected officers to exercise that opinion. It was a new situation; one not foreseen when the by-law was enacted and called for an interpretation by officers. And I, for one, hardly think that his interpretation was a regrettable replacement of the constitution by the personal whims of the President. Nor would I say it is a usurpation of power; not after having lived at Cornell last year and then adopting a report that the President "has acted with rare good judgment and wisdom throughout the year."

The trouble is, that we forget at conventions what we learn during the year, and then forget during the year what we have done at the conventions.

--- O. R. Clark.

* * * * *

The fact that the Beaver Branch has organized under a form of government different than that provided for in the by-laws of the Association, and that in face of a strong intimation on the part of the

President of the Association that there should be , but one organization there, and that the officially constituted Beaver Branch of Telluride Association operating under the regular Branch Charter, may indicate that the clause in the form of Charter outlined in our By-Laws which reads, "the Branch may grant the privileges of debate in meetings to resident non-membership scholars who shall, however, in no case be permitted to vote," should be changed. Has anyone any opinion on this subject? We know you haven't; this is purely a formal question.

* * * * *

GOOD JUDGMENT -- DEMOCRACY.

Good judgment is one of the choicest and rarest flowers of the human mind. To what extent is it nurtured by democracy? Government of any kind is a training school, good or bad, for those who carry it on. What are the advantages in this respect of a democratic form of government? Is democracy a training school of superior opportunities for training one to judge of the relative values of different lines of conduct? This judgment of values is developed in one way only, by wise use. Three illustrations of its use in Telluride Association may make clearer the connection between good judgment and democracy.

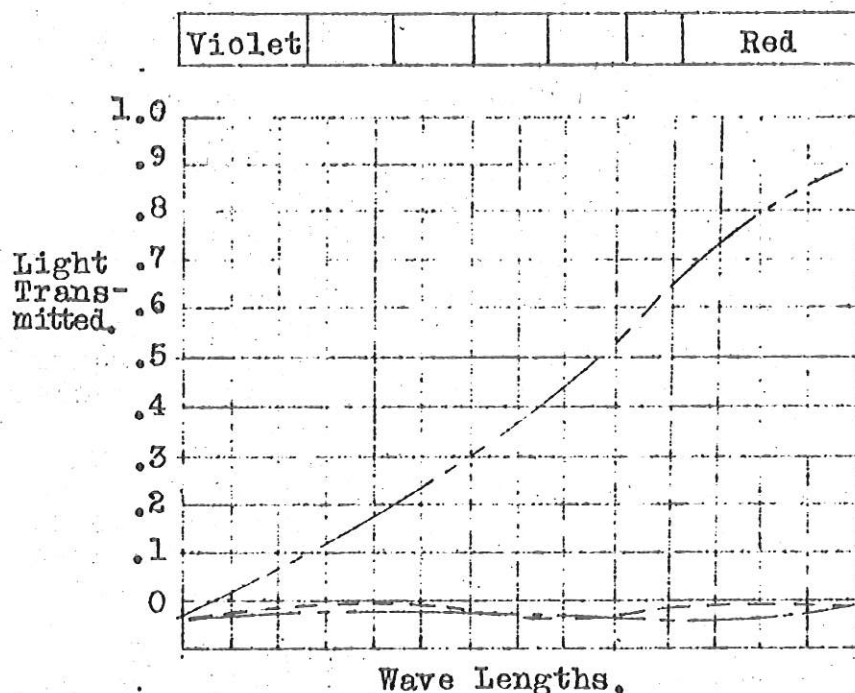
In the effective speaking as carried on by Cornell Branch, every one in the audience acts as judge, by recording on a specially prepared ballot a grade. The grade for any speaker is the average of the grades given him by all the judges, and the final rank of any speaker at the end of the year is the mean of his grades in the successive meetings. In so far as this work of judging is done conscientiously and intelligently it has a great deal of educational value for the judges, and is much better for them than being passive and irresponsible listeners.

DAYLIGHT GLASS.

On the sixth of January, Prof. S. H. Gage conducted a most interesting discussion on a new glass, founded on a new basis and of wonderful properties which make it an almost invaluable asset to science and to the world which his son, Henry Phelps Gage, Cornell '08, who is connected with the Corning Glass Company, has after years of patient and scientific effort, invented.

It is well known that artificial light has a predominance of the colors toward the red end of the spectrum as shown below. The intensity of the shades decreases as the violet end of the spectrum is approached.

The intensity of the colors in the most perfect northern light follows somewhat along the line drawn with a dash and single dot. The most perfect artificial light, that of the nitrogen-tungsten lamp, follows along the curve as shown by the dash and double dot. The great problem then before the scientists has been



to obtain a light which more nearly follows the natural light. Most efforts have been expended in the direction of obtaining some transmitter which would increase the intensity of the violet rays. The attempts have been quite discouraging.

Mr. Gage attacked the problem from a new angle. He has reduced the colors toward the red end of the spectrum to such a degree that the wonderful effect of having a light which follows the dotted line is now obtainable.

The glass has a bluish color, but when held between the eye and the artificial luminant a perfect white light is produced. Colors which under ordinary artificial light look almost alike, as certain shades of red and yellow-orange are given their proper intensities when under light passed through "daylight glass." A printed page which is hard to read when illuminated by ordinary artificial light, because of the yellow reflected from the page and the reflection from the ink, is clear-cut and distinct under the new glass.

In microscopic work this light is not to be surpassed as it is the same as the best north light and is not affected by clouds or night or seasons as is the natural light.

The glass must be thought so is not adaptable for lamp bulbs, but is used as a shade. It will be found of wonderful usefulness in stores where colors influence the selection of the article as dry-goods, pictures, etc., as well as a reading lamp.

In illustrating the affects of the glass, Professor Gage displayed a reading lamp equipped with a transmitter of "daylight glass", several sizes of discs and a microscope with a tissue specimen which had been colored blue and red. The clearness and correctness of the coloring were remarkable under the new light.

-- G. A. Worn.

THE UNDERCURRENT OF DISCONTENT.

The plan and purpose of Telluride Association excites the admiration of practically every person to whom it is familiar. The conception is such as should produce an organization of men of purpose, character, personality and ability.

The present institution embraces men who have all these characteristics, but it includes more men who have few of these attributes; it may even comprehend men who must otherwise be described.

"How is it possible", we are asked, "you have an opportunity to thoroughly examine your applicants before admitting them to full membership. You have branches where applicants are tested; you have at your conventions expert advice concerning new men by experienced officers. Practically every man admitted is known by a number of the members. Why is it, then, that you are getting so many men below the grade demanded by the institution?"

Why is it that we, who are recipients of inestimable benefits, fail in our first duty; fail to take an active interest in the perpetuity of the idea for which we stand? Is it because there is an undercurrent of discontent in the organization, or is it because of the psychological principle that affection is engendered by giving, and we give too little to become impregnated with loyalty to our principles? Perhaps both reasons go hand in hand; perhaps either or neither of them supplies us with the solution to the problem. In spite of the fact that we cannot answer positively, let us devote some attention to the first, the undercurrent of discontent.

One of our conservative members to whom I broached the subject maintains that the general age level is responsible. To take a specific example. The As-

sociation men attending Cornell average at least twenty-three years of age. An ordinary bright student can finish college at the age of twenty-two. Therefore, as a group, we are more mature, we are richer in experience, but we are perhaps more impatient to get out into the world of salaries and eight-hour days. We are caught in the American race for sudden prosperity, and fail to regard the later years of our lives wherein our scholastic training, our appreciation of art, literature, and music come to be more valuable possessions in the lonesomeness of the declining years. We fail to appreciate the advantage in belonging to that small group which has had the opportunity of a college education.

We are almost in the class of the boy sent to school by his parents because "it is the proper thing to do." We are given excellent opportunity to equip ourselves for service to mankind. We requite that opportunity by an inordinate yearning for the end, and that end is not service. We are not too old. We merely are sufficiently mature to appreciate the value of the work to which we set ourselves. If the undercurrent of discontent is founded on age, its basis is insecure.

A surprisingly large number of the members have maintained lack of harmony between members and officers is responsible for this feeling. "Strange," says the new-comer, "Do you not select your officers at conventions in which every member has an equal voice?" We admit that we do. "Why is it, then, that you do not succeed in selecting men with whom the majority of the membership is in harmony?" "Well," we reply, "Well, we seem to forget the experience of the past year when the 'Spirit of Convention' seizes us. The thoughts of a possible scholarship bedims our vision. We accept the traditional officers almost unquestioningly." And it is a sad fact that many of our members have not been impressed by the abilities, or personally drawn to certain officers, for we cannot prosper unless we are at harmony with the men whom we have chosen to lead. But where does the fault lie?

Manifestly it lies in the Association members, because a lack of interest in the basis of Association success, the guidance of the organization, is indicated. We elect men to fill positions of responsibility; we give them certain principles to maintain. If we hamper them in the fulfillment of their duties, we should not blame them for the rampant feeling of discontent. If we fail in our duty to select experts or fail in our duty to support those selected, the responsibility is all ours. If things are not right, the power to set them right is in our hands. LET US USE IT!

We who have subjected ourselves to a rigorous discipline for some years may not at first perceive that intellectuality has a case against discipline. Perhaps few of us realize the danger to intellectual development in a system where the greater amount of attention is being bestowed on conformity with certain standards, good or otherwise, and not on freedom of development in an atmosphere of encouragement. If we could have a really binding set of rules of conduct, a set which would be observed in the strictest detail and properly arranged so as to produce the type of men we are desirous of producing, we might succeed that way. We might build the Jesuit type of man, the type of man who did most for the restoration of Catholicism. However, this system necessitates a strict supervision of studies, the way in which they are pursued, and the way in which they are attacked. Our system says a man shall not do certain things. It does not lay sufficient emphasis on positive constructive guidance.

We are an educational institution, and should have as our aim the intellectual development of men. Discipline, when properly understood and applied, can be made an important factor in that development, but when it is applied so as to produce a very general feeling of discontent, it does not assist in the attainment of that purpose. There should be a certain feeling of discontent with the present position, and an ever-present desire to rise above it, but it should not be a feeling of disgust, of rule obsession. If rules are not being used to point the way definitely

toward attainment, they have no place in an institution whose primary purpose is scholarly. Live above a rule and it does not trouble you, we are told, yet we are not convinced.

Our Branches should be intellectual centres and not reformatories. Our efforts should be towards new methods of study and encouragement of those students who show signs of advancement. Give the man with ability a boost; do not waste too much time in determining whether he shall drink coffee or eat pie. Society forces every man to live up to a high plane of moral conduct; intellectual development relieves him of the desire to do otherwise.

There is something in Telluride Association which produces an undercurrent of discontent. If it is unwise discipline, away with it. If something else is responsible, let us tear it from our organization.

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COMMENTS.

Editor of the Telluride News-Letter:

In the December 1915 number of this publication, Mr. Buckler says, "There is a growing tendency in the Association to centralize its power." I think there has been a growing necessity, rather than a tendency, to centralize power, at least in the executive and judicial departments of our government; legislation has been confined to conventions and has been the work of all members. It seems impracticable to have the executive power distributed equally amongst the members between conventions. The judiciary is at present but a name; it seems to consist of the officers of the Association, its powers are derived from the Constitution, and its duties have to the present been confined to interpreting the acts of the conventions and the Constitution.

The administrative power (other than that granted

the officers) in past years has been held or assumed by various people, with or without authority. This past year we appointed a committee to take care of some of the executive work left undone by the convention. So far, I do not think they have exceeded their authority. A committee or committees such as this seems to be the best way of taking care of unfinished business of the convention and of providing against any emergency.

Various comments in the last two issues of the News-Letter relating to constitutional interpretation as published in the October number make it apparent that there is dissatisfaction with the present judiciary; that a more highly organized judiciary is needed with powers confined perhaps to interpreting the Constitution and the acts of conventions. If we do not choose to confer this power on the officers, why should we not place our trust in a Judiciary Committee, elected or appointed every year? "It is time that the members of the Association assumed the right of interpreting the laws that they made" -- I should rather say that the time for the assumption and exercise of this right is at conventions; otherwise there will be a different interpretation of the same clause or act for each member or each Branch. As to the particular question of constitutional interpretation dealt with in the October issue and subsequently 'commented' on, I am not prepared to give an opinion, tho it seems to me that some of the criticisms made of the President were quite thoughtless and hurt their irate authors more than the object of their vehement vituperation. More moderation in tone might have been conducive to a more attentive audience. But to return to this interpretation; it is my opinion that if there had been a committee of three members of the Association appointed or elected at the last convention to decide just such intricate problems as the one here presented; if they had interpreted just as the clause has been officially interpreted, there would have not been anything like the protest which has arisen. There is not the opposition to a committee with clearly defined powers that there is to a single officer with authority which seems expressed in general terms. Such a court of arbitration is a step away from the concentration of power decried

by Mr. Buckler, which is another factor in its favor.

A certain amount of centralization of power during the year, between conventions, is essential for the effective management of our affairs. We must face this problem. Instead of crying aloud about "usurpation of power", "dogmatic, tyrannical", etc., it behooves us to devise the means of placing this power in the hands of a few so as to procure the highest efficiency in the operation of the Association.

-- S. S. Walcott.

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The February number of the News-Letter will be called the 'Scholarship Number'. We earnestly solicit articles treating phases of that subject. It is our intention to present a scholarship report, covering the work of all Association men attending educational institutions. If we succeed in making anything like a comprehensive report it will be because the men at the various universities and institutions of learning have sent us their grades for the first term, and, in some cases, a supplementary statement of work done in addition to the regular curriculum. We earnestly request such statements.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

W. L. Cone, Broadwater Mills Co., Park City, Utah.
P. P. Ashworth, 567 So. W. Temple St., Salt Lake City.
O. V. Johnson; Oscar is now playing in 'Under Fire' in Boston. Address, 'Under Fire' Co., Park Square Theatre, Boston, Mass. He likes the life!
H. E. Ray, Pocatello, Idaho.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

We take pleasure in printing the following from Selwyn & Co. 'Paste-Easy' of August 16, 1915:

"Scrambling out of obscurity is a business to which all actors put their minds to the top of their bent--sometimes the putting doesn't profit them, and sometimes it does.

"Two of them have recently had the inventiveness to get themselves engaged by Selwyn & Co., to the great astonishment and amusement of the members of the firm--who, till the trick was turned, had plans entirely different.

"Example, number two: "There's a man in 'Under Fire' who has just put one over on me" said Roi Cooper Megrue, author of the new drama at the Hudson Theatre, "And I'm so tickled over it I wouldn't fire him for pay. Besides, he's a perfectly good actor. His name is O. V. Johnson, as I took pains to find out.

"When I was distributing the small parts among the actors Mr. Klauber had sent over for the Englishmen in the trench scene, there were four men standing together, so I gave a part to each.

"They were all cockney parts, but one of the men had a broad Scotch accent, so I told him he could use it in the part. He really was exceptionally good, so I asked him to go back to Mr. Klauber for his contract.

"I Didn't come from Mr. Klauber' he said.

"Then where on earth did you come from?' I demanded.

"Nowhere--I just walked in, to see if I couldn't pick up a chance, somehow, and the first thing I knew, you had handed me a part--it was pretty lucky, wasn't it?' I dived for a phone and told Mr. Klauber that we had engaged an actor! He laughed--and we signed him up."

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We have a letter from 'Pete' Ashworth, reporting, in rather proud terms, we think, that he is married. The News-Letter takes this opportunity to congratulate 'Pete', wish him all the luck in the world, and incidentally condole with his wife.

Indirectly we have heard that Bill Mason is in Cleveland, Ohio, taking a course in automobile engineering. We haven't discovered his address.

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E. W. Hoffer, bookkeeper for the First National Bank of Telluride, went to Michigan December 18th, to get married. During his absence, W. V. Ellms is acting bookkeeper.

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It has recently been our fortune to gaze on an embossed letter-head which ran:-

H. E. RAY
Attorney-At-Law.

Skip opened a law office in Pocatello, Idaho, on January 15th, 1916. We are undoubtedly going forward.

* * * * *

BRANCHES.

BEAVER BRANCH:

Mr. Noon arrived on December 17th, and brought up the question of the Branch taking over the boarding house. Much discussion followed with the result that the Student Body is now conducting the affairs of the culinary department, Ross acting as Steward.

On the 19th, Mr. A. L. Woodhouse arrived. The evening he was here he gave us a very interesting talk about the old Institute days at Telluride, Colo., when six-hour shifts and a 'pro2' to 'show you how' were things unknown. Mr. Woodhouse returned to Richfield the next day.

A meeting of the Student Body was held on the 21st, at which the grant of authority was discussed. Nearly all of the necessary signatures had been obtained

so it was deemed advisable to proceed to the adoption of the new constitution. This was done at subsequent meetings.

Mrs. Noon arrived on the 24th. A big Christmas celebration was held that evening at the cottage, with Ross acting as Santa Clause. He had appropriate gifts for everyone. These gentle 'slams' caused much merriment. A Christmas tree donated by the government added to the holiday atmosphere.

The arrival of a 'jitney' in camp causes much excitement, but the excitement was even greater on Christmas day when Mr. Nunn stepped out of one which arrived. Thus our Christmas table was honored by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Noon and Mr. Nunn.

During his short visit, Mr. Nunn gave us several interesting talks relating to our new constitution and our duties under it. We gained much from listening to him, since his long experience enabled him to point out to us many difficulties which we might encounter.

Miss Irene Tolton spent an evening with us during the holidays and entertained us with a group of readings which were much enjoyed by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Noon left the 31st, along with a crowd of celebrators. The latter were en route for the dance at Beaver. They all returned after a big time, but several have been on the sick list since then, as they seemed to have brought the grippe epidemic back with them. Miss Stella Burt is now in camp ready to take care of the invalids.

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Scholastic Report:- There is no question that school work, since the last monthly report, has improved. The improvement on the side of definite and actual results attained has been quite marked, and the gain in spirit predominating has been considerable. Last month, laziness and smart attitudes cropped out here and there; since then, these qualities have apparently faded away as quietly as they had arisen. This betterment is, no doubt,

to be attributed to the stimulating influence of our Christmas visitors, and to the critical attitude the instructors were forced to assume last month.

A very liberal Christmas vacation was enjoyed by all, classes being dismissed on the evening of December 24th, and not resumed again until January 3rd. This respite afforded everyone an opportunity to rest up and to establish a firm footing for the resumption of work. With the coming of January, Whitney was advanced to the German 11 class because of his meritorious work in the German 1 class.

Since the instructors are not to be considered as members of the Student Body, it has become necessary to create a Scholastic Committee, which committee is to be the medium between Student Body and instructors. Should some vexatious problem arise involving the scholastic welfare of any member, or members, then this committee meets with the instructors, and the decision jointly recommended is conveyed by the committee to the Student Body, and is, since the committee has executive powers, carried out. This newly appointed committee is composed of Lathrop, Whitney and Fruit.

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Student Body Organization:- Probably the foremost topic of conversation around the Beaver quarters for the last month has been that of the new Student Body organization. Surely it is a vital topic, and one which admits of a great deal of argument. Questions of government always have been, and always will be, bones of contention. History is full of the rise and fall of democracies, republics, and monarchies, and of the wars and treacheries which accompany them. Government is necessary to civilization, but the great question is, what kind of government? The kind best suited to the conditions of the people to be governed. What kind of an organization is best suited to conditions as they exist here at Beaver? A democracy seems to be generally accepted as the proper form.

Obviously, the power company does not have to give any authority for this democratic form of government if it does not so wish. Why should it wish to do so? There are at this plant fellows who are seeking to better their condition and become men of ability in the world. To do this, something is necessary besides the usual grind of daily labor. Placing the responsibility is the solution, responsibility in the station, and responsibility on the outside. Make the individual feel that something depends on his ability, and added efficiency results. The democratic organization is fostered because it makes each man responsible for the actions of his fellows.

The increased number of members at the Beaver Branch made it desirable that a really efficient and practical form of Student Body government be adopted. The power to back up a constitution and by-laws was furnished by the officers of the Beaver River Power Company in the form of a Grant of Authority, and it is hoped that Telluride Association will also place its sanction on the organization by ratifying the Grant. Using the old Olmsted constitution as a model, another was formed which seemed to fit conditions. It was carefully gone over by the Constitution Committee, and also by Mr. Noon before being submitted to the Student Body. The Grant of Authority and the Constitution were discussed and passed upon by the members assembled in meeting, and took effect immediately. Officers were elected, committees appointed, and the new government went into actual operation.

The Grant of Authority places a great deal of responsibility in the hands of the Student Body. It gives to the organization management of the Boarding House, control of property, control over the actions of the members, and control, to some extent, over school work. It can make laws and execute them. It can demand better scholastic work of its members, and if a member does not live up to the set standards, can expel him. It has absolute power over conditions at the plant, with the exception of the operation of the station. Will this form of government work out? Will the fellows live up to their responsibilities? The first question is problematical, as yet, for in the

second question lies the keynote of success. If responsibilities are shirked, the government will fail; if not, it will succeed. What are the responsibilities of each man? To carry out to the fullest extent the duties which devolve upon him, and to see that the others do likewise. 'Be frank' in meetings. Do not hesitate to condemn another who is wrong. It is false loyalty to shield a friend who transgresses the rules of an organization, false both to him and to the organization. Speak out on all subjects which involve the welfare of the Beaver Branch. Be true to yourselves; and to the organization, and success is assured.

At the election of officers to act under the new Constitution, the following men were elected:

L. R. Fournier,	President:
L. H. Rathrop,	Vice-President:
J. T. Draper,	Secretary-Treasurer:
A. A. Ross,	Steward:
L. R. Fournier,	Critic:
R. W. Fruit,	Vice-Steward:

The following committees were named:

Committee on leave of absence;
 Committee on care of property,
 Committee on rules,
 Trial Board,
 Scholastic Committee,
 Committee on discipline.

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CORNELL BRANCH:

A rumor has gone over the country to the effect that there will probably be a percentage famine in scholarship at Cornell Branch this year, as a result all members are holding fast to all the per cents they have, and many may be seen searching diligently to find some extra ones. The constant searching may result in stoop-shoulders and near-sighted eyes, but we are bound to do all in our power to prevent the famine.

H. R. Owen has recently been elected a member of the Manuscript Club of Cornell University. The Manuscript Club is a social and literary society whose membership is composed of members of the faculty and those students who have shown unusual ability. It meets weekly at the home of its founder and patron, Professor Sampson of the English Department, for the purpose of reading and discussing the original productions of its members.

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On the evening of January 5th, the Branch entertained, or rather was entertained, by the Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Bishop of Michigan. Bishop Williams is a very good talker and held us most of one Saturday evening with his stories.

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The public speaking meeting of Thursday, January 13th, was turned over to Dr. Kirkendall, who specializes on the mastoiditis operation, and who operated on Clark for that complaint last year. He outlined the causes and cure for this disease. He told us that prevention is impossible, although one preventive measure which should be taken in case of a bad cold is to blow the nose like the Irishman does. Watch an Irishman if you do not understand. Mastoiditis can only be cured by operation, serious in nature, but practically never fatal.

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The President of the Association has just returned to Ithaca after having sojourned in Rochester for a couple of days for the purpose of taking the New York Bar examinations. We suppose everyone knows who the President is. If not, we cannot further enlighten you, because he has requested us not to use his name in the News-Letter.

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The great epidemic of grip, grippe, la grippe, influenza, or colds, which touched the rest of the

world, came here also, and even invaded our house. O. L. Larson was in the infirmary for three days, Maguire, Evans and Stacy were abed in the house. Walcott was threatened with mastoiditis, and was in the infirmary from January 7th to 15th. Although one ear drum bursted and the other was punctured, the illness passed without requiring an operation. 'Sid' is recovering slowly, and is now out of danger.

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There was an exodus from Ithaca during the holidays. Walcott, Parker, Johnston and Clark were in Washington; Pugsley and Lamb in New York; Grandy in Cleveland; Graessle in Cincinnati; Kinney in Bellevue, and Evans in Plattsburg, N. Y.

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In light of the great preparedness cry which is sweeping over the country, we feel at liberty to give these secrets to the public. Professor Burr and Mac. Parker are drilling in the newly organized company of Cornell faculty members. 'Cap.' Kinney has just been elected President of "Company M Association."

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STANFORD BRANCH:

An Association Charter has been issued, by our President, to the fellows attending Stanford University. This brings into official life the 'Stanford Branch of Telluride Association' We now have three Branches.