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Our Diplomatic Service.

Dr. White Suggests Many Needed Reforms: Better Quarters, Higher Salaries and Trained Attaches.

The auditorium of Barnes Hall was crowded to the doors on Tuesday evening of last week, when former President Andrew D. White delivered a University lecture on "The Diplomatic Service of the United States, with some Hints toward its Reform." It was the first time in several months that Dr. White had addressed the students, and the audience was keenly attentive throughout the lecture and enthusiastic in its applause at the close.

Mr. White addressed the Smithsonian Institution at Washington on the same subject during the month of March. His long and varied experience in the diplomatic service, and his eminent standing as one of the foremost American diplomats lent peculiar interest and value to his remarks. The gist of the address was an outline of needed reforms in our diplomatic service, suggested by Mr. White as the result of fifty years' study of the conditions.

The speaker expressly disavowed any personal motives in the matter. "In speaking of the defects of our present system and their remedies," he said, "I would above all things wish it to be understood that I am not a man with a grievance,—that I have no complaints to make whatever. On the contrary, I feel profoundly grateful to the various administrations—of both parties—under which I have served, for their support and kindness. This lecture is the result of a decision, made many years ago, that after the conclusion of my connection with the diplomatic service, when no human being could charge against me a desire to do anything for my own personal comfort or satisfaction, I would present, in the simplest

and clearest manner possible, my view of the best course to be taken in developing and improving our diplomatic establishment, in the interest of our country, and in no other interest whatever."

He opened his address by pointing out the various ways in which the nation is benefited by having a permanent representative at every foreign capital. As an example of what can be done by the right man, saying the right word, at the right time and in the right place, he mentioned Charles Francis Adams, our minister to Great Britain during the most trying period of the Civil War. He was a very capable man, and was especially known as a very cool man. A crisis had come in the relations of the United States and Great Britain. It looked much as if a number of additional cruisers, nominally American but really British, were to be let loose to prey upon our commerce. Earl Russell, then the British minister of foreign affairs, was not the kind of man to interfere in this unfriendly movement. But just as the vessels were ready to depart on their mission of devastation, Mr. Adams conferred with Earl Russell, stated the case very simply, and used these memorable words: "I need not remind your Lordship that this is war." This cool, plain statement at the critical moment stopped the cruisers and war was prevented, immensely to the advantage of all the interests of our country.

THE DIPLOMAT'S VARIED SERVICES.

The services of our diplomat abroad are of various kinds. He is influential in making or modifying treaties, especially for the protection of our citizens abroad. He creates an atmosphere in which the germs of international trouble are kept from developing, and in which vexatious questions between the two nations may be easily settled. By a word in the proper quarter, he can put an end to a whole flock of wild

rumors which might otherwise produce international complications. He collects information of untold importance to our country, predicting with accuracy the actions of foreign powers in anticipated crises, and reporting on many subjects of public interest, such as foreign systems of finance, the administration of cities, educational institutions and the like.

One of the most important duties of a diplomat is to protect his fellow-citizens within the borders of the country to which he is accredited. It is in this respect that Great Britain sets the world an example. Let any British subject in any part of the world be maltreated, and immediately it is a matter of interest to the home government, while the resident minister takes prompt steps to secure redress for the wrong. A striking example of this occurred in lower Italy a number of years ago, when a roving band of brigands stopped an Englishman's carriage in the vicinity of Naples and demanded his silver. Mistaking a sudden movement on his part as an attempt to draw a gun, they fired into his carriage, killing him and his wife.

"Many countries," said Dr. White, "would have contented themselves with the profuse palaver with which the Neapolitan government tried to cover the matter, but such was not the case with Great Britain; not long afterward a frigate bearing the British flag sailed into the harbor of Naples, and the British minister made a formal demand. The immediate result was that eighteen brigands were hanged, and the final result was that for a long time afterward, whoever might be murdered by brigands along the Mediterranean, Englishmen were carefully spared."

Another function of an American diplomatic representative is to cooperate with the American consuls, prompting by all honorable means the interests of American agriculture, manufactures

and commerce. Finally, perhaps the highest incidental work in which he can engage is the development of international law, in which he plays a notable part. One of the important phases of this work is in the establishment of the great American principle that private property, not contraband, shall be exempt from seizure on the high seas.

In reply to the argument that a permanent diplomatic service is costly, the speaker gave figures showing that its cost is relatively insignificant, compared with the cost of war, which is often shortened or forestalled by diplomacy. He showed that even if war, with all its improved methods, should cost no more today than it did thirty years ago—which is a decidedly violent supposition—the entire expenditure for our diplomatic corps for one year would be only about the expenditure for war during four hours; and if we should be so unfortunate as to have a war break out with any foreign power, our diplomatic service, by shortening the conflict by a single day, would pay for itself for a period of six years.

SEVERAL REFORMS SUGGESTED.

By way of improving the present condition of the American diplomatic service, which, though in many respects excellent, is imperfectly organized, insufficiently provided for, and as a rule not in the best standing abroad, Ambassador White made the following suggestions:

At least one-half of the ambassadors should be appointed from those who have distinguished themselves as ministers plenipotentiary, and the remaining posts filled, as at present, from those who, in public life or in other important fields, have won recognition at home as men fit to maintain the character and watch the interests of their country abroad. The general rule should be observed of promotion, for good service, from lower to higher rank and from the less important to the more important capitals.

As regards the ministers plenipotentiary, who form the second grade in our service, the same rule of promotion for merit should be observed. The men who have distinguished themselves as ministers resident or as secretaries of embassy or of legation should be advanced to the position of ministers plenipotentiary at the less important capitals, and thence to the more important stations.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SECRETARIES.

There should be two grades of secretaries of legation and three grades of secretaries of embassy. The lowest grade of secretaries should be appointed on the recommendation of the secretary of state from those who have shown themselves, on due examination, best qualified in certain leading subjects, such as international law, the common or civil law, or both, including, as abso-

lutely necessary, some practice in one or the other of these; the history of treaties, general modern history, political economy a speaking knowledge of French and a reading knowledge of at least one other foreign language. As to the practice of law, every candidate should have been admitted to the bar and have been in practice for at least two years. The reasons for this last provision are twofold: first, it is to the interest of the service that every secretary should have been in touch with real men and real activities; second, in the interest of the candidate, such a training would leave the many unsuccessful applicants with a profession to which they could promptly turn.

The examination in all subjects should be strict, and the field of selection of secretaries should be limited to the men thus presented. In view, however, of the importance of various personal qualifications which fit men to influence their fellow-men, and which can not be ascertained wholly by examination, the secretary of state should have full liberty of choice among those who have honorably passed the examinations required. The men thus selected and approved should be promoted gradually for merit to more and more important positions in the diplomatic service.

The quota of secretaries and attaches allotted to the embassies and legations should be increased, thus adding to the influence and the efficiency of the post. The attaches should be men recommended by the several members of the Cabinet as specially qualified for the position. At the close of their foreign careers they could all be made of real use, as army or navy officers, as department officials at Washington, as university professors, or as writers for the press on international questions.

DECENT QUARTERS NEEDED.

One of the crying evils of the present system is the lack of a suitable embassy or legation building or apartment in the larger capitals of the world, owned or leased for a term of years by the American government. Under the present system, the head of an American embassy or legation abroad is at a wretched disadvantage. In many capitals he finds it at times impossible to secure a proper furnished apartment; and in some, very difficult to find any suitable apartment at all, whether furnished or unfurnished. Even if he finds proper rooms, they are frequently in an unfit quarter of the town, remote from the residence of his colleagues, from public offices, from everybody and everything related to his work. His term of office being short, he is regarded as a rather undesirable tenant and is charged accordingly. Besides this, the fitting and furnishing of such an apartment is a very great burden, as regards time and trouble and expense. More than one American minister

abroad has been actually impoverished by expenditures of this kind. An even more serious result of the system is that the nation loses prestige among the foreign peoples.

"There should be in this respect," said Dr. White, "what Thomas Jefferson acknowledged in the Declaration of Independence as a duty,—'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind.' The present condition of things is frequently humiliating—and not only to the ambassador or minister, but to every thoughtful American visitor. In the greater capitals of Europe the general public knows the British, French, Austrian, Italian and all other important embassies or legations, except that of our country. The American embassy or legation has no settled home, is sometimes in one quarter of the town, sometimes in another; sometimes almost in an attic, sometimes almost in a cellar; generally inadequate in its accommodations, and frequently unfortunate in its surroundings."

HIGHER SALARIES.

Another important need is for an increase in the salaries of our representatives abroad. The cost of living has greatly increased since these were fixed, and the specific financial demands upon an ambassador or minister at any of the most important posts are always far beyond the present salary. It is utterly impossible for an American diplomatic representative to do his duty on the salary now given, even while living on the most moderate scale known in the diplomatic corps.

Even if the carrying out of these reforms should demand an appropriation to the diplomatic service sixty per cent higher than it now is, which is a liberal estimate covering all the expenditures proposed, the total additional cost to each citizen of the United States would be a trifle over a quarter of a cent per year.

As to suitable requirements for secretaryships and proper promotion throughout the whole service, they would vastly increase its attractiveness, in all its grades, to the very men whom the country most needs. They would open to young men in our universities, colleges, and schools of all grades a most honorable career, leading such institutions to establish courses of instruction with reference to such a service.

In conclusion, Ambassador White said: "It seems to me certain that a proper development of the existing service, on the general lines I have presented, would not only increase the prestige and influence of the United States among her sister nations, but, purely from a commercial point of view, would amply repay us. To have in diplomatic positions at the various capitals a large proportion of men thoroughly fitted, not only as regards character and intelligence, but also as regards experience and acquaintance, and to have

them enabled to exert their abilities under the best conditions, would be, from every point of view, of the greatest advantage to our country, materially and politically, and would give strength to our policy throughout the world."

Victory Over Princeton.

Rice and Umstad Save the Day in Exciting Twelve Inning Game.

One of the most exciting baseball games ever seen on Percy Field resulted in a victory for Cornell over Princeton by a score of 4-3 last Saturday afternoon. Cornell came to bat in the second half of the ninth inning with the score 2-1 in favor of the Tigers. Rice was on third base, having gone to first on a fielder's choice, and stolen second and third before the visitors recovered from their surprise. But by this time two Cornell men were out, and Bigelow, the last batter, had two strikes chalked up against him and a poor batting record for the afternoon.

It was just at this critical point, when everybody held their breath for the third strike which would end the game, that Rice saved the day by one of the most daring runs ever made on a baseball diamond. Seeing that the attention of the visitors was centered on the batter, Rice took a long lead off third, and just as Byram drew back his arm to pitch the next ball, Rice sped home like the wind. His quick slide brought him to the plate almost simultaneously with the ball and so disconcerted Cooney, the Princeton catcher, that he failed to touch him out. Rice had made the run that tied the score.

Bigelow went out a moment later, but that did not matter now for Cornell had another chance to win the game. The story of the next three innings is a striking one of alternate hope and despair. The tenth passed without a tally on either side, but in the first half of the eleventh Princeton scored another run and then once more Cornell tied the score and postponed a little longer the final decision. In the twelfth the visitors were unable to circle the bases and the Cornell men went to bat with a mighty resolve to pull the game out of the fire then and there. They began to hit Byram as they had not hit him before during the entire game. Singles by Bigelow and Braman and a base on balls for Heilman filled the bases, but this had been done at the expense of two outs, and prospects were not bright. Then Umstad stepped to the plate and put the finishing touches to his brilliant record for the afternoon by pounding out a

neat single to center field that brought in the winning run.

The demonstration that followed has rarely been equalled in recent years. Almost two thousand students swarmed out of the stands to escort the team to the clubhouse, where they gave yell after yell for the players, especially Rice and Umstad, and for everybody that had had anything to do with the team. Then they swarmed back to the bleachers and watched the Interscholastic track meet which was held immediately after the game. The big celebration came in the evening about 11 o'clock, when the team was drawn to the Campus in a decorated float, and an immense bonfire was lighted on the slope behind the Library. President Schurman made a speech, and various members of the team were compelled to explain "how it was done."

The game as a whole was marred by numerous errors on both sides, but was so exciting in its climax that the spectators readily forgave these slips. It was largely a pitcher's battle, and in this Umstad showed himself at least the equal of Byram, Princeton's star twirler. The defeat came as a surprise and a disappointment to the visitors, for it was the first time they had been beaten by a college team this season.

The score was as follows:

CORNELL.					
R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Champaign, rf.....	0	1	2	1	0
Rice, 2b.....	2	1	2	1	0
Preston, 1b.....	0	1	17	0	2
Bigelow, lf.....	0	1	1	0	0
Braman, cf.....	1	1	2	0	2
Welch, c.....	0	0	8	6	0
Brown, 3b.....	0	2	1	3	0
Heilman, ss.....	0	0	2	2	1
Umstad, p.....	1	2	1	4	2
Totals.....	4	9	36	17	7
PRINCETON.					
R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Reid, ss.....	1	0	1	0	0
Heim, cf.....	1	1	1	0	0
Wels, 2b.....	0	1	1	2	2
Byram, p.....	0	0	1	5	0
McLean, 3b.....	1	1	2	4	0
Cooney, c.....	0	0	12	5	0
Doyle, rf.....	0	2	3	0	0
Bard, 1b.....	0	0	14	1	1
Forsythe, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	3	5	35	17	3

*Two out when winning run was made.

Cornell ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—4
Princeton... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Cornell 3, Princeton 1. Three-base hits—Reid, Doyle. Two-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Champaign, Rice, Preston, Heim, McLean, Cooney. Stolen bases—Rice, Braman, Forsythe. Struck out—by Umstad 10, by Byram 12. Bases on balls—off Umstad 3, off Byram 2. Hit by pitched ball—Heim. Passed ball—Welch. Double play—Cooney to Bard. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Hasset.

AMHERST 4, CORNELL 1.

The Cornell team suffered defeat at the hands of Amherst Tuesday afternoon of last week by the score of 4-1. Deshon pitched for the Ithacans. Amherst bunched its hits in the fourth inning and before the last man had been retired, four runs were chalked up to its credit. Champaign made the only score for Cornell. The box score was as follows:

CORNELL.					
A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Champaign, rf...	3	1	0	0	0
Rice, 2b	4	0	2	3	3
Preston, 1b	3	0	1	10	0
Bigelow, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Braman, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Welch, c	4	0	1	5	0
Brown, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Heilman, ss	4	0	0	4	2
Deshon, p	4	0	0	1	3
Totals	32	1	4	24	11
AMHERST.					
A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wheeler, cf	3	0	2	0	1
Palmer, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Storke, 3b	2	1	1	2	3
Beache, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Danahey, c	2	1	0	10	0
Kelliher, 2b	4	1	0	2	1
Allaier, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Cowell, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Newall, p	3	0	0	0	2
Totals	27	4	6	27	10

Score by innings:
Amherst 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—4
Cornell 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Struck out by Deshon 5, Newell 8;
bases on ball by Deshon 3, Newell 3;
stolen bases, Champaign, Storke; three-base hit, Kelliher.

HARVARD 5, CORNELL 1.

On the following day the team went to Cambridge where a game was played with Harvard which resulted in a score of 5-1 in favor of Harvard. Consecutive hitting in the sixth inning was largely responsible for the victory. Both pitchers were steady with men on bases but the Cornell infield allowed the opposing base runners to take long chances. Coburn of Harvard struck out thirteen men. The box score:

CORNELL.					
R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Champaign, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Rice, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Preston, 1b	0	1	12	1	2
Bigelow, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Braman, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Welch, c	0	1	6	2	0
Brown, 3b	0	0	2	0	1
Heilman, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Umstad, p	0	2	0	7	0
Totals	1	7	24	14	4
HARVARD.					
R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Randall, 1b	0	0	3	2	0
Leonard, 3b	1	3	3	2	0
Stephenson, c	1	1	16	1	0

Matthews, ss	1	1	2	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Kernan, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Spencer, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Coburn, p	0	0	1	1	0
Kemble, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	7	27	6	0

Score by innings:

Harvard	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	*—5
Cornell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits, Leonard, Stephenson, Umstad; three-base hit, Dexter; stolen bases, Matthews 2, Leonard 2, Kemble; double play, Preston and Rice; sacrifice hit, Stephenson; first base on ball, off Coburn 1, off Umstad 1; hit by pitched ball, by Umstad 1; struck out, Coburn 13, Umstad 4; passed balls, Stephenson 2, Welch 1; time, 2 hours; umpire, Murray; attendance, 3,000.

Cornell Wins Penn Meet.

Red and White Team Unexpectedly Strong—Two Cornell Records Broken.

The Cornell track team defeated Pennsylvania in the annual dual meet at Franklin Field on May 12 by a score of 66-51. As was expected, Cornell was stronger in the distance events and Pennsylvania in the sprints. F. J. Porter defeated Captain Boyd of Pennsylvania in the shot put, establishing a new Cornell record of 43 feet, 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. G. W. Mosher, '07, won the broad jump and established a new Cornell record of 22 feet, 5 inches. In the mile the Cornell runners ran a team race and secured all three places. Munson won the half mile with ease in one minute, 57 seconds, but was disqualified for elbowing after two Pennsylvania runners had deliberately fouled him.

Following are the summaries:

One-mile run—Won by Poate (C.); Camp (C.), second; Munson (C.), third. Time—4 minutes, 34 seconds.

440-yard run—Won by Hyman (P.); Carpenter (C.), second; Rogers (C.), third. Time—50 2-5 seconds.

120-yard hurdles—Won by Amsler (P.); Ashburner (C.), second; Vonnegut (C.), third. Time—15 4-5 seconds.

100-yard dash—Won by Dear (P.); Whitman (P.), second; Gould (C.), third. Time—10 seconds.

Two-mile run—Won by Hemingway (C.); Willgoose (C.), second; Magoffin (C.), third. Time—9 minutes 59 seconds.

Half-mile run—Won by Townsend (C.); Wilcox (P.), second; Rowland (C.), third. Time—2 minutes 1 1-5 seconds.

220-yard hurdles—Won by Amsler (P.); McClellan (P.), second; Turner (C.), third. Time—24 seconds.

220-yard dash—Won by Hyman (P.); Dear (P.), second; Baldwin (C.), third. Time—21 4-5 seconds.

Shot-put—Won by Porter (C.); Boyd (P.), second; Cook (C.), third. Distance, 43 feet, 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Pole vault—Phillips and Jackson (C.) tied for first; Kirkpatrick and McSwain (P.), tied for third. Height—11 feet.

High jump—Porter (C.), and Mofatt (P.), tied for first; MacDonald (P.), third. Height—5 feet 11 inches.

Hammer throw—Won by Cook (C.); Wilder (C.), second; Fennell (P.), third. Distance—136 feet, 3 inches.

Broad jump—Won by Mosher (C.); Green (P.), second; Wing (P.), third. Distance—22 feet, 5 inches.

Plans for Harvard Race.

To be Rowed on Charles River May 27—Schuylkill Regatta Same Day.

The Cornell-Harvard Varsity race will be rowed on the Charles river, Saturday, May 27, at 4.30 p. m. There will be a grand stand at the finish, from which the last mile of the race will be visible. Seats in the stand may be procured at \$1.50 each from Herrick, Copley square, Boston, or Leavitt & Pierce, Harvard square, Cambridge.

On the evening before the race, Friday, May 26, the Cornell Musical clubs will give a joint concert with the Harvard Musical clubs in Sander's theatre, Cambridge, at 8.15 o'clock. Tickets will be on sale May 15 at Herrick's, Copley square, Boston, and Thurston's, 1322 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. The prices will be 75 cents and \$1.

Cornell alumni in New England and neighboring states are expected to turn out and give a rousing welcome to the Cornell crew and Musical clubs on the occasion of their first visit to Cambridge.

The Varsity crew, accompanied by Coach Courtney, will leave Ithaca on Wednesday night, May 24, arriving in Boston the next morning. While there they will stay at the Victoria hotel, which is conveniently near the river. The new Varsity shell will be taken and, by courtesy of the Union Boat club, will be kept at its boathouse. The Cornell men have been extended the use of this clubhouse during their stay. The Harvard management has tendered the use of one of its coaching launches, Veritas, while the crew is at Boston. The two days' preliminary practice should give the Cornell crew plenty of time to become accustomed to the course.

According to statements received from Harvard, the Varsity race will be preceded by the Carroll cup race for single sculls, which will be rowed over a one-mile course. The Varsity race will start at 4.30 p. m. It will be rowed up stream on the afternoon flood tide over the regular mile and seven-eighths course, starting from the Union Boat

club and finishing at Longwood bridge. The course will be patrolled by the Boston police, and the river will be closed to navigation during the afternoon of the race.

Mr. Mickleham of Columbia, who has for years refereed the Yale-Harvard races at New London, will act as referee. Captain Whittier of this year's Yale crew will be an official of the course, and C. H. Schweppe, Harvard, '02, will act as chairman of the regatta committee. Jacob G. Smith, '03, a former Cornell coxswain, has been appointed Cornell's judge in the launch.

SECOND VARSITY'S TRIP.

On the same day that the Varsity crew leaves for Boston the second Varsity, accompanied by Assistant-coach Colson and Mr. Hoyle, will leave for Philadelphia, where they will stop at the Hotel Normandie during their stay. They will have two days' preliminary practice before the race, which will be rowed on the Schuylkill on Saturday, May 27. This race is open to all college Junior crews, and in it Cornell will have to compete against Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, and possibly Syracuse and Columbia. Harvard's representative in this race will be the winner of her interclass races. Yale has entered her Freshman crew, which defeated the Columbia Freshmen Saturday.

Fellows and Scholars.

At a recent meeting of the University faculty the following fellows and scholars were appointed for the academic year 1905-1906:

FELLOWS.

In mathematics: Paul Prentice Boyd; in chemistry: Miss Helen Isham; in Civil Engineering: William Franklin Martin; in Geology: Bert S. Butler; in Romance languages: Arthur Gordon; in Latin and Greek: Lynn Boal Mitchell, Miss Margaret Otis; in architecture: Charles Sherman Cobb; in neurology: Ralph Edward Sheldon; in American history: Ethel Z. Rather.

In Political science: H. G. Nutt; in agriculture: John Eliot Coit; in English: Miss Mary A. Molloy; in physics: Albert B. Tuttle; in German: R. W. Jones; in Sibley College: C. E. Burgoon, C. K. Martin; President White fellow in modern European history: Edna Virginia Moffet; Susan Linn Sage fellows in philosophy: William L. Bailey, Samuel Perkins Hayes, George Holland Sabine.

SCHOLARS.

In philosophy: Gus W. Cunningham, Clarence Atkins Hebb, Mattie Alexander Martin, Frank Davis Mitchell, Elsie Murry, Louise Sylvester; in entomology: Thomas J. Headlee; in Greek and Latin: W. D. Gray; in botany: Ruby Fitch; in civil engineering: R. M. Packard; in chemistry: F. C. Mathers; in mathematics: Clyde Firman Craig; in physics: Floyd Cooper Fairbanks; in English: Albert Davis.

Sibley Thesis Abolished.

As a result of a recent action on the part of the Sibley College faculty, theses will no longer be required for graduation. This action was taken, not because the faculty deemed the theses of little value to the students, but because owing to the rapid growth of the departments, it has been found that the equipment and teaching force are not sufficient to provide for all members of the Senior class.

Both Director Smith and Professor Carpenter are thoroughly convinced that the time spent on thesis work is well spent and that students are enabled, through the study and experience, to obtain more than a superficial knowledge of the subject in hand, and also that it gives to those who desire to specialize, an opportunity to work along the lines in which they are vitally interested.

No college library in the University is used more often than the thesis library at Sibley College and students are enabled through it to study all work carried on previously and to plan their work accordingly.

In order that those desiring to write theses may still have an opportunity in the future to do so, the thesis will hereafter be made elective. The eight hours' credit formerly given will also be elective and those students desiring to specialize may do so by pursuing any of the many newly established courses open to Seniors.

The College of Civil Engineering is now the only remaining college in the University requiring theses of undergraduates. Until five years ago, when the elective system was established in Arts and Sciences, theses were required of all students taking a degree.

The Panama Canal.

In a recent address before the engineering students of the University Professor W. H. Burr of Columbia expressed himself as strongly in favor of a sea-level waterway for the Panama canal. He gave a vivid account of the difficulties encountered by the various commissions and of the methods pursued in overcoming them. His remarks were illustrated by lantern slides. Sibley hall was taxed to its capacity and many desiring to hear this eminent engineer were unable to obtain admittance.

The question of disposing of the flood waters of the Cgares river is no longer a difficult one of solution for the canal commissioners, according to Professor Burr. As the river flows for a considerable distance along the proposed route of the canal, it was feared that in the rainy season the waters would overflow the banks and submerge the canal. It is now the intention of the

commissioners to dam the river just before it leaves the highlands and to conduct the water by an overflow into the lowlands far removed from the course of the canal.

The speaker told of the immense amount of dredging and other constructing material which had been allowed to go to ruin by the old French Canal company and said that although the United States government had paid nothing for all of this equipment, the commissioners have been able to restore for use nearly \$3,000,000 worth of property. He concluded with a few remarks as regards the health conditions on the Isthmus and showed that if ordinary precautions are observed by the thousands of Americans now at work, sickness may be almost entirely eliminated.

Phi Beta Kappa Election.

The annual election of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society was held last week and the following were elected to membership:

FROM 1905.

Miss Christina Busbee, of Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Emily Anna Clark, of Hamilton, N. Y.; Eugene Casson Crittenden, of Oswago, Pa.; Miss Alice Oakley Durland of Jamaica, N. Y.; Miss Ethel Freda Elliot, of Etna, N. Y.; Miss Jessie Redmona Faust, of Philadelphia; Abraham Abbey Freedlander, of Buffalo; William Wallace Gail, of East Aurora, N. Y.; Edward Henry Germann, of Brooklyn; Miss Florence Dora Ingham, of Ithaca; Raymond Watson Jones, of Albany, N. Y.; Miss Eleanor May Palmer, of Ithaca; William Wollard Rogers, of New York city.

FROM 1906.

George Gleason Bogert, of Ithaca; Miss Anna Violet Barbour, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The following officers were elected for the Cornell chapter for the ensuing year: President Dr. Andrew D. White; vice-president, Professor J. McMahon, and secretary and treasurer, Professor G. P. Bristol.

Large Sibley Banquet.

The annual Sibley banquet was held Thursday evening, May 11, in the Armory, and was attended by over 500 undergraduates, instructors, professors and alumni. Elaborate preparations had been made for the function, and the price of tickets placed so low that all were able to attend.

President Schurman, who gave the principal address of the evening, spoke reassuringly on the vacancies in the Sibley faculty and said that the trustees were doing all in their power and would

continue to do so to preserve the name of this college. While several professors have recently resigned, he said the trustees are continually watching for efficient men to fill their places and will make appointments in a wise and satisfactory manner. He remarked on the gain in attendance in the technical schools and mentioned the fact that Sibley College had doubled in attendance in the past six years. The technical courses are now being reformed along two lines: more and better science is being taught and teachers with practical as well as theoretical ideas are being obtained.

The banquet was a continual ovation to Director Smith, and the very mention of his name brought forth loud cheers. In his address he said: "I have a new Sibley College constructed in my mind as an ideal, one where the teaching is most efficient, and where the students are in close contact with their instructors—a place where each man will obtain a square deal."

The other speakers were Professor Barr, Professor H. J. Ryan, M. E. (E. E.), '87; Professor Kimball, Walter C. Kerr, B. M. E., '79; W. W. Churchill, M. E. '89, M. M. E. '90; James Lynch, '05, and R. A. Wright, '05. W. W. Hodge, '05, editor-in-chief of the Sibley Journal, officiated as toastmaster.

Professor Gardner Resigns.

Thomas M. Gardner, M. M. E., '96, who was last year appointed to an assistant professorship in mechanical engineering in Sibley College, recently tendered his resignation, to go into effect May 15. Professor Gardner was a graduate of Purdue University in 1892, where he took a B. M. E. degree. He entered Cornell and received a M. M. E. degree in '96. Prior to entering the University he held responsible positions in the Bedford (Ind.) Electric Light and Power company, at Purdue University as an assistant in electrical engineering and as an assistant in the electrical construction department of that university. He was professor of electrical engineering in the Throop Polytechnic Institute during the year 1894-5.

After taking his advanced degree at Cornell he was engaged in electrical construction work for several years, and in '99 he was appointed instructor in experimental engineering at the University. In 1901 he took charge of the course in applied electricity in Pratt Institute, and in 1902 returned to Cornell as an instructor in mechanical engineering. His major courses have been in steam machinery during the past two years.

Cornell won a decisive victory over the Hobart lacrosse team last week at Percy Field by a score of 7-0. The cold weather prevented the men from playing up to their usual standard.

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Ithaca, N. Y., MAY 17, 1905.

PHI BETA KAPPA AT CORNELL.

Last week fifteen students, thirteen of whom were Seniors, were elected to membership in the Cornell chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. In a fortnight or so, according to the time-honored custom at the University, they will report at the annual reception in Barnes hall, sign their names in the official register of the chapter, and receive some instruction as the purpose and history of the society of Phi Beta Kappa and its splendid record in the past. The initiates will then spend an hour and a half eating ice cream and cake and conversing with a dozen of their fellow students whom they never saw before and probably will never see again. A week or two later the Seniors will receive their diplomas and say their final farewell to the University. Perhaps they will never again hear of the Cornell chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and the only record of their membership will be in the minutes of the annual election and their signatures in the official register.

Of public recognition they will have received little or none. For forty-

eight hours or so after the result of the election was announced in the college daily, they received a few congratulations, chiefly from the members of the faculty who elected them; now and then a friend inquired what the Phi Beta Kappa society was for and how they managed to get in. The first week that they wore their keys they were stopped occasionally by a curious person who wanted to examine the pretty engraving.

This was the history of their connection with the Cornell society of Phi Beta Kappa. A few months later, perhaps, they will meet a Phi Beta Kappa man from Harvard or Yale or Columbia and learn with surprise that at those universities an election to the historic old fraternity really means something—is an honor eagerly sought and widely recognized.

* * *

At Cornell the majority of the undergraduates not only fail to attach much importance to Phi Beta Kappa; they scarcely even know of its existence. In their high school days they may have studied an oration or a poem delivered by Emerson or Lowell before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard, but they are under the impression that the society has either died out altogether or else has lapsed into a merely nominal existence. The announcement of the annual election in the columns of the Cornell Sun excites a passing interest, but that is all.

This unfortunate state of affairs was commented upon in a recent communication to the Sun, reference being made to an editorial in the Daily Princetonian, which indicated that conditions are much the same at Princeton. In regard to the present status of Phi Beta Kappa at that university, the editorial said in part:

"As an incentive to work it is of little importance, for it carries with it no practical advantages in itself. As a means to increase general activity, it is useless because its existence is a myth except during one day of the year. And as an honor, it receives far less attention than its high requirements make it deserve, for it is revealed to the general body of undergraduates only on one occasion.

"Why not elect men either at the beginning or end of the Junior year, basing their election on the work of the first two or three years and thereby affording an opportunity for permanent organization? Phi Beta Kappa would then be a society in fact as well

as in name. It could have a regular meeting place in one of the seminary rooms of the library, and could meet once a month for literary discussion. It could arrange lectures to be delivered before it by members of the faculty or by men of prominence outside. In addition it could provide for interesting and instructive addresses to be given before the University. It could also have its social side in the development of closer fellowship and greater enjoyment among its members. With a permanently existing organization, the advantages of this honorable society could easily and properly be set forth to undergraduates, and particularly to the incoming class."

* * *

The above extract shows that conditions at Cornell and Princeton are much alike. What is to be done to remedy matters at Cornell? We propose two steps which will in our opinion restore the society to much if not all of its oldtime prestige. The first is that suggested by the Daily Princetonian: to elect students to membership in Phi Beta Kappa during their Junior year instead of waiting until a few weeks before they graduate. Even under the present system two or three Juniors are elected to the society each year; why not extend this plan to the whole society? If the objection is made that four years are required to determine what students deserve the honor, why does not the same argument apply to the two or three who are chosen in the Junior year? Is not three years' work in the University sufficient to demonstrate to any ordinary man whether a student has ability or not? The plan is in successful operation at some other universities; why not adopt it here?

The advantages of such a system are clearly pointed out by the Princetonian. It would make possible a permanent and effective organization of the Cornell society of Phi Beta Kappa. Both the social and the literary side of the fraternity could then be developed to any desired extent, instead of being altogether wanting, as is now the case. This is the system in vogue at Yale, and the results are shown in the following extract from an article which appeared several months ago in the Yale Alumni Weekly:

"For many years, Phi Beta Kappa at Yale did not deserve the name of a society. It held an annual banquet and occasional meetings, but it had no real organization and no life. Within the last six years, however, a great change has taken place. Membership in Phi Beta Kappa is now more than an honor,

it means social privileges that no other college organization can offer. It is the aim of its members, both graduate and undergraduate, to put the society in the very highest position at Yale, for the development of Phi Beta Kappa means growth in the intellectual life of the college."

* * *

Our second suggestion relates to a matter of internal organization in the Cornell Phi Beta Kappa society. Under the present system of election to membership, almost two-thirds of those who receive the honor are women. In this year's class the proportion of men was a little larger than usual, being seven out of fifteen; but in the class of 1904 only five out of thirteen were men, and in 1903, six out of fifteen. The proportion of men ranges then from thirty to forty-five per cent of the whole. In the College of Arts and Sciences, from which the society is recruited, this proportion is just reversed, the men constituting about two-thirds of the total registration. In the University at large, the men form about nine-tenths of the total.

It is evident, then, that from the standpoint of sex, the Cornell society of Phi Beta Kappa is far from representative of the academic department, and still less so of the University as a whole. We believe that right here lies

the root of the trouble. The society will never be a potent factor in Cornell affairs so long as the women students predominate in its membership. This lessens its prestige among the students generally, and takes away much of the incentive to work for the honor.

We expect that immediate objection will be made to this point of view. It will be urged that the men are on an equal footing with the women, and that if they are in the minority in Phi Beta Kappa, it is because their standard of scholarship is lower; that quality and not quantity should be the basis of election.

To this we reply that it is a fundamental mistake and an injustice to place men and women in competition in such a field. Their modes of thought are essentially different; in many of the mental traits which bring high marks in academic examinations, the feminine mind clearly excels. At Cornell, moreover, the men's activities are vastly broader and more varied than the women's. With the latter, both the opportunity and the incentive to assiduous study are much greater. A large proportion of the young women in the Arts course come to Cornell to prepare themselves for teaching, and in studying the humanities they are, so to

speak, merely learning a trade. The tendency to close application is stronger with them than with the men, who are here for the most part to get a general education with the idea either of going into business or else of preparing later for a definite profession. For these reasons we believe it is highly unjust and improper to bring the two sexes into competition in the matter of scholarship.

* * *

It is perhaps impossible, under the conditions existing at Cornell, to adopt separate standards of election to Phi Beta Kappa for the men and the women, but this much may be done: the relative proportion of members to be chosen from the two sexes may be prescribed, and the element of competition thus eliminated. Under the constitution of the chapter, not more than fifteen members may be chosen from any one class. Why not add that not more than five of these shall be women? The female students would then be contributing their proportionate number of members to the society, and the men would be left to compete among themselves for their share of the places.

These two radical changes we respectfully recommend to the Cornell

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chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for its consideration: the election of members during their Junior year instead of the Senior, and the restriction of the women members to a certain proportion of the whole. We would suggest further that in choosing the men, more consideration may be given to a student's record in undergraduate activities outside of mere scholarship: in athletics and debate and college journalism and the other avocations which occupy so large a share of the undergraduates' time and attention.

We want our Cornell Phi Beta Kappa men to be men in every sense of the word; not mere "grinds," with noses glued to the printed page, but broad young scholars who can take a prominent part in student activities and still maintain a high standing in class work. That is the sort of thing which should be encouraged, for that is the sort of thing which makes men successful in the world of affairs. It has been our experience that in the occasional instances when Cornell athletes or other student leaders, of good scholarly standing, were elected to membership in the society, the prestige of Phi Beta Kappa immediately rose in the undergraduate community. This fact we regard as significant and suggestive.

If these changes are made in the constitution and policy of the Cornell society, we believe that it will speedily become a potent factor in Cornell affairs. That the time has come for some radical action can scarcely be doubted by any one who is at all conversant with the actual conditions. Unless something is done, the society will soon be sunk into a state of "innocuous desuetude," from which no efforts can revive it.

University Calendar.

Thursday, May 18—11 a. m.—1 p. m.: Spring day celebration on the Campus; 8 p. m.: Performance at the Lyceum.

Friday, May 19—Baseball, Columbia at New York city; Central Oratorical league contest at Ithaca; Lacrosse, Columbia at New York.

Saturday, May 20—Baseball, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Interclass track meet, Percy Field; lacrosse, Stevens at Hoboken.

Sunday, May 21—University preacher, the Rev. Robert Collyer of New York city.

Wednesday, May 24—Baseball, Boston University at Ithaca.

Saturday, May 27—Intercollegiate track meet at Philadelphia: Varsity crew race, Cambridge; Junior Varsity crew race, Philadelphia; baseball, Manhattan at Ithaca.

Brief University News.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks officiated as one of the judges at the Yale-Harvard debate, held at Cambridge on Friday, May 5. Harvard won the debate with the affirmative of the question: "Resolved, That a commission be given power to fix railroad rates." On the evening before the debate Professor Jenks delivered an address before the Philadelphia Geographical society.

In commemoration of the death of the German poet Schiller, which occurred May 9, 1805, celebrations were held last week in many of the larger cities of the country and in the American universities, where the study of Schiller's works forms a necessary part of a broad literary training. The Cornell German society, Deutscher Verein, celebrated the anniversary on Thursday evening in Barnes hall with an appropriate program.

Two interesting series of lectures are being given before the University this week. A. H. Walker of New York city, who has been a non-resident lecturer in the College of Law for the past sixteen years, began on Monday a course of six lectures on "Patent Law" before the students of that school. On Monday and Tuesday J. A. Jackson of the Mutual Life Insurance company lectured under the auspices of the political science department on "Life Insurance."

The Cornell Congress debate team defeated Bucknell recently at Louisburg, Pa. Cornell supported the negative side of the question, "Resolved, that the Interstate Commerce act should be amended so as to legalize pooling and the rate agreement among railroads." The judges were L. L. Sprague, president of Wyoming Seminary; I. T. Welch, president of the State Normal school and W. W. Champion, a practising attorney of Williamsport, Pa.

The society of Beaux Arts Architects of New York city recently held a twelve hour competition in architectural design open to all draftsmen under twenty-seven years of age for the purpose of choosing five men to join with fifteen others, already selected, to compete in a second preliminary contest for the prize of Paris. This is a prize of \$2,000 to be expended in two years' travel and study abroad. A number of students from the Cornell College of Architecture entered the first competition and won three out of the five places open.

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A number of Cornell grads. were in Ithaca last Friday and Saturday to attend the Princeton game and the Musical clubs concert the night before. The concert was attended by a good-sized audience, and was thoroughly enjoyable. Few of the numbers were new, but all were rendered unusually well. The old favorite "Alphonse and Gaston" song, familiar to graduates of the last two or three years, made as much of a hit as ever, and several other numbers by both clubs received enthusiastic applause.

At a recent meeting of the University faculty, the committee on student organizations reported that after a conference with a committee from the Athletic Council, a rule to the following effect had been adopted: During the year 1905-1906 no leaves of absence will be granted to any individual on account of athletics to exceed a total of more than seven days from the opening of the University to April 1, nor more than seven days from April 1 to the close of the University year. At the same meeting Professor L. M. Dennis was appointed Cornell's representative at the Brown Conference.

The annual Interscholastic track meet was held at Percy Field last Saturday under the auspices of Cornell University. Almost one hundred young athletes from high schools and preparatory schools of New York and other nearby states were in Ithaca to compete in the meet and were entertained by the various fraternities. The performances were of an unusually high stand-

ard for young athletes, and almost all the records made last year were beaten. The feature of the meet was the breaking of the world's interscholastic mile record by M. W. Sheppard of Brown Preparatory school, who covered the distance in the remarkably fast time of 4 min. 28 3-5 sec. The Mercersburg team won the meet with a total of 53 points. F. R. Risley of Mercersburg won the all-around championship with 12 points. Wyoming seminary secured second place in the meet with 16 1/2 points; Colgate academy third with 12 points; East High school of Rochester and Brown Preparatory school each won 10 points; Masten Park High school of Buffalo 8; Cortland Normal 7; Cascadilla school 6; Banks school 5; Elmira Free academy 3 1/4, and Central High school of Buffalo 1 1/4.

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Cornell Obituaries.

CHARLES L. SPERRY, '07.

GEORGE M. SEYMOUR, JR., '07.

George M. Seymour, jr., a Sophomore in Mechanical Engineering and Charles L. Sperry, a Sophomore in Civil Engineering, aged twenty-three and twenty years respectively, were drowned in Cayuga lake Wednesday afternoon, May 10, as a result of the overturning of the canoe in which they were paddling. The young men were both members of the Theta Xi fraternity.

The accident occurred at a point about three hundred yards off Portland point and a short distance south of where Ralph Jacobs lost his life several years ago. The men left Glenwood point about 4.30 o'clock and paddled diagonally across the lake. It is believed that one of the occupants of the boat endeavored to take a picture and in moving about capsized the craft.

Cries for help were heard by several farmers working on the hills east of the lake but they reached the shore only to see the young men lose their grasp on the overturned boat and sink to the bottom.

Seymour was the son of George M. Seymour of 246 East 159th street, New York city, manager of the New York Edison company. Charles Sperry was the son of William H. Sperry, a prominent contractor of North Adams, Mass.

The lake is very deep at the point where the young men went down, and efforts to recover their bodies have so far proved fruitless.

Cornell Alumni Notes.

'75, B. S.—Vincent S. Walsh is addressed at 61 East Ninth street, New York city.

'75, B. S.—Dr. Eugene R. Corson, son of Professor Hiram Corson, has published an interesting address delivered by him at the Centennial Anniversary of the Georgia Medical society, December 12, 1904. Dr. Corson is a distinguished physician of the South and has published numerous papers involving investigations into the field of medicine.

'83, B. S.; '86, M. S.—A recent bulletin of the New York State Museum describing the "Geological Map of the Tully Quadrangle" contains an article by Dr. John M. Clark, the state geologist, on "The Ithaca Fauna of Central New York" in which he pays a high compliment to the geological work of a Cornell graduate. Dr. Clarke says: "Till ten or twelve years ago a singular and deplorable misapprehension of the Ithaca fauna prevailed and was inadvertently countenanced in some of the volumes of the 'Paleontology of New York.' Its fos-

sils lying well above the Hamilton shales of central New York were in many instances described as of the Hamilton fauna and it is to the work of Professor C. S. Prosser that we owe the first rectification of these errors and the return to Vanuxem's original conception of the place of the Ithaca fauna."

'85, B. S.—The New York Sun in speaking of the new book by Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, "How to Keep Bees" says: "She is one of the distinguished nature study authorities of the United States, an assistant professor of extension work in nature study at Cornell University, and a lecturer at the Leland Stanford Jr. University. She is perhaps the best known of woman wood engravers of insects and has exhibited with success at the Paris, Chicago and Buffalo expositions. At Buffalo she won a bronze medal. Her husband, John Henry Comstock, is professor of entomology at Cornell."

'88, M. E.—Professor G. W. Bissell of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, who sailed from New York city on March 22 for a six months' trip, arrived at Trieste, Austria, April 12th after an uneventful voyage.

'90, Ph. B.—Miss Anna H. Palmié is addressed at 48 Mayfield street, Cleveland, Ohio.

'90, B. L.; '91, M. S.—A. H. Crist, '90, and C. H. Parshall, A. B., '89, LL. B., '91, members of the firm of Crist, Scott & Parshall of Cooperstown have recently sold their box factory works at Utica and from now on will give all their attention to their publishing business, consisting of their newspaper and law printing departments. Their plant in Cooperstown which was badly gutted by fire in December is now again in full operation.

'91, A. B.—Clinton S. Marsh, superintendent of schools at Auburn and one of the best known educators in the state, has tendered his resignation and will go abroad for special study to fit himself for normal school work.

'93—Charles H. Nichols is living at 2127 Gano avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

'93—John D. Cruikshank is the Albany correspondent of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

'93—W. B. Clark, A. B. Stanford, is now vice-principal of the Berkley High school, residing at 2433 Telegraph avenue, Berkley, Cal.

'94, C. E.—Mrs. Grace Place, wife of Arthur Harrington Place, a well known member of the class of '94, died Saturday, May 13 in a Philadelphia hospital, whither she had been taken for treatment the week before from her home in Cortland, N. Y. She is survived by her husband and two infant sons. Mrs. Place was formerly a prominent member of social circles in St. Louis, Mo.

'95—W. F. McCulloch is addressed at 17 Calvert street, Newport, Rhode Island.

'95, M. E. (E. E.)—Bernhard Hoffman is addressed at 55 Franklin street, New York city.

'95, D. Sc.—Mrs. Caroline B. Morrison, formerly Miss Caroline Baldwin, is living at 2830 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.

'96, LL. B.—H. J. Walters, formerly in the employ of a publishing house of school supplies, is cashier of a newly organized bank at Whitney's Point, near Cortland, N. Y.

'96, M. E.—F. P. Stevens is addressed in care of Kiser Bros., 602 Goodnough building, Portland, Oregon.

'96, Ph. B.—Francis Parker Ufford announces the removal of his law offices from 38 Park Row, New York city to New Trinity building, 111 Broadway, where he will continue the practice of law.

'97—John Calvin Morgan is now advertising manager of the Los Angeles, Cal. Herald.

'98, LL. B.—Charles A. MacHenry announces the removal of his law offices on May 1st from 135 Broadway to the new Barclay building, 299 Broadway, New York city.

'98, B. S.—L. W. Hartman has an article in the Physical Review for May on the subject of "The Conduction Losses of Carbon Filaments when heated to Incandescence in various Gases."

'99, M. E.—The marriage of Miss Mary Lathrop Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Elting Johnson, of Waverly, N. Y., to William Boyd Stamford, '99, was celebrated on Tuesday, May 16 at the First Presbyterian church in Waverly.

'00, B. S.—Karl F. Kellerman is addressed in care of the Bureau of Plant Industries, Washington, D. C.

'00—C. M. Watt is now addressed at 5432 Wayne street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. He is connected with the Loyal Hanna Coal and Coke company of Philadelphia.

'00, M. E. (E. E.)—M. M. Drake, jr. is recovering from a serious fall which he received while engaged in construction work at Baltimore, Md.

'01, M. E.—C. J. Morrison announces a change of address from 1306 Tyler street to 1276 Tyler street, Topeka, Kansas.

'01, M. E. (E. E.)—Louis A. Rice announces a change of address from Pittsburg, Pa. to 256 Third street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

'01, M. E.—Fred C. Perkins is an engineer with the Carnegie company at Duquesne, Pa. He is at present working as an engineer in the construction of a compound engine, a duplicate of the big Allis-Chalmers compound engine exhibited at St. Louis. His address is Lock box No. 549, Duquesne, Pa.

'02, A. B.—H. H. Howell is located at Riverhead, N. Y.

'02, A. B.—Sarah F. Southwick is a teacher in the high school at Delhi, N. Y.

'02, A. B.—Margaret Whiteford is a teacher in a school at Chocowinity, North Carolina.

'02, M. E.—George H. Kramer is an inspector for the Middle States Inspection bureau with offices at 58 William street, New York city.

'02, A. B.—Charles A. Taussig who is studying law at the Harvard Law school represented the Cornell chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the annual dinner of the society given in Cambridge last week.

'02, M. E.—Frank Loveland has been in the employ of the International Paper company at Glens Falls, N. Y., since graduation and has been engaged principally on tests and construction work. His address is 224 Glen street.

'02, A. B.—Ralph S. Kent has formed a partnership with Irwin W. Near of Hornellsville for the general practice of law, under the firm name of Near & Kent. In 1903-1904 Mr. Kent was general secretary of the Cornell Christian association and his untiring efforts helped to bring the organization up to its present standing. He recently distinguished himself by passing highest in the New York State bar examinations. Next fall he will again act as assistant coach in football.

'03, E. E.—Charles B. Howe is addressed at 537 West 123rd street, New York city.

'03, C. E.—E. M. Lara announces his address as The Berucaire, 65th and Vine streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

'03, C. E.—H. F. Badger, jr. announces a change of address from Clinton, Iowa, to The Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich.

'03, M. E.—C. L. Gillespie is an assistant master mechanic with the American Bridge company. His address is 219 Thorn street, Sewickley, Pa.

'03, M. E.—D. E. Burr is in the alternating current and costs department of the Thompson Starret Construction company and his address in 181 Claremont avenue, Montclair, N. J.

'03, M. E.—W. C. Beatty is a designer of automatic and labor saving machinery with D. M. Osborne and company, manufacturers of harvesting machinery at Auburn, N. Y. This company builds over 150,000 machines a year and employs a special corps of engineers to design machines in order to reduce the cost of production.

'03, M. E. (E. E.)—Charles B. Howe, formerly of the class of '93, is now connected with the new Stuyvesant High school, a manual training school for boys in Manhattan. His work at present consists in part of drawing plans and specifications for the equipment of the shops and laboratories. The school will accommodate about 2800 pupils. The building now in process of construction will have a floor area of five acres.

'04, M. E.—W. H. Thomas is located at 415 Third street, Elyria, Ohio.

'04, A. B.—Miss L. G. Smith is at present located at Camden, N. Y.

'04, A. B.—J. W. Tetley is a clergyman residing at Truxton, N. Y.

'04—H. W. Torney is a cadet at the United States Military academy at West Point.

'04—H. H. Talbays is with Drake & Stratton, general contractors, at Evelette, Minn.

'04, A. B.—Electa B. Watrous is a teacher of mathematics in the Elmira Free academy.

'04, A. B.—Charles S. Woodward is addressed at 25 E. Washington street, West Chester, Pa.

'04—C. E. Talmadge is a bookkeeper in the First State bank of Binford, North Dakota.

'04, LL. B.—Andrew Rutledge, jr. is now addressed at 1402 Hartford building, Chicago, Ill.

'04, C. E.—B. B. Weber announces a change of address from Syracuse to Salamanca, N. Y.

'04, M. E.—L. M. Viles is with the Buda Foundry and Manufacturing company of Harvey, Ill.

'04, C. E.—C. P. Utz is a civil engineer with Ransome Smith and company of Despatch, N. Y.

'04, A. B.—W. Paxton Cary announces a change of address to 105 Colorado street, Butte, Montana.

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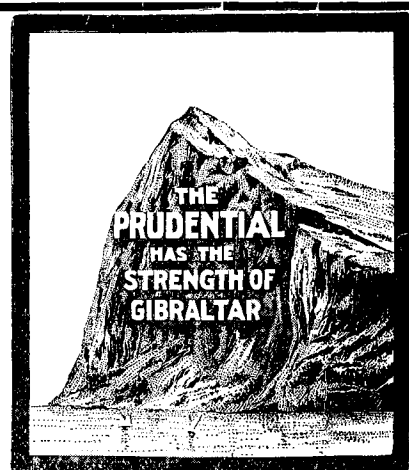
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'04, B. S. A.—N. R. Shields is pursuing graduate work at the University and is addressed at 122 Eddy street, Ithaca.

'04, A. B.—R. E. Sheldon is a graduate student in mineralogy at the University and is addressed at 3 McGraw hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

'04, B. S. A.—W. I. Thomson is a member of the firm of F. H. Thomson and Son, Holland Patent, N. Y.

'04, M. E.—C. A. Seely is engaged in the lumber business in Spencer, N. Y. on the S. Alfred Seely estate.

'04, A. B.—Miss M. J. Utley is in the training class for nurses at the Presbyterian hospital in New York city.

'04, A. B.—Charles W. Howard, son of William P. Howard of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is preparing to leave for the Transvaal, South Africa. He has been appointed first assistant to the government entomologist with headquarters at Pretoria, the appointment coming through the British ambassador at Washington. Mr. Howard was at one time an assistant instructor in entomology in the University.

'04, M. E.—C. A. Dawley engineer of tests for the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill company was in the Pennsylvania railroad wreck near Harrisburg last week. He escaped with no personal injury aside from a few slight scratches and bruises. He lost all his personal property including his watch and jewelry, as well as some valuable test instruments belonging to his company. The train had five Pullman cars besides several day coaches. Probably not more than a dozen passengers escaped uninjured.

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College.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
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C. E.....	2	2	0	1.000
Arts.....	1	1	0	1.000
Sibley.....	4	2	2	.500
Agriculture.....	3	2	1	.660
Veterinary.....	3	0	3	.000
Architecture.....	3	0	3	.000
Medicine.....	1	0	1	.000

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