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CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

Vol. XIV. No. 36

Ithaca, N. Y., June 12, 1912

Price 10 Cents

HE headquarters of the alumni this week are in the College of Agriculture, where all alumni and former students are requested to register their names in the Commencement Book, and where class buttons may be obtained. It is a Commencement week unlike those we have been having for several years past. The absence of the vounger reunion classes, with their gorgeous costumes, is noticeable. Of all the classes holding reunions this week that of 1897 is the only one that has not been graduated at least twentyfive years.

Commencement week was opened Sunday afternoon with the baccalaureate sermon, preached in Sage Chapel by the Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School. The senior class, in cap and gown, met in front of Sage College and marched to the chapel. The class was followed into the chapel by President Schurman, Ex-President White, Professor Crane and the deans of the colleges. After the sermon the class picture was taken on the slope back of Lincoln Hall.

The Athletic Association's profit from the Spring Day show this year is expected to be about \$2,100. The gross receipts were about \$3,300. In the account of the show published last week it was said that the profits were expected to be between \$1,000 and \$1,400. Those figures should have been given as the estimated expense of the show. It is now thought that the total expense will be about \$1,200.

Attorney-General Carmody has just ruled that professors in the College of Agriculture have the same right to sabbatical leaves as do the professors in the other colleges of the University. The college being a state institution, it was a matter for the state to decide. Heretofore members of the faculty of the college have had

leaves, but always by special arrangement. Now the Board of Trustees has the power to grant a professor a year's leave of absence on half pay every seven years.

The tents of the junior civil engineers now gleam from the slope of West Hill, directly opposite the city. For several years past the engineers have been working east of Ithaca, and their camp has been made near Varna, or Turkey Hill, or Brookton. The present camp is about half-way up West Hill. In the survey which is to be made this summer is included the city of Ithaca, and the engineers, most of them in khaki, are seen in scattered parties about town, with transits and poles.

A survey of the Six Mile Creek watershed is being continued this year. This work was started several years ago at the head waters of the creek east of Ithaca, and last year the class of 1912 brought the survey to the limits of the city of Ithaca. The work of the camp this year will be mostly in the city. A map will be made showing all the contours and the location of buildings. The sophomore class of the college will go into camp in August near Crowbar Point, on Cayuga Lake, and will begin a survey of the boundaries of the lake.

Students in the department of rural art of the College of Agriculture leave Ithaca tomorrow for a trip down the Hudson. From Poughkeepsie to New York the trip will be made by automobile. The party will be in charge of Professor Fleming and Assistant Professor Davis. The country estates along the Hudson will be visited and studied. The last day of the trip will be spent on Long Island, where the party will be the guest of Isaac Hicks, the nurseryman.

For a number of years the College of Agriculture was urged to estab-

lish a school for the training of social workers in rural communities. In response to this demand, there was held last July the first of a series of training conferences for rural leaders. The school lasted for eight days and consisted of three regular class periods in the morning, two in the afternoon, and one each evening. The subjects considered were the psychology of leadership, the rural mind, rural sociology, the country community, and community consciousness, health, education, industry, and socialization.

Plans have now been completed for the second training conference, to be held at the State College June 25 to July 5, 1912, inclusive. This time has been chosen as the one best suited to the convenience of rural workers. The period of the conference has been lengthened to eleven days. The same general plan as last year, with lecture and discussion periods in the forenoons, demonstrations, round tables, field trips, recreational periods in the afternoons, and general lectures in the evenings, will be followed. The instruction will be given by a corps of carefully chosen specialists who are well known to rural educational, social, and religious workers in the eastern United States.

Motion pictures taken in Ithaca by the Kinemacolor Company of America were shown in colors at the Lyceum Theatre Saturday. There were views of the campus, including a panorama of the quadrangle from the Library tower, and the crowd of students crossing the Cascadilla bridge. The Spring Day Parade was pictured, as were the crews at the boathouse. The performance was concluded with life-size motion portraits of President Schurman, Treasurer Williams, Secretary Dugan, the proctor, Mr. Hoy, Dean Hull, Professor Catterall, Judge Irvine, Professor Woodruff, Frank Lehigh and Pinochle Wells.

Fifty Years of Education

Address by Dr. Andrew D. White at a Dinner of the Syracuse Alumni, May 29, 1912

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

Very few, if any, of you can realize the flood of memories which surges through my heart and mind as I stand in this place and presence. Vividly there come back to me the scenes and personages of this region three quarters of a century ago: the city, now, of 130,000 inhabitants; then, a hamlet of five thousand: vast spaces now covered with broad avenues, bordered by temples and palaces, then occupied by ponds, swamps and open drains; the sluggish canal packet and the still more sluggish stage coach, and, later, the little daily train which has since given way to the sumptuous hourly trains which now bear us to the remotest corners of our continent. Then, too, rise through the mists of memory the good physicians hurrying, every summer, to the sufferers from chills and fever, as a few years before they had hurried to the victims of Asiatic cholera-both diseases now banished by science, but then bringing misery and terror.

I recall, too, the leading men of those days, true and staunch; one of them a prophet, and an eloquent prophet, who ventured in a Fourth of July oration to foresee and foretell marble terraces and hanging gardens, after the manner of ancient Babylon, about yonder lake, and was laughed at during years for these prophecies-most of all for the "hanging gardens." But in these days, as I have come into the city from time to time, by the "old road' from Auburn, it has seemed to me that these dreams and prophecies may after all be realized. The "terraces of marble whiteness" seem already becoming visible, and spacious grounds and temples to the goddess of Agriculture seem to be making the dreams of those days the realities of these.

That dreamer afterward became the first in the line of city mayors, one of nature's noblemen—Harvey Baldwin. Let him be honored also as one who aided in making his dreams real by joining other good men and true in establishing what for those days was a very noble creation, the old Syracuse Academy. From its halls Principal Oren Root, father of our present eminent Senator in Congress, sent forth ingenuous youth to become governors, senators, judges, men of light and leading, worthy forerunners of those who are going forth in these days from the grander halls of Syracuse University.

This brings me to the main subject which I wish to present to you now, namely, the development of the higher education, and especially university education, between those days and these.

EDUCATION'S NEW AIM.

Speaking with an approach to exactness, the period of this change is mainly confined to the last fifty years. Though it is sometimes spoken of as a Revolution, it may be more accurately called an Evolution. And I rejoice at this, since all human history teaches us that progress by evolution, being natural and normal, is infinitely better than progress by revolution—which frequently brings more curses than blessings, and gives birth to new evils as much worse than the old as Napoleon was worse than Robespierre.

Taken as a whole throughout the world, it is the greatest change in the conceptions, aims and methods of education since the Reformation. In those days, four hundred years ago, the change was from Scholasticism to Humanism:-from the processes of metaphysicians to the processes of scholars interpreting mainly the literature and thought and life of Greece and Rome, in the interest of culture. In these days the change has mainly been from the interpretation of the literature, thought and life of Greece and Rome in the interest of culture, to the interpretation of the laws of nature by science, in the interest of what Lord Bacon summed up as "the Betterment of Man's Estate."

This evolution, during this last half century, has been in the interest of education in every field, and not less in the interest of classical than of scientific studies. As a simple

matter of fact, the politics and thought and literature of Greece and Rome are far more effectively studied today than before this change took place. Dr. Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, recently declared to his auditors at Amherst and Harvard the simple fact that the time has come when men and women who study in obedience to a real love and taste and vocation for advanced Greek and Latin are no longer to be held back by a mass of men who are simply dragged and forced by college authorities, slowly, wearily, droningly, and, indeed, groaningly, through nominal instruction in those languages, and that Greek and Latin culture is to be brought to bear upon modern thought and life more effectively and attractively than ever, by the scholars thus trained. What objurgations and vituperations some of us encountered for saying this same thing fifty years ago! Proofs of its truth occur to us all,-Jowett, of Oxford, giving to us his noble translation of Plato; Conington, giving us his translation of Virgil; Lord Derby his Homer, Munro his Lucretius, Mahaffy of Dublin his lectures on Greek life, Becker and Church their books on Roman life, and a galaxy of other scholarly translators and essayists who have realized the wish of Emerson, who insisted that any man who could read a perfect translation by a great scholar, who had given his life to produce it, was a fool to content himself with a wretched translation of his own.

The result of all this is that higher education, which formerly appealed by its narrow curriculum to a comparatively small fraction of the youth of the country, now, by its broad range of subjects, attracts vast numbers, bringing to our universities in these days thousands of young men where there were formerly but hundreds, and the noblest result of it all is that students applying themselves to studies in which they are interested now work with an earnestness formerly unknown in the majority of members of our universities.

It was during this transition period

that the best years of my own life were passed, and I rejoice that it was

To go back a little further, the condition of the higher education, say from 1830 to 1850, had become far from satisfactory. Good and great men were engaged in it, men as good and great as any engaged in it now, some of them greater perhaps than any engaged in it now, but it had become utterly inadequate. greater men have ever been engaged in the higher education, in any part of the world, than were in those old days Francis Wayland, Stephen Olin, Edward Everett, Mark Hopkins, Eliphalet Nott, Alonzo Potter, Theodore D. Woolsey, John McClintock and Benjamin Hale. But at the departure of these men the old system soon became outworn.

Two of them had, indeed, tried to develop something better,—Francis Wayland and Benjamin Hale. Both were unsuccessful in that effort, and Wayland retired from the presidency of Brown, while Hale was driven by sectarian intolerance from his professorship at Dartmouth.

But just at the middle of the nine-teenth century arose Henry Philip Tappan, who, as President of the University of Michigan, during little more than a decade of years, made a beginning of a new order of things. He, too, was driven from his presidency, largely by sectarian jealousy, but not until he had established a new sort of institution in America. It was by no means complete throughout, but it was a decisive step in the evolution of a new university system, out of the old collegiate system.

He took pains to develop classical studies; and all the more nobly and efficiently because, at the same time, he gave full and equal opportunities to students in the great modern literatures and sciences, and not by "recitations" or perfunctory lectures, but by bringing teacher and student into living relations not only in class rooms but in laboratories and in field practice. His presidency, which lasted from 1852 to 1863, came just after the time when Buckle made his famous complaint, that science had come to a standstill, and the far more famous announcement of evolution by natural selection, made by Darwin and Wallace.

The old system had been a deterioration from a system yet older. As far back as the first quarter of the nineteenth century, John C. Calhoun and his compeers stood up in the classrooms at Yale and discussed great problems of thought and life with President Timothy Dwight, and William H. Seward initiated carried on similar discussions at Union with President Nott. But in 1850 that sort of education had gone by. The last survival of it was probably at Williams College, when James A. Garfield, afterward President of the United States, debated great fundamental problems of politics and religion with President Mark Hopkins. Those old discussions in which students and professor at least met heart to heart in earnest though kindly debate now gave place to a system in which prevailed that deadening caricature of the Socratic method called "hearing recitations." It was the bloom period of Gerund Grinding. The professor or tutor sat in a box, with his students before and beneath him, and the so-called education consisted of questions upon a text-book. Not questions to elicit thought, but simply questions to find out how nearly students could repeat the words of the book, or, if it were a classic, to find how little they knew of Latin or Greek grammar. I recall the fact that at Yale in my time the tutor with whom we read the De Senectute never dreamed of elucidating the noble thoughts of Cicero, but devoted himself to finding how many of his students could repeat Zumpt's rules for the subjunctive mood. The Greek tutor was no better. With him we read Xenophon's Memorabilia, but the great effort of the tutor was not to throw light on the thought of Plato, but to find who could most rapidly synopsize the Greek verb. That system seemed to paralyze even the best and greatest of our professors. Thucydides, which Dr. Arnold in England, by his questions and comments, had made a great means of promoting thought among his students at Rugby, who were to become, a little later, leaders among the statesmen of Great Britain—Thucydides was taught at Yale, almost entirely without a word of comment, by a great and gifted Greek scholar who simply heard students stumble through wretched translations and answer a few grammatical questions. The same might be said of instruction in the next greatest of all ancient historians, Tacitus.

THE DAY OF THE TEXT-BOOK.

Not a lecture on any period in any literature, whether ancient or modern, was given at Yale during my whole stay there. Instruction in history was given, strange to say, by a great man, President Woolsey, who, through the great part of the year, simply held recitations in a text-book which would not now be allowed even in a preparatory school. There was, indeed, one bright spot in the historical instruction, when Woolsey heard us in Guizot's "History of Civilization," occasionally making a remark on the text. I perhaps ought to remark in passing that there were recitations in the Junior year upon a chronological table of ancient history, held by our truly eminent professor of Greek, Hadley. But there was only one course of historical lectures given during my stay, and that was upon about the last subject for which any student cared, namely, the relations between the German states.

At Harvard, and, indeed, at some other institutions, it was without doubt at some times better. The lectures of Dew at William and Mary College, years before, in English history, and of Sparks in American, and, to some extent, in general history, and of Henry in general history at the University of the City of New York, were lights in the midst of the general darkness.

Luckily that was a bloom period of both English and American literature, and students as a rule, with very little effective aid from their professors, instructed each other;—such men as Bancroft, Motley, Buckle, Lecky, Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Lowell, Thackeray, Dickens, Carlyle and Emerson giving impulses and aid.

The impulse given by Dr. Tappan and by those about him in Michigan spread rapidly, and among the first who received this educational gospel was Harvard. The Rev. Dr. Hedge, at that day a man of great power, who had, like so many other eminent Harvard men, studied in the German universities, was apparently the only one who after his return bethought

himself to really and effectively preach the applicability of German methods and aims in America. But in his case there was an intermediate process, for, happening to visit the University of Michigan, he familiarized himself with the work begun to Cambridge, there. Returning his discovery. proclaimed Young prophets then arose in various parts of the country, and among them Charles William Eliot, a young Harvard graduate, and what he has accomplished is now writ large upon the higher education of the whole

Out of that period came an inspiration mainly derived from the effort of Tappan and his compeers, more especially Frieze and Boise, who probably gave better instruction in Greek and Latin literature than was in those days given at any other university in the United States.

You may ask now what is the relation of your Alma Mater to this evolution.

NEW IDEAS AT CORNELL.

I think it an honorable relation. The ideas which have led to the development of Cornell University as it stands today were in large part derived from those which were first essaved at the University of Michigan, but with various important additions and changes. From that state university came largely the idea that Cornell must not be controlled by any sect or party:-that, as stated in its charter, no person should be accepted or rejected as regards any position in the institution on account of any political or religious ideas which he might or might not entertain. This idea has bloomed forth in its unsectarian pulpit and preachership.

From Michigan came also the idea of equal honor for all courses of study—classical students, scientific students, technical students graduating side by side, a procedure which, simple as it now seems, was declared by President Porter of Yale, in his book entitled "The American Colleges," to be impossible.

But from Michigan did not come the idea of having the technical departments, including agriculture, the mechanic arts, and the like, taught in the same institution with what were called "culture studies." That was, I think, at least among all the eastern institutions, first proposed at Cornell. So, too, I think that Cornell was the first university, as distinguished from a college devoted to some special group of studies, which carried out the full purpose of the Morrill Act of 1862, by seriously requiring the whole body of its students, as a rule, to take military drill, a course resulting, as I believe, in great good to its students and an additional safeguard to American institutions.

Another novelty was an abstention from wholesale bestowment of honorary degrees, that is to say, from the conferring of degrees in batches, each year, upon large numbers of persons whose services were not especially proved or even known by the general public. Pursuant to this idea only two honorary degrees of any sort have ever been conferred by Cornell, during the forty-three years since the graduation of its first class.

LECTURES AND BOOKS.

Another feature has been the making much of the lecture system. A great impulse was given at the opening of the University by courses of lectures from Louis Agassiz, in natural science, from James Russell Lowell and George William Curtis in English literature, from Bayard Taylor in Germanic history and literature, from Theodore Dwight in constitutional history of the United States, and from four Regius Professors from Oxford and Cambridge, namely, Goldwin Smith, Edward A. Freeman, James Anthony Froude. Kingsley, and a long succession of others since their day, on modern history and literature. You will be glad to know that nearly one-third of the Goldwin Smith bequest, which is in all about seven hundred thousand dollars, has been set apart as a fund, the income of which will be mainly used in calling distinguished lecturers on history, literature and kindred subjects, from the universities of the old and new worlds. I may add that the remainder of the fund will be used in accordance with Goldwin Smith's wish, in anchoring, as it were, humanistic studies in our institution.

I may also remind you that the library of the institution has from the very first remained an object of special care and to such purpose that

it now contains close upon four hundred thousand volumes. These are not a mere random accumulation of books, but several of the collections included in it have a world-wide the reputation, notably Goldwin Smith collection in English history, the Bopp collection in philology, the Sievers collection in German history and literature, the Jared Sparks collection in American history, the Fiske collection in Italian, Romansch and North European history and literature, the Kelly collection in the literature of mathematics, the Moak collection in the literature of the law, the largest collection save one, among all the law schools of the United States, and various other collections, carefully made and conscientiously brought down to date, in general and special literature, science and art.

You will be glad to know that the Fiske bequest, of nearly six hundred thousand dollars, the Sage gift, of about three hundred thousand, and numerous small bequests have been sacredly devoted to increasing the library and to maintaining its catalogue service and accessories in the most effective condition. It may be an addition to your knowledge of the progress in facilities for thorough study, to learn that, while at the beginning of this epoch in the development of university study, say fifty years ago, the great library of Yale was only opened for a short time each day, and no provision was made to enable students at large to work in the library, there being, indeed, no fire allowed in that building at any time. Cornell, and no doubt numbers of other institutions, now keep large reading rooms in the midst of their collections of books warmed, lighted, and with a full book delivery service, as a rule, on every week day from eight in the morning to eleven in the evening.

OUR GOVERNMENT EVOLVING.

I should not omit here one recent and very important step in what may be called the constitutional program of Cornell. Several departments—once weak but now strong—and notably the Agricultural College, had outgrown their earlier limitations. After careful discussion it was resolved that the College of Agriculture should be given the largest measure

of self-government possible under the Charter of the University. This has now been done and the results thus far are most encouraging. I cannot forbear informing you that the man who did by far the most in shaping this new legislation, making it sane, sound and strong, was our friend Judge Hiscock.

Another matter upon which we may congratulate ourselves is the far greater prominence than was formerly allowed at Cornell and various other universities, to special studies not only in the various sciences and in history, literature, and art, but also in the various technical departments.

Nor has classical instruction been neglected. It has been maintained far more fully and satisfactorily than it ever was when classical studies were enforced upon all undergraduates. The gift of the large and beautiful collection of casts illustrative of classical archaeology has been used to excellent purpose, under the lead of a noble group of professors devoted to the history and l'terature of Greece and Rome. And here I cannot forbear mentioning the admirable and interesting lectures given by Professor Andrews. The large attendance on these, so constantly maintained by both students and citizens at large, has attested the value of his work in the promotion of classical culture. It has been, indeed, an admirable illustration of the truth proclaimed by Professor Murray, of Oxford, to which I have already referred.

The result has been, and is today, not simply at Cornell but in all our greater universities, that there is vastly more devotion to study than ever was known under the old system. The fact that students are no longer forced through simple, single, cast-iron courses, but allowed under proper advice to take courses and studies fitted to their aims, tastes and purposes in life, has led a vastly greater proportion of the students to do good work. This also has been a powerful cause of the better conduct of students in recent years, and an additional and very powerful cause has been the development of athletics, which now gives scope, in so many ways, to the physical energies of student bodies.

(Continued on Page 427.)

Medical College Eleven Persons Graduated

Eleven graduates of the Cornell University Medical College received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the fourteenth annual Commencement, held in the Council Room of the college in New York City Friday afternoon, June 7. This is the smallest class ever graduated from the college because it is the first to complete the course since the requirement of at least three years of college preparation went into effect.

Following are the names of the members of the class and the hospitals to which they have been appointed:

David Nye Barrows (A. B., '08, Yale), New York City; Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Stearns Samuel Bullen, (A. B., '09, Cornell), Au Sable Forks; Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

Gabriel Martin Nathanael Fedde (B. S., '08, St. Olaf's), Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.

Edwin Stanely Ingersoll (A. B., '09, Cornell), Rochester; Rochester General Hospital.

Helena Lechman (A. B., '09, Cornell), Yonkers; Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mabel Agnes Martin (A. B., '08, Cornell), Binghamton.

Theodore Fletcher Mead (A. B., '08, Cornell), Morrisville; Bellevue Hospital.

George Calvin Payne (A. B., '10, University of Missouri), Muskogee, Oklahoma; Bellevue Hospital.

John Edwin Ray, jr. (A. B., '08, Wake Forest College), Raleigh, N. C.; Bellevue Hospital.

Robert D. Schrock (A. B., '08, Wabash), Decatur, Ind.; New York Hospital.

Chester Hill Waters (B. S., '08, Iowa College), Clinton, Iowa; New York Hospital.

President Schurman addressed the class and conferred the degrees. Dean Polk read the honor roll, as follows: 1, Chester Hill Waters; 2, Robert D. Schrock; 3, Edwin Stanley Ingersoll; 4, David Nye Barrows; 5, Theodore Fletcher Mead; 6, Stearns Samuel Bullen.

The John Metcalfe Polk Memorial Prizes were awarded, the first prize of \$300 to Dr. Waters as the student having the highest standing; the second prize of \$125 to Dr. Schrock, whose standing was second highest, and the third prize of \$75 to Dr. Ingersoll, who had the third highest standing. The prizes presented by Dr. Whiting, for efficiency in otology, were awarded, the first, of \$50, to Dr. Barrows, and the second, of \$25, to Dr. Schrock.

Honorable mention for work in neurology was received by Dr. Ray and Dr. Bullen.

\$50,000 from 1912 Large Subscription of the Class to the Alumni Fund

The Alumni Fund committee of the senior class has nearly completed its canvass. Already members of the class of 1912 have subscribed \$48,000 to the fund and before the work is finished the amount will be over \$50,000. The pledges in hand at the present time will yield \$2,400 annually. About half the class now in the University, 335 have responded to the call. The yearly payments range from \$1 to \$25. The amount asked by the committee was \$10. The average is \$7.13. The class of 1912 has done considerably better than 1911 with the Alumni Fund. Last year there were 290 subscribers whose pledges amounted to \$1,550 annually, an average of \$5.34 for each subscriber.

The senior class has set this new record mostly because of the consistent work of its alumni pledge committee. The class list was divided and each member of the committee took a certain number of his classmates to solicit from. The personal canvass was much more effective than the appeal by letter. F. E. Yoakum, jr., of Los Angeles, is chairman of the committee. He left the University upon the completion of his work two weeks ago, and John F. Craig, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is now the acting chairman of the committee.

Alpha Psi defeated Delta Tau Delta in the final game of the Interfraternity Baseball League last Thursday afternoon by a score of 10 to 3 and won the championship of the league.

The Quill and Dagger Society has filed articles of incorporation at Albany.



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Entered as Second-Class Matter at Ithaca, N. Y

Ithaca, N. Y., June 12, 1912.

A graduate of the University, who has had some experience in the employment of prospective graduates for a manufacturing company during several years, has written to this paper on the subject of prominence in student activities as a qualification sought by employers. In our issue of May 22 we quoted from a letter written to the Sun, evidently by a mem ber of the senior class in Sibley College, in which complaint was made that prospective employers did give more weight to a man's outside activities than to his standing as a student. Professor Ford, who is in charge of the Sibley College employment bureau, took issue with that assertion. He declared that the employers who gave the greater weight to a man's outside activity were very

Our present correspondent enrolls himself with the few. He admits that his company has attached a good deal of importance to the sort of "honors" a man puts after his name in the Cornellian, and says that he has been trying for two or three years to analyze the company's reason for doing so. He continues:

"What is the use of even a wonderful store of academic or scientific specific knowledge, if in acquiring this knowledge the student has developed a personality either actively repellent or passably inactive, which either prevents his marketing his knowledge or at least leaves him without the means of properly marketing it? In the straight course of study, our engineering and scientific students make a study of matter and force. The study of human nature is woefully neglected. I cannot make any recommendations whereby the University can give courses in the study of human nature, but the student activities supply in a measure this lack. The main problem which confronts the employer of graduate help is to get the use of the knowledge and mental methods of engineering graduates, wtihout having to pass their products through the hands of trained practical men before they can be made use of by their business associates. What does it profit to know just how to secure the maximum efficiency of a machine, if the statement of this method stirs the antagonism of the machine operator instead of securing his cooperation? Men are much more complex than matter, and the handling of them requires a course of training, possibly less specific, but still requiring more actual experience than any laboratory course. Can the student who has passively followed others during his four years of college work be expected to go into a high strung business organization and immediately become a leader of men? He is fitted by his training to be a leader, but lacks the tact to secure and hold that leadership.

"The value of trained engineering or scientific graduates to commercial companies lies largely in their ability to get their ideas carried out by other people, and those students who, through student activities, have learn-

ed more of men and character and how to get the most out of them, are the ones who most quickly become productive in commercial work. Given an equal mental caliber, the man who has a year or two start in the handling of men will never be overtaken in his usefulness by the man who has to give up the first year or two of his commercial life to the study of the rudiments of human nature. The man with a strong academic mind may get this knowledge of human nature ground into him in the university of hard knocks, and will then undoubtedly pass the man who has not had the initial mental caliber, but commercial organizations cannot spare time for this training of the man who is lacking in the rudiments of tactful business dealings with his fellows."

Obituary F. T. R. Perrin

Notice has recently been received of the death of Fortuné T. R. Perrin, a graduate student in the University during 1908-09. After the completion of his preparatory education Mr. Perrin entered the University of Nancy, where he devoted himself chiefly to the study of physics and mathematics. Subsequently he went to California, where he supported himself in part by teaching French and in part by practical bee-culture, in which pursuit he was regarded as an expert. In September, 1908, he was appointed assistant in physics at Cornell and during the following year he held an instructorship in French. Mr. Perrin was a man of varied interests but his chief passion was for physics and in 1910 he returned to Paris and continued his studies in that science until forced by failing health to relinquish his chosen career and to return to his old home in the south of France. He passed away in Nice on May 5, 1912, in his thirty-fifth year.

George T. Fries

George Townley Fries, who was a student in the College of Law in 1899-1900, died at Saranac Lake on May 25. He was born at Lyons, N. Y., in 1879. After he left college he practiced law in Rochester and was assistant district attorney of Monroe

Fifty Years of Education

(Continued from Page 425.) UNDERGRADUATE CONDUCT.

It often seems, no doubt, to great numbers of the American people unacquainted with the details of university management, that there has been and is today a deterioration in the character and work and daily conduct of American students. The very contrary is the case. Never has the conduct of American university students throughout the whole country been so good as it is today. This is a simple fact, and it is known to all who are well acquainted with the subject. Those who have been alarmed at newspaper reports of student doings should bear in mind that in former days the doings of students were rarely if ever noticed in the newspapers. In these days such doings are not simply noticed but made much of and frequently developed into sensational reports, bearing very slight resemblance to the events concerned. At the period during which I was at college, which is now nearly sixty years ago, the proportion of students who studied to any purpose was vastly less than that today. Student conduct was worse than anything we now know. During that time at all the large colleges there was a license at present unheard of. Among typical events proving this was the great riot in which President Edward Everett and the British Ambassador found themselves at a Harvard Commencement, and the riotous proceedings in the College commons made famous by the blinding of the historian Prescott. At the University of Virginia one professor was brutally murdered on the college campus, and a member of the faculty felt obliged to protect his own life by shooting a student in a classroom. It is a historical fact that Thomas Jefferson once burst into tears during a discussion of student outrages at the University of Virginia. In one of our best New York colleges, under what were considered most excellent moral influences, a cannon was purposely exploded in one of the buildings, endangering the lives of professors and students, and, metaphorically speaking, blowing the president of the college out of his office. At Yale one tutor was murdered on the college campus by a student, anT. C. POWER, Helena, Mont., Pres.
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other was maimed for life by a student in one of the college buildings, and another, a tutor, who gave instruction to my own class, was knocked senseless on one of the college walks by a club in the hands of one of my For slight offenses classmates. against student etiquette various professors had their rooms ransacked, and their books, pictures and furniture ruined. In those days many tutors at Yale made provision of extra windows to replace those that might be broken by students who might harbor some grudge. Just after my time, two town roughs were killed by students, in the streets of New Haven. In the riot which followed one of these attacks a cannon was brought by the mob and pointed at South College, which was defended by students who had armed themselves and had protected their windows by planking and mattresses. Luckily the spiking of the piece of artillery prevented what might easily have become a bloody catastrophe. I myself saw at a college in excellent standing, in this state, one professor, an excellent clergyman, driven out of a room through the panel of a door, with books, boots and spittoons thrown at his head, and I saw, more than once, snowballs and bottles hurled at the head of the highly respected president of the college, whom I also saw, at another time, locked in his lecture room and forced to escape from a window by a ladder lowered from the second story. It is also historic that a very eminent president of a college deservedly boasting excellent religious control,a Doctor of Divinity and afterward a bishop,—was, by a student strategem, imprisoned by the police of an American city in an insane asylum. A professor in one of the most excellent universities of those days told me that he had seen the president of that university, one of the most eminent men known in the history of American philosophy, interrupted in his lectures by insults and practical jokes, and that he himself, as a member of the faculty, had received a token of student ill will in the shape of a paving stone through his window, which narrowly missed the cradle of his child.

I might add escapades now unthinkable in various colleges and universities of that period almost ad infinitum, but what I have given will serve to show the improvement in the moral condition of students. As a simple matter of fact there is today hardly anything to remind us of the ill conduct which formerly existed in our colleges and universities, though there are at least twenty times as many students in such institutions now as there were then.

THE STRONGER FOR STORMS.

As many of you know, your Alma Mater during the forty-five years since her doors were first opened to students, has had to encounter various severe storms. One of them came before she was born, in the shape of an attempt to end her pre-natal existence. Emissaries of various interests flocked to the lobbies of the legislature in order to oppose the university charter, and these interests were strong enough to force into her charter a clause which obliged Ezra Cornell to give twenty-five thousand dollars to another institution before he was allowed to give half a million dollars to the institution at Ithaca.

I desire also to remind the younger men among you that to the end of his life, and even when he was upon his death bed, sundry persons and newspapers pursued Mr. Cornell, one of the noblest and truest of men, with the epithets "land robber," "land grabber," "land thief," and simply because at the risk of his own fortune he created for the state and the University a great addition to its endowment.

It may be well also for you of the younger Alumni to know that your Alma Mater had to endure great and long continued opposition and misrepresentation. The equality gave to scientific studies with classical alarmed great numbers of excellent people:-kindly pastors and devoted mothers begged young students not to risk their souls by attendance at Cornell. When Goldwin Smith placed upon the stone seat upon the campus the words "Above all nations is humanity," thereby evidently meaning the claims of human nature above those of nationality, it was widely insisted that he was seeking to dethrone the Almighty, and when the Sage preaching fund was used to call to the University pulpit men of all religious connections, there

was loud clamor against "indifferentism"-whatever that may mean. In 1892 an eminent preacher declared exultantly to great audiences throughout the Middle West, that Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White had sought. to establish a university for the promulgation of atheism, but that Mr. Cornell had at last given up the attempt, declaring that the times were not ripe for it, and that Mr. White, in disgust and disappointment, had gone to live in Europe. gentlemen, I have to report that your Alma Mater has but thriven under all these storms. I do not at all complain of any attacks, for, like an oak tree planted in the open, she has breasted all the storms and become all the stronger. More and more friends "love her for the enemies she has made"-and some of her noblest endowments have been prompted by resentment at injustice done her. Hearty and hale she stands in the full strength of her forty-five years, awaiting new triumphs in the second half of her first century.

She holds forth her hands in hearty greeting to all her sister institutions of learning. She feels that there are students enough and work enough for them all. To you, her sons, she holds out her arms to welcome you to the halls which are her home and yours, and to universal humanity she pledges herself to unite in all good efforts for the enlightenment, enrichment and ennoblement of the state, of the nation and of mankind.

Exhibition of Peonies

All peony lovers will be interested in the large collection of peonies. growing on the grounds of the Department of Horticulture. Sixteen hundred varieties were planted and all are in good condition. The season has been very favorable, and the display during the second and third weeks of June is expected to surpass any exhibition of this flower everheld anywhere in the world. This great collection, embracing all the varieties of the leading growers in America and Europe, affords an unparalleled opportunity for growers to identify their varieties of peonies. All persons interested in this flower are invited to visit the trial grounds and inspect the collection.

Athletics

Rowing

Crews Now on the Hudson

The varsity eight and four, with substitutes and equipment, left Ithaca for Poughkeepsie Saturday night, accompanied by Mr. Courtney and John Hoyle. The members of the freshman eight were obliged to remain here until Tuesday evening because of final examinations. The crews will not live at "The Oaks" this year. title to the old place is now in litigation. The crews will be quartered at the main house of the Roberts estate, three miles from Highland. This is about three-quarters of a mile from the Cornell boathouse. It is much better equipped than "The Oaks" and is well removed from the noise of the West Shore trains. The date of the race is June 29.

Four seniors will row in the varsity eight this year. This is quite unusual. Weed, who stroked the 1909 crew, was the last Cornell senior who rowed on the Hudson. As a rule men cannot hold their places in the shell in their senior year. Six members of the class of 1904 rowed in the varsity boat in their senior year. Since that time there have never been more than two. W. O. Kruse, G. B. Wakeley, Commodore C. B. Ferguson and Stroke W. G. Distler are the seniors in the shell this year. These men rowed on their freshman crews and twice since that time have pulled the Cornell boat over the finish line at Poughkeepsie ahead of all the rest. Three times they have won from Harvard, twice on the Charles and

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once on Cayuga. Seated with them in the boat are three juniors, C. H. Elliott, E. S. Bates and B. A. Lum, and one sophomore, B. C. Spransy.

Jones Track Captain

John Paul Jones, holder of the world's amateur record for the mile run, was unanimously elected captain of the Cornell track team for 1913 at a meeting of the team held Monday morning at Percy Field. If Jones had a varsity "C" for every time he has won the letter during the last two years he would have ten. He has placed in the Intercollegiates four times and has taken four first and three second places in four dual meets. He has been intercollegiate cross-country champion for the last two years. Jones is a junior in Sibley College and is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, the Quill and Dagger society and Aleph Samach. He also belongs to Dunstan, Majura, Bench and Board, Cimex and the Senators. He has been a member of many committees.

Athletic Notes

The major sports council awarded the track "C" for special merit to Harold Flack, C. W. Harper and H. H. Snyder at a meeting last Thursday. The minor sports "C" was awarded to Frank A. Bond, captain of the lacrosse team. The men who rowed in the junior varsity boat against Pennsylvania on Navy Day received the junior varsity emblem.

Tell S. Berna, the only member of the Cornell track team entered in the Olympian trials at Cambridge Saturday, won his event, the 5000 metre run, in 15 minutes 8 2-5 seconds, only two seconds slower than the world's record. In this race he defeated Louis F. Scott of the South Paterson A. C., who holds the world's record. Berna finished twenty-five yards ahead of Scott, who led George Bonhag by five yards.

It was announced Monday that Berna, Putnam, Jones and Snyder, of the Cornell track team, had been selected to go to the Olympian games.

Dr. A. H. Sharpe has been in Ithaca during the last week, making preparations to take up his residence here in the fall, and discussing plans for the next football season with members of the eleven.

Alumni Notes

'88, C. E.—A special article in last Sunday's New York Times describes "three central figures in Cuba's present crisis." One of these is General Mario Garcia Menocal, the leader of the Conservative party and its candidate for President. He is a veteran of the Cuban revolution, and for the last ten years has been general manager of the Chaparra Sugar Company. Of his work during this period the writer of the article says: "To manage a sugar company sounds commonplace enough and suggests mahogany desks and stenographers and all the comfortable paraphernalia of office routine. That, however, was not the kind of work General Menocal was called on to do. He had to create a town, to make a harbor, to handle thousands of men and to make out of a wilderness a busy and prosperous town. It was work to his liking. It was in the wild country in the west of Cuba, and the estate of the company, 165,000 acres. was to be brought under cultivation. It meant building a railroad and organizing a vast force of employes of every description. It required a knowledge of agriculture, a high degree of executive ability, a keen understanding of human nature, and an indomitable will. All of these qualities the General had and he used them to the best advantage. They call it now the 'Chaparra republic.' It is not a republic of course, for it is under the central government like the rest of the island, but it is so sufficient unto itself and so dependent on General Menocal that it seems like a little kingdom apart. The town that has grown out of the wilderness has now 5,000 or more persons, to whom the word of the General is supreme, not because he has more power than another, but because he is just and is obeyed. In ten years not only has he created a town at Chaparra, but he has built up schools, no less than seven, has erected a hospital, a theatre, churches of course, a department store, a hotel, and in short everything that goes to make a prosperous settlement. The estate has its own police and largely runs its own schools. * * *Sometimes it seems as if there was danger in the experiment

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HENRY T. FERRISS '02, General Practice, Ferriss, Zumbalen & Ferriss, \$20-28 Rialto Building. of educating a young man in an environment quite unlike that in which he was born and in which he must later live, but in the case of General Menocal it seems to have been conspicuously successful."

'00, M. E.—A. R. Ayers, mechanical engineer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway at Cleveland, has been appointed general mechanical engineer of the New York Central Lines West of Buffalo, with office at the La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

'00, and '01, LL. B.—Herbert D. Mason '00 and John L. Senior '01 have moved from New York City to Tulsa, Oklahoma. They have formed a partnership with Patrick J. Hurley of that city for the practice of law, under the firm name of Hurley, Mason & Senior, with offices in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Hurley has a large practice established in Eastern Oklahoma. He is the national attorney for the Choctaw Nation, and found that his duties as such attorney left him too little time to give proper care to the rest

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of his practice. This condition made it necessary for him to form a partnership. Mr. Mason is a member of the University Board of Trustees. Since 1905 he has been a member of the law firm of Ivins, Mason, Wolff & Hoguet of 27 William Street, New York. Mr. Senior, who was for several years graduate manager of athletics, was recently a member of the law firm of Blair & Senior of 15 Broad Street, New York.

'02, M. E .- Warren B. Flanders is now with the Havana Electric Railways, Havana, Cuba, as superintendent of power.

'05-Mrs. Nellie M. Baker has announced the marriage of her daughter, Lydia Elizabeth, to Roy R. Wright, on June 5, at Malone, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright will make their home at Southard, Oklahoma.

'06, A. B.; '10, Ph. D.-Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gillett, of Detroit, announce the birth of a daughter. Guertha Mary, on May 30.

'08, C. E .- W. E. Japhet is now employed in the engineering department of the Gulf Pipe Line, Beaumont, Texas.

'10, M. E .- Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Watson to Raymond Olney. The wedding took place May 28, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Olney is employed as traction farming expert with the M. Rumely Company, La Porte, Ind.

'10, LL. B .- Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Snyder has announced the marriage

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showing scenes of mountain life, description of camp, terms, etc. P. R. LANGDON, A. M., M. D., LL.D., Headmaster, Saranac Lake, N. T. of her daughter, Edith Mary, to Robert Bawrence Kinne, on May 25, at Utica, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Kinne will be at home after September 1 at The Beverly, Utica.

'11, LL. B.—George Sanderson, jr., is now in the office of Harris, Beach, Harris & Matson, Rochester, N. Y.

'11, A. B.—The address of Leo Edelman, who will continue his studies in the Medical College at New York next year, is changed from Ithaca to 1258 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

'11, C. E.—Arthur L. Smith has moved from East Aurora, N. Y., to Collins, Mississippi, where he is a highway engineer.

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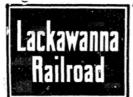
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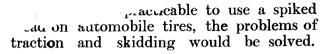
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