THE TELLURIDE BULLETIN

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EDITORIAL

Questions will doubtless be raised regarding the title of this publication, which formerly was to be the Telluride Quarterly. Owing to conditions, the number of this year's issues will be limited to three. The most important reason for the change, however, is that a Bulletin, being a private publication, is supposed to be immune from general criticism, and its contents cannot be taken by outsiders as public information any more than can a private letter. This has been deemed warrant for changing the title.

A wide field for effective effort is presented the editors, present and future, of the TELLURIDE BULLETIN. The publication is to serve as a medium thru which the Association members may keep informed of each other; as common ground on which members can present their views, ideas, and proposals; as a place for considering proposed changes in the Constitution; as a connecting link between the Association and its Alumni; and last, but not least, as an organ of general social information.

To make the paper a success and a credit to the Association it would become every member to show active interest on its behalf, and contribute, as far as possible, in furnishing information and suggestions. The way in which the members are scattered throughout the country makes it extremely difficult for the editors
We would also address ourselves to our Alumni. We think that body exists though it seems to have forgotten us. In as much as we aim to present the world with characters which will do it credit, and since we consider our graduates as our charge, we take pleasure in acknowledging our appreciation.

The next issue we intend making largely pictorial. If you have any appropriate photo we will appreciate having it sent us. As previously said, a chief function of the paper will, for several years to come, pally with personal matters of interest merely to the comrades, and not withAssociation's history or hopes for the future.

We are strongly persuaded that the Bulletin should start out in a modest manner. It will, if it be its information of a social nature relative to the members and their activities.

The Alumni would also write us. We think that body exists though it seems to have forgotten us. In as much as we aim to present the world with characters which will do it credit, and since we consider our graduates as our charge, we take pleasure in acknowledging our appreciation.

The Alumni, ates a fair beginning, we are naturally desirous of learning the degree of our success. For the cover design we are indebted to Mr. Claude Tucker, Othus, J. C. Maguire, Whitecotton, F. J. Anderson, G. V. Clark, Ray, H. E. Walcott, S. Boshard, J. A. Ashworth, Wight, F. J. McKee, C. W. Ellms, W. V. Ellms, Alexander, and Clark. Therefore, we urge our graduates and Alumni to send such news as will interest Association members.

For the cover design we are indebted to Mr. Claude Tucker, Othus, J. C. Maguire, Whitecotton, F. J. Anderson, G. V. Clark, Ray, H. E. Walcott, S. Boshard, J. A. Ashworth, Wight, F. J. McKee, C. W. Ellms, Alexander, and Clark.
BRANCH NOTES.

BEAVER BRANCH.

W. T. Courtney, Correspondent.

School work was started on the seventeenth of October under the supervision of Mr. H. E. Redeker of Boise, Idaho. Mr. Redeker is a graduate of the University of Idaho, and according to our judgment appears to be well fitted for the position which he holds.

Although school work began rather late this year it is fully organized. The spirit which seems to prevail is very encouraging and will help considerably to make up for the time which was lost. There is some elementary instruction being given, but the two main studies are English and Modern European History, which nearly every one is taking.

Dean Thornhill was here for three days during which time he assisted Mr. Redeker in arranging his schedule. He also made a few suggestions in regard to a course in English and History, which appeared to be better than our own ideas, so were established. He favored us with a short talk on "Little Things that Count" which was enjoyed very much.

We organized a Student Body on November third with nine members. The officers chosen for the first term are:

President—H. D. Graessle.
Secretary and Treasurer—Daniel Beck.

THE BLISS BRANCH.

No word has been received from the Bliss Branch, but from what we can learn the school work is well under way. We trust that this Branch will endeavor to get in touch with the Bulletin in time for the next issue.

THE BOISE BRANCH.

It is of general interest to know that a branch of the Association has been established at Boise. The residence of Ex-Governor Brady, on Warm Springs Avenue, has been fitted up to serve as a home for the boys. School work is being conducted along the same lines as was formerly followed at Olmsted, under the personal supervision of Dean Thornhill, with Messrs. Shaw and C. N. Seagrave assisting in the instruction.

A regular organization has been effected with F. L. Howard as President. David S. Wegg has recently arrived to contribute his experience and abilities to the social well-fare of the Branch.

The boys plan a Xmas reception and dance, which will constitute their debut into Boise society.

A BOAT.

This fall our foremost senior member, Mr. Nunn, presented the Cornell Branch with a thirty-six foot steel launch, equipped with a forty five horse-power Fay and Bowen Engine, an Electric Search Light, cushion seats, and all things which contribute to the comfort of passengers. Air chambers in her bow and stern and also under the seats make her a particularly safe boat. There is room for about twenty. She clips off fourteen miles per hour very nicely. We expect to derive a great deal of pleasure from this much appreciated gift.
THE PEMBERTON CUP.

A Description of the Cup, by its Designer, Miss Turner.

The cup given to the Telluride Club at Cornell by Professor A. J. Wurts, is intended as a debating trophy. The names of winners of debates are to be engraved on the four sides of its pediment from year to year. The cup itself is the exact shape of the cup from which Socrates is supposed to have drained the fatal hemlock. The band of ornament around the cup represents the Garden at Athens where learned men met to debate and to discuss their philosophies. Among the debaters and orators may be seen the town people, the public cow, and even the shoemaker, who is said to have criticized the work of a famous sculptor, and received the rebuke, "Shoemaker, stick to thy last!"

The base of the cup stands securely on four winged claw-feet typifying strength and firmness. At the four upper corners of the base are the heads of the philosophers, Socrates, Aechines, Sophocles and Plato.

The front panel of the base bears the names of the cup and the donor, inscribed in a wreath of hay leaves. The other three sides are for the names of winners in debate. One side has the sword of victory and justice crossed by the olive branch of peace and fairness. On another panel is the torch of learning, and the third bears the serpent of wisdom, also denoting shrewdness and skill in debate.

The whole cup and its base have been cast in gold bronze and patined to a dull green and blue with the highest relief rubbed so as to show the natural color of the metal.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AT CORNELL BRANCH.

During the school year 1911-1912 the men organized a class in public speaking. No very definite plans were made as to when or how it should be conducted. Sessions were held whenever there was nothing else to do—which was far too seldom—and as a result but little interest in the project was taken.
Last year, however, definite plans were made, and additional stimulus was given by reason of a beautiful cup being presented by a true friend of Telluride Association—Mr. A. J. Wurts, of Pittsburgh. Upon this cup—the Pemberton Cup—the name of the winner in public speaking shall every year be inscribed.

The method of conducting the class is this:

Sessions are held Tuesday and Thursday evenings at which seven men, previously notified, deliver five minute speeches. These are judged by three men—the best speech receiving seven points, the second best six points, and so on down. Once a year a series in public speaking is held, at which each man delivers a prepared fifteen minute speech. These are judged in the same manner as on the regular evenings, except that the number of points given is almost tripled. The chairman and judges are chosen from the body in alphabetical rotation of names. At the end of the school year the name of the man having the greatest number of points is inscribed on the cup. Last year this honor was won by David S. Wegg, Jr.

Already this year several sessions have been held, and a great deal of interest is being shown.

THE EMBLEM.

C. N. Whitman, '14.

Two conventions have passed. At each the topic of an emblem was discussed. At each the emblems presented were rejected they failed to satisfy the requirements, which were considered of considerable importance. Acknowledging their importance, it is about time that some action was taken, and that some efforts were made to create an emblem the significance and meaning of which would justify its acceptance as a symbol of the Association.

How many more times is this question to be discussed and postponed? For two years the members have regretted the absence of an emblem. So far the committee has failed to become active. Inasmuch as the question will involve the ransacking of history, mythology, and fable an early start might succeed in dis-

covering some symbolism worthy to represent the nobility and transcendancy of our purposes.

It is, of course, a perilous undertaking to approach the autonomy of a committee with suggestions. But at the same time that we urge them to engage their talents, we take pleasure in acknowledging our confidence in the latter. Once they are started, we expect great results. They must remember that the product of their genius is to pass thru the ages, subject to the admiring gaze of futurity as well as of the present.

Indeed, an emblem is an important thing. Who has as much prestige as the man with a monogram? What house can lay claim to royalty without a coat of arms? What biography of Napoleon is complete unless its cover is stamped with a golden N? Why did Caesar want a crown? All these questions have their solution in the fact that nothing, even fame, can endure in the abstract. Even liberty, to keep alive, must have its statue.

A MERE MATTER OF COMPETITION.

F. D. Wight, '12.

If to the poor "Competitor" you would say as you talk to him about his work—"Oh, it is only a mere matter of competition"—he would immediately become warm all over. To him it is a very big matter of competition and keen at that. It makes no difference whether it be in trying to make an athletic team, high scholarship or to be an assistant manager the "competitor" must exert himself to the utmost. He must have patience, originality, ability, constancy and determination besides all the other necessary qualities, if he would win.

However, the winning of a competition merely adds the honor to the benefits derived from being in the competition. Not only does the competitor gain by the bringing of the above faculties into play, but he comes into closer contact with his fellow men, who are alive, and with whom valuable associations may be formed.

It is pleasing to note that our men at the Cornell Branch are
interested in this line. In his sophomore year, T. C. Wurts entered the competition for Asst. Manager of "Hockey"; and that from being Asst. Mgr. last year, he now is, in his senior year, Manager of "Hockey"; that H. E. Ray entered the competition for Asst. Mgr. of the "Cornellian," and B. F. Armstrong for Asst. Stage Mgr. of the "Masque"; that G. A. Biersach, P. P. Ashworth, J. G. Miller and W. V. Ellms went out for the "Crew"; Ellms being the stroke of the Freshman crew last year and Miller rowing on the Sibley crew: that Ray and C. N. Whitman tried for both the "86" Debate Stage and the Peace Oration Stage, Whitman being one of the ten entering the final competition for the "86" Debate Stage prize.

This year S. S. Walcott is trying for Asst. Mgr. of "Track," while Ellms, Ashworth, J. C. Othias and A. R. Cota are out for "Crew." Our earnest wish is that they will enter in with all their might; not only for the honor it may bring to them and which reflects upon the Association, but for the benefit they themselves will derive therefrom.

Until this year few members have entered the Arts College. The Dean, during his visit last winter, investigated the advantages of this college and expressed it as his opinion that all members of the association should spend in it at least two years. The advantages of an Arts Training are being realized by members, and it is encouraging to find that some eight or ten are now enrolled in this department.

At the convention some one requested a definition of the Arts College. Definition in this case is difficult, since it implies limitations, and the very feature distinguishing the College of Arts and Sciences is that its scope is universal. It aims to acquaint the student with any subject whatsoever, from ancient mythology to present day political questions.

The most attractive instructive element in the Arts College is that it deals with things of vital and human interest. Its subject is man and all his occupations. It takes us thru the pages of history, and acquaints us with times other than those of our own. Most of us will admit that the world existed a few years before our birth, but few seem to realize the significance of the changes and transformations that have occurred within this period. Few seem to be able to observe the present from vantage points of the
past; that is, they lack perspective, that quality which gives the appearance of nearness and distance to a picture. This power of perspective is the inevitable result of historical studies, and by historical studies I refer to the history from beginning to end of anything, small or large. To know the past is to view the present set off with light and shadow, height and depth. Instead of blinding us by placing an object within an inch of the eye, it places it at a distance where it can be seen in relation to something besides itself.

The student who delves into the books of the library, visits the countries of antiquity, meets and converses with Alexander the Great, Caesar, Constantine; who crosses over the centuries and shakes hands with Cromwell, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon, this student can well say that his life and experience is not that of one lifetime but that of centuries.

The significance of anything is the extent to which the observer discursus its relations. The latter are parts of an endless series of events stretching to infinity in the past and theoretically to the same place in futurity. Moreover, history confronts us with the peaks of the chart of human life and we become conscious of the existence of some phenomena of which the features had not accumulated sufficient prominence in a lifetime to attract attention.

The word history is used advisedly. Whenever you discuss a subject you discuss its history, though this may surprise you as was the man who learned he had been speaking prose all his life. The logic of the situation, of course, indicates that the longer the history the longer would be the meaning.

Some question the utility of such investigations. It may be said that they are of interest first, last, and all the time, to him who believes that "the study of man is man". Whether you intend to eventually become an engineer, a doctor, a chemist, or a lawyer your purpose is to apply your knowledge to the uses of man; your motive, to make more agreeable and attractive your position in relation to the community.

To really enjoy life it should be understood. That is what the Arts course does for the intelligent student. The specialists in mechanical law naturally think they are in touch with the entire contents of life. So does the man who has lived on a small island. We might indulge in an illustration. Suppose some one writes a book. Its meaning to the reader is proportionate to the reader's familiarity with the factors of its contents, with the separate elements from whose relations emanate its significance. In the same way the meaning of life is limited to one's familiarity with it; it calls up many more pictures and visions to the weary and weather beaten veteran who has seen the battles of many nations than to the pink cheeked youth whose tender years have not yet trespassed without the bounds of his native village. A man who had spent his life in a deep well would see little in a picture of Pittsburg and its factories. Besides, you cannot aspire to scale the mountain you have never seen: get acquainted with great things and feel your ambition grow: The Arts College is the secret.

DEAN HULL'S INTERVIEW.

(Editor's Note.—The following interview was published in the Cornell Daily Sun. It will be of interest as describing the relations between the Arts and the other colleges.)

Dean C. H. Hull, '86, was asked to tell a little of the intimate history of the College of Arts and Sciences.

"To tell you that," replied Dean Hull, "would necessitate outlining the history and scheme of the whole University. The College of Arts and Sciences is not a distinct division of Cornell in the degree that the engineering and professional schools are, but it is, in a large measure, a part of each of the other colleges.

"This is but the natural result of the aim and development of Cornell. When the University was started, there was but one Faculty, called the 'General Faculty.' This general Faculty exercised a broad supervision over the work of the University, including the several curricula or 'courses.' Upon the completion of any of these courses, an appropriate degree was granted. The work of students was essentially the same as it now is, but the division into colleges did not exist.
"During President Adams' administration, the Law College was founded with an individual Faculty of its own. This was the first step toward the division of the University into separate colleges.

Later, soon after President Schurman took charge of the affairs of the University, the colleges of Engineering, Architecture and Agriculture were established as distinct institutions.

So, the College of Arts and Sciences is just what is left of the former province of the General Faculty. This is shown by the way the University work is arranged. Undergraduates from every college in the University, except the Medical College, take work in Arts and Sciences. In fact, practically all the first year work is given by the Arts College and a great many of the courses on the schedule of the average agricultural student are given by the College of Arts and Sciences. Less work is taken here by the engineering students and less still by the members of the College of Architecture. In fact, I think the College of Architecture is the most self contained undergraduate college in the University.

There is another thing which makes the College of Arts and Sciences different from the other colleges in Cornell. The others prepare each one for a single profession, and by means of a required curriculum.

Take, for instance, the College of Architecture. Every man in that college intends to be an architect and is working toward that end. Hence, there is a certain required curriculum for each year of the course. The result of this is that the same men meet in the same classes under the same professors, and those colleges are units, both as regards the relations of the undergraduates toward each other and the relations between the professors and students.

That, by the very nature of the thing, is impossible in the College of Arts and Sciences. Here, one student is planning to be a teacher, another is studying to be a financier, while still another expects to enter the world of journalism. There are numbers merely taking the Arts course in preparation for another. The result of this diversity of purpose naturally leads to a diversity of courses.

"This fact, coupled with the presence in our classes of great numbers of students who are members of other colleges, makes it difficult for the College of Arts and Sciences to develop the unity of "college spirit" which characterizes other divisions of Cornell University.

Another way in which the Arts college differs from the others is in the matter of building accommodation. While nearly all the architectural work is confined to White Hall and the courses in civil engineering are given in Lincoln Hall, and so on through the whole list of colleges, the courses under the jurisdiction of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences are scattered among several buildings.

There are the great examples of the chemistry, physics and natural science departments, each of which occupies a whole building. Then there are the less conspicuous cases of psychology, given in Morrill Hall, and Mathematics in White Hall.

This dispersion of the College of Arts and Sciences was even greater before Goldwin Smith Hall was built. I remember, as an undergraduate, attending lectures by Dr. White on history in the botanical lecture room behind Sage College, and Professor Tuttle's class in International Law met in a large lecture room in Franklin Hall. The modern languages were then taught in White Hall, where the College of Architecture is now. There were also class rooms for languages and for history in Morrill which were done away with when the offices of the president and the secretary were enlarged.

"So you see, the College of Arts and Sciences always has been just what it is today, the academic department of the University and consequently a part of every college in Cornell."
Industry is the foundation of all well-being. It is the central idea of all civilization. Art and Culture are the flower of this civilization and not the cause, as is often assumed.

In this age of specialization and expert knowledge, the "Jack of all trades" no longer finds a place. He must give way by the very nature of things to the man of trained mind and trained judgment. This does not mean that a man should be narrow in his views, for specialization does not mean narrowness. The greatest specialist is the man of broadest vision.

THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE.

W. D. Alexander.

One of the best courses, both from a remunerative standpoint and that of general culture, that the university affords is the college of Architecture. Thus far this college has been overlooked by the members of the Association. According to their announcement, "the course is intended to afford, first of all, that broad cultural training which is fundamentally essential to the success of men who must meet others of the most varied training and experience, and who must work with them as professional advisers on important problems involving not only questions of personal taste but also business problems of great magnitude; and, second, but not secondarily, a thorough training in the science and art of an exacting profession which on the one hand touches closely the engineering professions and on the other is itself one of the fine arts".

The faculty are thoroughly efficient and amiable. One is continually impressed with the sense of good-fellowship and encouragement which reigns throughout the college. The latter, being comparatively small, assures the greatest amount of individual attention, even to the extent of giving one a bath "in the tank" when it is deemed necessary. The traditions in this college, being old and honored, they may not be lightly trod upon.
ACTIVITIES AT CORNELL.

Several members of the Cornell Branch are taking an active part in student activities outside of Athletics.

Ashworth, chairman of the entertainment of the student section of the A.I.E.E., also of the annual banquet committee of the Ithaca section of the A.I.E.E., member of the student section of the A.S.M.E., and of the Sibley Engineering Club, member of the Eta Kappa Nu.

O. R. Clark, member student section of the A.S.M.E., and of Sibley Engineering Club, and of the A.I.E.E. Banquet Committee.

W. V. Ellins, sophomore member on Junior Banquet Committee.

J. G. Miller, vice-president of the student section of the A.S.M.E., member of Sibley Club and of the student section of the A.I.E.E. Junior member on senior Cap and Gown Committee, of Sibley Banquet Committee.

McRea Parker, Director of Boys' Clubs of Ithaca Social Service League, member of the Student Conference Committee, of Membership Committee of the Student Section of the A.I.E.E., treasurer of the Senator's Club.

P. O. Reyna, chairman of the membership committee of the student section of the A.I.E.E. Member Eta Kappa Nu.

C. N. Whitman, member of Janus, of '86 Debate stage.

T. C. Wurts, Chairman of Sibley Banquet Committee, member of Senior Class Day Committee and "frosh" Advisory Committee, member Eta Kappa Nu.

J. A. Boshard, member Tau Beta Pi.

AT THE VARIOUS COLLEGES.

Purdue: J. Val Hoyt, Senior in Electrical Engineering.


Ohio State University: Alan E. Flowers, Professor in Electrical Engineering.

Michigan School of Mines, Charles Chaffin: Junior in Mining Engineering.

Columbia School of Oratory, Chicago: Oscar V. Johnson, Senior.

University of Chicago: Lionel G. Nightingale and Lehi E. Cluff, Seniors in Law.

Leland Stanford University: Gordon Ferris, Freshman in the Department of Biology, and W. L. Cone, Sophomore in Engineering.

University of Utah: J. W. Sobel, Sophomore in Engineering; P. S. Darger, Special in Engineering; H. H. Pittenger, Freshman in Engineering.

Yale University: Oliver Stafford, Junior in Arts; Richard Fuller, Freshman in Arts.

Taft School, Washington: B. Stuart Walcott, Senior.
PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

H. V. Hoyt, '13.

(Editor's note.—Val Hoyt is now a senior at the University of Purdue. It will be of interest to the members to know the particulars of this University in which Hoyt has done unusually well.)

I am asked to write something concerning Purdue University. To touch all of its phases would take a larger article than I deem it wise to write at this time. I shall therefore limit myself to a few of the things which seem to me to be the most interesting and important, together with those which in my opinion have had the greatest influence in making Purdue a good engineering school.

LaFayette, the city in which Purdue is located, is about midway between Chicago and Indianapolis and is on the Lake Erie, Big Four, Monon and Wabash railroads. The main part of the city of LaFayette is located on the east side of the Wabash River and comprises a population of about twenty-four thousand. The university is situated on the west side of the river commonly known as West LaFayette, which is made up almost solely by the student residential district along with a few business men's homes. Both East and West LaFayette are thrifty as well as beautiful. The land in the adjoining vicinity is very fertile and productive, and the farmers soon make their fortunes and retire to LaFayette. In consequence of this it is known as the city of retired farmers. It is given the credit also of being the richest city of its size in the United States.

Purdue originated in 1862 by an act of Congress appropriating public lands to the various states for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of colleges for instruction in science and technology. The State of Indiana accepted the provisions of the Act in 1865 along with donations from John Purdue and other citizens of Tippecanoe County. Subsequent acts of Congress for the further endowment have been formally accepted by the legislature of the state which also fixed the name and location. Since that time a steady growth has been experienced until today instruction is offered in agriculture, applied science, pharmacy, mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineering. While it was originally in,

tended that Purdue lead in agriculture, the growth of the engineering schools has been so rapid as to place them always in the lead.

It has been the unwavering purpose all along to equip the various laboratories in such a way that they might permit the application of theory to direct practice as much as possible. As a result there has always been the best possible equipment that is to be found in any institution of its kind.

In this connection might be mentioned the establishment in the gas engine laboratory of apparatus for a complete gas and coal analysis, also an oil testing machine in the heating and ventilating laboratory. The Purdue locomotive similar in every detail to locomotives used by railroads is equipped with a modern superheater and other recent improvements so that it is possible to make practical investigations of the performance of a locomotive with a high degree of superheat, a feature now attracting much attention in the railroad world. The electrical laboratory is equipped with a quarter of a mile of steel tower high tension line and a 300,000 volt transformer for the purpose of studying high tension problems, such as corona losses. The oscillograph is also a part of this equipment. The "Purdue Test Car" similar to an ordinary double track interurban car is furnished with all the latest apparatus, making it possible to obtain the real operating conditions found in every day service. Since I am mostly interested in the engineering departments, I shall omit any mention of the equipment in the other departments, except to say that a contract has been let for the erection of a new dairy building which is to be the best of its kind to be found anywhere.

The membership of Purdue comprises about eighteen hundred men and two hundred women and naturally the field of social activities is more restricted than would be the case in a directly coeducational school. In fact, outside of fraternities and clubs, social diversions are very limited, therefore more time may be given to study, and as a general rule the average Purdue man is one who takes advantage of every opportunity of this sort. Those who are disinclined in that direction have a mighty difficult time in keeping up, and are almost invariably dropped by the wayside.
For this reason, the social conditions are not inviting, and indeed students to be found here have come with another object in view, namely, that of becoming an engineer.

It is fair to say that the class of men here is unusually democratic. Perhaps no other feature is responsible to any extent for this condition other than the fact that those who are partly or entirely making their own way in the world constitute the majority in attendance here which in turn is due to the fact that Purdue is the cheapest to go through of all the larger universities in the U. S. A.

In conclusion, I frankly profess to have in all cases endeavored to emphasize only the most interesting and most favorable phases of Purdue without being over zealous in my effort to recommend or to exaggerate. True, I have neglected to mention objectionable features but most of these are of minor importance. The conditions I have cited, or more accurately the utilities embodied in them, are the greatest factors to be considered in placing an estimation on the merits of a university for an engineering training.

THE EVERLASTING NOW.

Mr. Elton Hoyt.

(Editor’s Note—This article has a purpose. It is a panacea for the erring, a song of happiness to the discouraged. Mr. Hoyt is an optimist. He lays your destiny in your own hands (if that is optimism). By persevering efforts in the Everlasting Now, your failure can be turned to success. This gives all a chance: There’s no need for Socialism.)

Thinking and intelligent people are beginning to realize of late, more than ever, the immense importance of what Thomas Carlyle called “The Everlasting Now.”

It has been too much the tendency of the race to dwell either in retrospect or anticipation on the past or on the future, thus forgetting or neglecting the golden present. The old Hebrew prophet was wise beyond the wisdom of his age, when he said, “Now is an accepted time, Now is a day of salvation.”

Permitting the mind to dwell with vain regret, or enervating complacency on the past, be that past pleasant or unpleasant, successful or unsuccessful; be its memories delightful or sorrowful, is but a mere waste of vital energy.

We may be reasonably certain that our present state, position, character, and environment are about what our own past has made them. We have got about what was coming to us to put it bluntly but honestly. We need not try and shield ourselves behind our heredity, behind our lack of opportunity, behind this adverse circumstances or that untoward event.

We are what we are, because we have made ourselves thus and so for the most part and for no other reason.

We may not have known, most of us at the time that we might have made our then future vastly different, but because we did not know it does not change the great fact that we might have done so. We know it now, and that is or ought to be sufficient for us now.

Under the knowledge obtained by the recent development and advance of the new psychology in the last twenty years we know now that there is no such thing as “Fate” or “Destiny.” Every man is or ought to be and can be the architect of his own fortunes.

If our fortune is ill now, it is because we have been in the past a poor architect. If our fortune is well now it is because we have been in the past a good and wise builder.

That many seemingly compelling and controlling circumstances influenced and directed our choices in the past no one will deny.

If we had known then, however, that no such apparently compelling and controlling circumstances need of necessity have compelled or controlled us, had we then realized but a fraction of the creative power with which the Almighty had endowed us, our present now could and would have been different.

We at least know this now if we are wise.

There is one thing, however, all of us have left, be we young, or what men erroneously call old. No man need be older than he thinks.

Whether we are in unpleasant present circumstance or favorable one, we all of us have left this everlasting now.
The question for us to decide is, how we are going to use this golden opportunity, this glorious present, pregnant as it is with untold possibilities for future good, material, mental, spiritual and physical, for us all on the one hand or with potential evil on the other. One thing is certain we can never stand still. We must either advance or retrograde. Change is the inevitable, the eternal, the most beneficient law of life. It is a thing not to be deplored or repined at, but greatfully to be grasped and appropriated to our own highest good.

It were very wise on our part in considering this most important subject, could we but heed the admonition of our great American poet, when he says

"Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,  
Let the dead past bury its dead,  
Act, act in the living present  
Heart within and God o'er head."

No language could state more distinctly just what we all of us should do; no sign board could point with more unerring finger just what road we ought to travel over in this our here and now. To quote him still further no words can be used to better urge us on in the right way, have we determined to follow it, than when he sings again

"Let us then be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor, and to wait."

It does us no good to sit and dream what our future is going to be. It is going to be just what we make it and nothing else.

There is no such thing, in fact, as the hideous puritan doctrine of pre-destination, that miserable old hag, mother-of-fear, that nightshade of the mind. No! Our future is going to be just what we are making it in this everlasting now. No man's so called "fate" is unalterably fixed by any decree, human or Divine.

That there are certain tendencies which if persistently and willfully followed do and will lead as certainly and inevitably into paths of peace and plenty, progress and constant evolution upward is no less absolutely true. It is up to us to decide what tendency we are going to adopt as our own; what roads we are going to travel; what courses we are going to pursue.

The cards of our so called "fate" are in our own hands.

Just here comes in the tremendous importance of "The Everlasting Now." Every single moment of the present now is instict with the possibilities of the future. As we are living, acting, progressing, thinking, and being today, so shall we live, think, act, progress and be in ever increasing ratio tomorrow and beyond. There is no escaping this law. It is inevitable as the tides. By so much as we get this eternal truth in our heads, by that much, if we are now acting constructively and not negatively, shall we over-ride circumstance, compel so called ill luck to become good luck, use every adversity as a stepping stone to higher things, laugh at what fools call "Fate", find new doors of opportunity opening, where one is closing against us, and be ever increasingly our own masters as we ought to be.

By so much as we fail to apprehend this great law, and neglecting the present, trust the future for favorable chance, for lucky turn coming our way, for this thing and for that, shall we begin to sink and slide downward, ever downward to some inevitable end of impotence and dismay.

"O Well for him whose will is strong!  
He suffers, but he will not suffer long;  
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong;  
For him nor moves the loud world's random mock,  
Nor all Calamity's hugest waves confound,  
Who seems a promotory of rock,  
That, compassed round with turbulent sound,  
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,  
Tempest-buffeted, citadel-crown'd.

But ill for him who, bettering not with time,  
Corrupts the strength of heaven-descended Will,  
And ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,  
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still!
He seems as one whose footsteps
Treading in immeasurable sand,
And o'er a weary, sultry land,
Far beneath a blazing vault,
Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt;"

Do we find our present work irksome, our present circumstances uncongenial, our present surroundings uninviting, and so wish and long for a change of environment; let us begin by acting in harmony with things as they are now, seeing the possible good in them and utilizing that, and we shall be taking the first step toward a change of outward circumstance.

Let us first change ourselves, and sooner or later outward things will change. If the opening we long for came to us now, we should more than likely be unprepared for it.

The change must first come in ourselves, before our circumstances will change. It is the within that must first be transformed, before we can transform the without.

If we are going the wrong way now, let us turn about and go the right way and that at once, today. If we are going the right way now, but at too slow a gait, let us quicken our pace and that at once, today.

If we expect and hope to be diligent, capable, energetic, brave, strong and fearless next year, let us begin today, now and here to cultivate everything in our complex personality that makes for these positive faculties and virtues.

Let every thought and act be constructive and positive and no thought weak and negative, and that too today.

Do we wish splendid, vigorous and virile health, not so long hence, as we most of us might and can have, let us begin now, today to think "health;" to think it persistently, fearlessly and positively; to follow such laws as we know now, and we know enough to start with, as should govern our actions, if good health is our aim, and in nine cases out of ten we shall have what we are thinking and acting now, not so very far ahead in the matter of health.

If we are becoming embued with the thought of the glory and beauty and dignity of these complex and wonderful bodies of ours, and are beginning to see and realize that real purity is the best possible state we can live in, let us commence today, not only to stop thinking impurity, but rather to begin thinking and acting purity, and before we realize it, the evil will have been overcome by the good, and we shall be what we want and hope to be in this regard.

Are we bent on making a real success of whatever work in life we are studying to fit ourselves for, or on attaining whatever object we may have in view, let us realize that it is the today that will make the tomorrow, the now that will make the hereafter, the action of the present priceless hour that will result in action and character that will bring forth rich fruition in time to come.

Nothing really worth having will come to us through "luck" or "chance" or "hap."

Things do not happen to us unless we are content to drift with the stream like a rudderless boat and have lost our will power and our grit.

We can compel and attract things to come our way, utilizing apparently adverse circumstances to our advantage, if we but begin today to realize the mighty worth of "the everlasting now."

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**RESEARCH WORK.**

Prof. Alan E. Flowers this fall resigned from the faculty of the University of Missouri to accept a Professorship in the department of Electrical Engineering in the Ohio State University. He is continuing his research work on the action of crystal rectifiers and on the study of lubricants.
JUST NOTES.

C. N. Whitman, '14.

(Who's Who and What.)

Mac is busying himself in the uplift of humanity. He belongs, not only belongs, but is secretary of The Social Service League. Its title is self-explanatory. It demonstrates that, as ever, Mac's first thought is for his fellow men.

McRea Parker and the Social Service League. In this case they are little boys; little boys at the Inlet, the slums of Ithaca. The Secretary is now engaged in acquainting these youths in the principles of manual training. Saws, planes, hammers, are employed in starting on the way first class workman of all kinds; Mac on hand in overalls and smile to ensure the highest efficiency. In the future they shall build castles and thank Providence for having entrusted their precarious existence to the beneficence of her favorite apostle.

H. V. Hoyt, at Perdue University, has imbibed the Progressive spirit. Assisted by his room-mate he organized a Progressive Club to promulgate the 20th century principles of the Bull Moose Party and its candidate. On some stumping tours thru the state he was escorted by members of the State Committee, who furnished the facts while Val furnished the steam. Altho the charge of the Bull Moose did not carry all before it, its remarkable success in the environs of Perdue may be directly traced to the effective efforts of this progressive young engineer.

Val Hoyt and the Colonel.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Squires, we hear, are prospering at Missouri. They did not wish to overburden the first issue with details and so gave but a brief account of themselves. George, we are informed, continues to take great interest in women suffrage, and Jesse, as usual, finds consolation for the vicissitudes of life in his pipe.

Robert Payne Fairbanks, senior member of fair memory, has entered the Holy Bonds of Matrimony. After all these years we hoped he had reached a safe landing, but 'twas not to be. Man must submit to destiny; may his be pleasant

Once again. —and of gentle disposition. As Bob bids adieu to the world, as the portals of freedom close upon him, as he indulges in one farewell glance at those fair times which must furnish future consolation, we cannot but praise his courage. Moisture dims the eye, but it is a tear of joy and envy. Our congratulations!

Alexander is at heart a poet. In picturing the attractions of Senior Week his poetic fervor urged us to select for our party this glorious and sunny springtime, "when the birds are mating and twittering in the tree-tops, and when the pretty posies are raising their faces to the blue azure of the sky above; when the evenings are so beautiful, the sky so starry, and when the sweet warmth of budding spring turns the dreams of youth to thoughts of Love."

Oscar Johnson, Oscar Johnson, we hear, is doing remarkably as a student well in the Columbia School of Oratory, Chicago. Mr. Hoyt thinks the school his ideal element. It contains ten boys and two-hundred girls.

The vicissitudes of the boat are a source of constant entertainment. The engine is an intricate mass of perplexities which often refuse to cooperate as intended. Yet the vessel has been useful as a form of exercise. One hour at the crank and well-developed shoulders are assured. The seats are nicely upholstered and offer a comfortable resting-place between times. The awning overhead protects the occupants from rain, when floating upon the lake. Indeed the boat is a pleasure craft, for the engine is an interesting puzzle and with a very few adjustments we have kept in order the searchlight and the whistle.