TELLURIDE NEWS-LETTER

March 20th, 1916.

Volume III. Number 6.

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TURPS.

There will be two more issues of the News-Letter this year, and as yet we have only heard from a very small number of the Association men. If the News-Letter is to continue in its present form, that is, as a mere compilation of discussion sent in by individual members, the rest of the 'gang' must remember that this is their paper, not that of the fellows who turn the mimeograph crank and put in the commas. In the two numbers remaining, we will attempt to present the subjects which will come up at Convention, and it is to be hoped that each man will have sufficient interest to send in his views on some phase of Association policy. It is only in this way that we can determine our problems, because the Association members are scattered over the country, from Cambridge, Mass., to Los Angeles; from Norris, Mont., to New Orleans. Their ways of life are different, their thought represents many points of view which could be a great value to the Association if numbness and writer's cramp were not the rule. Too much time is wasted at Convention in getting acquainted with our problems; too little time in deliberating actual legislation. As a result, our acts are incomplete and ill-formed, although the conceptions which prompt them may be excellent.

* * * * *

Mr. Elton Hoyt writes us as follows:

"It may be of interest to learn that I have sold out my Texas Electric Light & Power property at a profit of about 25%, having had a good living out of it for nearly two years, besides leaving it entirely free from debt. Pitzer and I think we have done pretty well."

2.
THE EARLY DAYS IN COLORADO.

(A talk delivered to the Beaver Branch by Mr. A. L. Woodhouse.)

It may be of interest to you younger members of the Association to know what the conditions were, under which the older members obtained their first knowledge of electrical work and what was required of them during the regular two years' course or apprenticeship required at the beginning of this Association and why so many times they refer to the traditions of that early work.

My connection with the Association began January second, 1893, at the Bear Creek Mill, about four and one-half miles from the town of Telluride.

If you can picture in your mind a canyon with walls from two thousand to four thousand feet high on either side and so narrow that during the winter months the sun rose at 10:30 A. M. and set at 2:30 P. M., you may be able to imagine how short the winter days seemed.

The elevation of the Bear Creek Mill is approximately eight thousand feet above sea level, and in a locality noted for its heavy snow fall. This mill contained one hundred twenty stamps with the usual crushing and other milling equipment, including an air compressor which furnished air for the mine and was the largest mill in the San Juan County. The mill was new and equipped with a Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company 250-H. P. 3000-volt, 128-cycle, single-phase, synchronous motor, being the largest motor of its kind at this time. The motor room, compressor room, main or work shop and laboratory were all on the lower floor of the mill. The general entrance was through the machine shop. On the left, as you entered was the laboratory and study room, on the right was the motor.
room and beyond that the compressor room. This arrangement was probably made in order to keep everyone except the operators out of the motor room as that room for two years was guarded about as close as a powder magazine or treasury vault. No stranger was allowed in this place without an attendant, and if there were several strangers, there would likewise be several operators on hand to see that they kept a respectable distance from the wires, etc., that were charged with the enormous potential of 3000-volts.

The personnel of the force at this time was Mr. P. N. Nunn, Chief Engineer; A. B. Blainey, Superintendent; A. E. Smith and J. Murray Weed as operators. I took the place made vacant by E. P. Bacon, he having been sent to Ames Generating Station the latter part of December. Soon afterwards, A. O. Whitmore replaced Mr. Smith, and later, J. J. Mayers, B. F. Griffin and Henry Henderson were added to the force. This was the crowd that obtained the benefit of Mr. P. N. Nunn's personal supervision and instruction.

The day was divided into two twelve-hour shifts, seven A.M. to seven P.M. It was the duty of the shiftmen to make the rounds and examine the bearings every half hour; to be ready at all times to run to the switch-board when any change of load or speed was noticed, and do all possible to keep the motor in synchronism by operating the field rheostat, as it was no joke to start up this motor once it was out of step. The motor, starting motor, clutch and driving pulley were mounted on a solid metal bed-plate which in turn was mounted on sliding rails. In order to bring the main motor up to speed, the mill pulley was disconnected. The 15-H. P. Tesla induction motor was started by hand, and revolved as rapidly as possible before closing the circuit. After it was finally up to speed, the armature of the main motor was usually started by hand, then the starting motor by means of a hand wheel was shifted until its fibre pulley made contact with a band-wheel mounted on the main armature shaft. If we were reasonably successful, the process of synchronizing could be done in from ten to fifteen minutes. Then it was some task to bring up the mill line shaft to speed by means of the friction clutch without overloading the main
motor and throwing it out of synchronism. It usually took three to start up this equipment, but one night Mr. Blainey was alone and succeeded in doing the stunt single-handed. It was a feat that created quite a stir among the force.

The new man was not permitted to do synchronizing for at least sixty days. He assisted in starting the induction motor and watched his superiors do the real work. At Almsted it was common practice to break in the operator to synchronize almost the first thing and without full knowledge or conception of what he was actually doing.

When not going the rounds of inspection, the shiftman's time was taken up firing the Central Heating Plant, re-winding the starting motor armatures, helping make the cek panel switch-board we were then using, or helping with any shop work being done. About two hours before the end of shift, cleaning-up began. Each shift cleaned up all rooms, put tools in their proper place, and left everything in good order for the following shift. When you consider that the lower floor was twenty-eight feet wide and one hundred twenty feet long, you will appreciate how much of a broom job it was. The motor room and laboratory had finished floors on which hair broom was used. It is doubtful if any of the latter development ever received the care and had as much individual pride taken in its appearance as these rooms received.

The air pipe line connecting the compressor with the mine was installed late in the fall when it was impractical to bury it. So long as the valve at the mine room opened or air was being used, it worked fine, but the Cornish miners (Cousin Jacks) had a habit of closing off the air as they came off shift. This caused the water produced by condensation to run down into the low places and freeze. My first five weeks consisted largely in digging through from four to ten feet of snow and thawing out or replacing a split section of this pipe.

At night everyone studied or had instructions on machine shop work. Mr. P. M. and Mr. F. J. Kramer,
the mining engineer, and later editor of the Colorado Catholic, were studying calculus. The students under Mr. P. N.’s direction were getting their fundamental instructions in direct and alternating current. The laboratory equipment consisted of a portable voltmeter, one standard voltmeter with a three and 150-volt scale, Wheatstone Bridge, Siemens dynamometer, a lamp board and some resistance coils. In our studies we were not given so much per diem to dc, but all we could master and when anyone struck a snag they could always get ready assistance from Mr. P. N. or Mr. Kramer. This plan of German teaching you have heard Mr. L. L. speak of so often, and it was very effective. It was not an unusual occurrence to see the day shift up to midnight and later at their studies; in fact, the reverse was true. This, however, did not prevent everyone from being ready for a 6:30 breakfast.

You would think the sleeping rooms pretty fierce were you able to see the rooms we had over in an old mill building and in the regular mining bunkhouse. They were just rooms without carpets or plaster. Conditions here are as superior to those as you can imagine. We had no modern conveniences. In the old mill building we pasted newspapers over the larger cracks in order to keep the snow from drifting in. Although we were close to town the trips there were few and far between. Once a month we got down for a real bath, otherwise we fired up the box stove and used an ordinary tub which at this particular season, meant a roast on one side and freeze on the other. The boarding house was all that could be desired, and on a whole they were a healthy crowd, except Mr. P. N. who at that time was suffering greatly from rheumatism. I have often wondered how he had so much patience and stayed with the boys as closely as he did that winter and following summer. As summer came on, new work started in Savage Basin, and all hands were busy preparing the foundation timbers, switch-board, etc.,; for the motor installations there. Earl in the fall, Mr. P. N. left for the East, and Mr. Elrincry took up in part the work he had been doing.

After several months instructions at Bear Creek, the students were transferred to the generating station at Ames. You have all seen the picture of the
original plant there. The building was enlarged when the 750-K. W. alternator was installed. It was a frame structure built like a barn. In one end was a 75-K. W. generator balled to a Pelton Water Wheel. At the other end was the large machine directly connected with flexible coupling to two Pelton Water Wheels. These water wheels were outside the building and necessitated one going outdoors every hour when examining bearings. The shift was twelve hours single handed. Mr. Window, the station superintendent, was a fine, practical man. There was nothing in the mechanical line he could not do. His technical knowledge was negligible, but if the boys desired, he would work with them by the hour in the old blacksmith shop making hand tools, welding and tempering steel. If they did not show any desire for such knowledge as he possessed, they did not have it thrust upon them. The superintendent and two shiftmen operated and maintained the station as well as the Howard Fork and Lake Fork line Lines. If the pipe burst, they fixed it whether it took one hour or three days. No man could stand or do the amount of hard work Mr. Window could. He was just to the boys in not expecting they should do something beyond their power, but rest assured he knew what amount should be, and he certainly saw to it that they did their share. During the winter months when the ice clogged at the Lake Fork pressure box, it was some lonesome job up in that canyon shoveling ice from about two A. M. until day light. When the shiftmen noticed the pressure gauge begin to fall, he notified the superintendent who elected whether the relief shift or shiftmen should go up and take care of the situation. He knew just how long it should take a fellow to get up to the pressure box either without snow-shoes or with snow shovels when it was too deep to walk, and if the pressure did not pick up within his time limit he heard from him in no uncertain terms. The second offence meant that he set the pace the next time and showed you how to do it and then saw that you did it.

At this time we had no such instruments as are now employed in determining speed. The switch-board there was equipped with only ammeters and a volt-meter. Speed was maintained by keeping the voltage at a certain point, but in reality one operated by the correct sound of the machine. The boys became so proficient in this respect that they could read a book and regulate by the hour.
without looking at the volt-meter. To the older crew it seems impossible that the operators of today pay so little attention to this fundamental principle. They depend entirely on the automatic governor to take care of the variation and seem never to get the correct hum of the machine in mind so as to take notice when a change occurs.

The patrolling of the line was done by the station and motor station force. They got out and made such repairs as were required. At times during the winter it was necessary to patrol the main line between the station and Telluride. This trip over the mountains was not a desirable one. The line crossed the main range at an elevation of approximately eleven thousand feet. It was not an unusual condition to be able to snow shoe over the top of this line in many places where the snow had drifted. There were several places where regular snow slides occurred. If in making the trip after a recent fall of snow and these slides were still back it was extremely dangerous in crossing and one usually drew a breath of relief when the main summit was reached and they had a mile and a half down hill coast into Telluride. That there was no loss of life or serious injury to any of the Association boys during all the years of operation in that slide infested country was more fortunate than otherwise, as the greatest care was not always used in making these trips.

During the winter of 1904-5, the Bob Tailed slide above Pandora broke down the long span crossing its path. The snow on the trail was so deep and the wind blew so hard that the regular packers at Pandora refused to go up to the trail. Mr. Blainey headed a force of 'Pin Heads' and made the repair, although it was necessary to tie a hand-line around the boys and anchor them to stumps and rocks in order to keep them from sliding over the cliffs.

When Mr. L. L. returned in the spring and found what had been done, he tried to be pretty severe with Mr. Blainey for being foolhardy enough to attempt such repairs; however, we all felt that he was proud of the stunt. The elements did not seem to have the terrifying effect on the people in that section that is noticeable
elsewhere. Storms rarely interfered with one's going for pleasure or otherwise, in making repairs or the commencement of new work. There is a grave question as to whether not our modern conditions and conveniences have not lowered the physical standard. It is doubtful if from our Association we could pick at random ten or twelve fellows and have practically all of them go thru the physical and financial difficulties of 1893 to the latter part of 1895.

Many only getting ten dollars in real money in five months on your salary account, and having the general public keep saying that the bottom had fallen out of the company and the boys were a lot of tools to stay with the concern. There certainly were some 'star sessions' of the gang as to whether or not it wasn't time to 'cut loose' and get a real job, but some how these plans never materialized, and in due time the back pay came forth and the company began to expand.

Mr. Bacon was transferred to Logan, Utah, in the latter part of 1895 and shortly after that we began to hear big things about Provo, Utah, and of the construction of a 2000-H. P. plant. This sounded larger to us at that time than twenty thousand or thirty thousand horsepower does now-a-days. Plenty of work assured the unrest and by the latter part of 1895 everyone had nearly forgotten the previous conditions.

When Mr. L. H. returned early that summer and talked about a 10,000-volt polyphase plant and experiments with voltages up to sixty thousand, many people thought the Manager and all concerned had gone crazy. To the boys that had been operating the old self exciting synchrounous motors, a motor that could not get out of step or make fire-works certainly looked like the height of perfection, but with the experience of the old 15-H. P. Tesla motor which did not develop anything like 15-H. P. certainly made them skeptical. The term 'polyphase' did not impress them greatly and until actual plans were under way for taking care of new equipment it was considered more or less of a 'pipe dream'.

During October 1895, orders were given to provide a separate line from Ames to the Gold King Mill, a
distance of 11,520'. On November 4th, this line was commenced and in nineteen and one-half days it was ready for current. It must be remembered that this line began at an elevation of 10,500' and dropped down to the Ames station some 2,500' lower in the above distance. Snow was so deep at this time that a team of horses could not be used. Poles were cut along the right-of-way and skidded by hand to the holes. The line material was carried by men on snow shoes from the Gold King Mill down to Ames. Among the notes on this high tension experimental work is the following notation:

"Cost of Gold King-Ames Experimental Line."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting 63 Poles</td>
<td>$29.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing Right-of-way</td>
<td>18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skidding Poles to Holes</td>
<td>14.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digging Holes</td>
<td>72.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putting on Crossarms</td>
<td>38.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting Poles</td>
<td>56.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributing Crossarms, insulators, wires, etc</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretching Wire</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>$234.00</strong></td>
</tr>
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Cost per pole complete, $5.77.

Do you wonder that Mr. L. L. and others refer to the cost of our early work? The shortening of the day's work from twelve hours to eight hours does not account for the difference.

You boys here at Beaver come nearer having a comparable condition to that at Ames with the exception that this country is almost free from snow slides. What ones there are are small and insignificant compared to the Gold King, Cimarron, Pandora and other fixed slides throughout the San Juan Country.

It takes some hard work to patrol the line to the top of Indian Creek Divide, to go up and open the valves at Puffer Lake and LeBarron storages, but these trips teach you to use your brains as well as muscle. It would be a fine thing for you boys if we had a hard winter and lots of trouble, as that is the only way one learns to make re-
pairs and do things. You boys here have opportunities that the old crew hardly dreamed of and it is up to you fellows to take advantage of it. When you are sent out on a trip of inspection or repair, keep your eyes open and see all there is to be seen, to use your mental and physical efforts to overcome difficulties. It will surprise you to see what you can do when you are alone. Do the best you can and all you can, and if they are beyond you, I am sure you will find your superintendent and instructors not wanting in appreciation of your efforts.

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Balance Sheets.

We regret that the problem of accounts is causing so much dissatisfaction in the Association; that our members are so lax in submitting regular monthly balance sheets as to cause the Treasurer to withhold scholarship funds until these sheets are forthcoming. To what will the question lead? We might remove our worthy treasurer from office. At next Convention, we might repeal the act at the bottom of the difficulty. We might even go so far as to send in the balance sheets, as per the Act of the Convention.

********

ASSOCIATION CHARTER INADEQUATE.

When the By-Law relating to Branch Government was revised, each one had in mind conditions at Cornell. Little thought was given to the problem which would be presented if an attempt should be made to establish a government at such a place as Beaver. The control which the Association can exert at such a place is largely moral, while that of the commercial company, except as it may voluntarily curtail its own authority, is absolute.
The men at Beaver, realizing that the Charter granted by the Association carried with it no authority for the control of local affairs, applied to the officers of the Association and The Beaver River Power Company for authority for self-government. The Charter granted by the Association was inadequate in several practical particulars. It did not contain sufficient definite guarantees of conduct and it vested the control of affairs in the members of the Association. The Company declined to turn over the authority of the Superintendent to seven men of a group of eighteen. The eleven men were not guests of the seven, nor of the Association. Some other system was essential. To meet the needs of the situation, an attempt was made to work out a plan which would not only be practical at Beaver, but would also form the basis of a satisfactory scheme of self-government at commercial branches. The Climsted government was turned to and at present the Beaver organization is working under the following grant of authority:

The management of The Beaver River Power Company, the Superintendent at Beaver, and Telluride Association hereby extend to the Student Body at Beaver Station:

1. The authority to regulate the conduct of its members.

2. The control and regulation of the boarding house, dormitories and living apartments of its members, and the custody of libraries, laboratories and other property, real or personal, in its possession and occupied by it for Student Body purposes.

3. The right to petition for funds for maintaining property committed to its charge and in promoting the general well being of the Student Body, and also for changes in the terms of this grant.

All subject to the following requirements to be provided for in the Constitution of said Student Body, to-wit:

One. The terms of employment of its members and the commercial necessities and practical operation of the industries served by them.

12.
Two. The supervision and control of the conduct of its members for the purpose of securing the highest degree of individual progress, and the enforcement of fitting penalties for unmanly and improper behavior.

Three. The development in its members of habits tending toward mental, moral and physical strength, continuity of purpose and effort, and self-government, and, to this end, the prohibition of the use of tobacco and alcoholic beverages by its members, and such restriction as to the attendance at social functions and absence from the power station by its members, during the school year, as is best calculated to promote such development.

Four. The operation of the boarding house and the protection and proper care of all property entrusted to the charge of the Student Body.

For the purpose of this grant the Student Body shall be deemed to consist of residents at The Beaver River Power Company's station on Beaver River, Utah, whose purpose is consistent with the declared purpose of and who are working under the auspices of Telluride Association, and to whom opportunities for advancement are given as part of their compensation.

The constitution which has been adopted follows the Olmsted constitution closely and seems to provide all the machinery and form necessary for an effective organization. Indications are that by the time the Convention meets a practical plan will have been developed.

--- Chancellor F. G. Noon.

* * * * *

Pamphlet Committee.

The 1915 Convention provided for "a committee consisting of the President, the Dean, the Chancellor, and two members at large, to get out a pamphlet outlining the purpose and plan of Telluride Association for the consideration of the 1916 Convention."
The President has recently appointed P. P. Ashworth and M. D. Rugsley as members of this Committee; the latter is now acting as compiler for the Committee, and requests that members send him suggestions concerning the proposed pamphlet.

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MARDI GRAS.

We have just passed through our annual Mardi Gras, or Carnival, the last day of that celebration having been Tuesday, March 7th. Recalling the discussions we had in Salt Lake last summer, and thinking perhaps you would be interested to hear a little more about what we have here, I am sending you under separate cover two papers, which will help to give you some idea of what our parades are like. We have four parades of this kind, named and occurring (this year) as follows:

Momus, Thursday night; March 2nd.
Proteus, Monday night; March 6th.
Rex, Tuesday (day), March 7th.
Comus, Tuesday night, March 7th.

You understand, I suppose, that our Mardi Gras is a 'movable feast', fixed by Easter, or more exactly, by Ash Wednesday, the Tuesday of the celebration always being the day preceding Ash Wednesday. In addition to the above parades, there is a military parade occurring during the day on Monday of the celebration, this year on March 6th.

The question which strangers frequently ask is, "Who bears the expense of all of this?", for you must understand that, while the greatest benefit to the city is the resulting advertisement which we get by this Carnival, there is not the slightest bit of advertising done in connection with the parades themselves. There is nothing about them or the way they are presented to lead you to believe that they are anything but the creation of some artist who has 'oodles' of money to spend.

14.
The answer to the question lies in the fact that each parade is presented by the organization which bears its name, and the money comes from the members of that particular organization; and there are men in them—lawyers, doctors and men of letters whose incomes are not affected by the influx of strangers, and who pay out their good money to belong to it because of the honor attached to it or because they enjoy it, or both. The dues and the personnel of the organization are kept secret, although among a certain class Bill knows that Henry belongs to Memus, and Henry knows Pete belongs to Proteus. Only representative people belong to them, because admission to them is by invitation, and because they are so long-established that they have gotten to be rather sectional and their membership rolls, generally speaking, have on them only men of some prominence. I might say that this is especially true of Proteus and Memus.

The subject of the parades and their make-up are kept an inviolate secret, and the papers I have sent you are not published until the day on which the parade appears. No parade appears more than once; no subject is repeated. Of late years, the organizations have sometimes found markets for their used floats in some of the small coast towns and in Texas, where there are a number of comparatively 'insignificant' (not home pride, but truth) carnivals. But in the event they do not find a market the floats are dismantled and done away with. The same applies to the costumes. Nothing is used over. One firm of contractors and designers (a man and his son who have done it for years and years) builds all of the parades. There is no clashing of subjects in that way. A friend of mine is a member of Rex and today I made it a point to ask him what it cost to build their parade. He said that each float cost in the neighborhood of four hundred dollars, and there were twenty floats. And this was exclusive of costumes, bands, teams, teamsters, etc. And Rex isn't the finest.

Perhaps you think I am absurd to boast this way, but honestly, I've watched these things for about fifteen years, and each year I wonder how they are going to make the next year's parades better, only to have my wonderment shattered the following year with a realization that they have done it.

-- N. B. Dinkel.
TIme for the WORM to TURN.

During the last two years a reform cloud has been hovering over Telluride Association. In our Conventions rules have been enacted as guides to individual conduct. Between conventions we have experienced the reaction. Questions of interpretation have arisen; certain of the rules have been openly violated; and at times, officers have found it necessary to resort to very stringent measures for their enforcement. Leaving theory for the present, and considering but the actual results of the last two years' legislation, it is evident that there has been more dissatisfaction and contention than reform.

In a recent report, the Advisory Committee of Cornell Branch was pleased to announce that all but seven of the members were complying with the duty imposed upon them last June in regard to the disuse of tobacco. Cornell Branch has indeed much of which to boast; only one-fourth of its membership failing to fulfill its trust. A month ago it would have been one-half.

At conventions, when the reform cloud is darkest, when we are thoroughly imbued with the revival spirit, and our judgment is distorted by fanciful conceptions of the ideal condition, we enact reformatory measures destined to have but little practical effect. Self-imposed though our rules may be in the sense that they were carried by a majority vote, we are not as individuals, sincerely in sympathy with them. Anomalous though the statement may seem, it nevertheless reveals the true situation.

What will the next convention do? Will it leave the present rules of conduct as they stand, and insist upon their enforcement; will it repeal them entirely; or will it, as some would desire, press still farther its recent policy? If the present tendency is not checked, it is entirely possible that we may have another Reformation Convention next June. I sincerely trust that such will not be the case. Legislation, like smoking and
drinking, may become a habit. Because a rule serves
of reform is not necessarily a justification for its
enactment

Views upon the question of rules are widely
divergent in the Association at the present time; one
extreme is that we not only should have rules, but
that we should rigidly enforce them. Its opposite ex-
treme urges the absolute abolition of rules. A possible
middle course would be to have them potentially, but
not to apply them except when demanded in extreme cases.
Such a conception regards rules not as inflexible law,
but as guide-posts along the road to the ultimate goal
toward which every Association man is striving. A dis-
regard for the letter of the advice which the Association
thus offers to its members in the form of rules or
policies, will not be considered a violation of prin-
ciple. The tangle of legislation and regulation of
personal conduct has in a measure obscured what we are
pleased to call our principles, and has often resulted
in an absurd misconception as to the significance of
rules. It should always be borne in mind that rules do
not exactly state principles. The aim of the Associa-
tion is to educate men, who in turn expect to produce
big results. Herein it is that we differ from the
public school or university. These attempt to raise
the general intellectual level of society; the Associa-
tion, to raise a few individuals above this level to
that of "intellectual distinction." Its ultimate am-
bition is not to educate its members to be non-smokers
and non-drinkers, or men who turn in balance sheets
regularly once a month. Nor should its conventions be
monastic revivals, devoting the greater part of their
time to the consideration and enactment of negative
rules, nor should its Branches be reformatory and
its officers policemen, red-of-scholarship-fund in
hand to enforce the acts of Convention.

Of course, immoral abuses and the violation
of ethical law cannot be tolerated. Such qualifications
to the general proposition are to be assumed. That a
man has in part attained the results demanded will
certainly not take the place of character. But new
efficacions are petty rules, with which the individual
cannot reconcile himself, toward assuring a broad moral
character. Consider concretely the act of last convention in regard to smoking and drinking. Its practical failure is evident. In theory, however, it is still urged that he who does not smoke or drink has some advantage over him who does. Just so! Carlyle has said (and he cannot be refuted) that if a man were to throw a stone across the street, he would change the earth's centre of gravity just so much. That Association men revolt against certain rules is in a measure a good indication of the lillleness of such rules. The doctrine that discipline is freedom in the sense that it liberates a man first from himself, may be exaggerated. The individual has certain privileges; the color of the tie he wears, the food he eats, the manner in which he parts his hair. These considerations are not only too insignificant for the interest of Telluride Association, but are really out of its jurisdiction. What matters it to us as an organization that one of our members occasionally takes a drink, or indulges in a smoke? It is only excesses that we wish to prevent.

Every Association man fully appreciates the character he must reflect as a gentleman and a member of our organization; and it is not only beneath the dignity of our By-Laws to be filled with 'thou shalt not', but it is an insult to Telluride men. Rather should we hold forth things to be done, not things not to be done. If men have a noble aim, and are serious in its pursuance, character will take care of itself. — H. R. O.

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Heresy.

The question of rules of conduct is receiving a great deal of attention. As a basis for discussion, we offer the following rough plan. Let the Association recognize three classes. Let the first class be composed of applicants, the second of Association men selected to be in that class, and the third of all other members of the Association. For the first class, we will have certain rules such as are at present outlined in our By-Laws, consisting mainly of our requirements for membership. For the second class, we will have other rules, by which the early training of the member is directed. In the third
class rules will disappear, and the man will be turned entirely upon his own responsibility. Of course, the plan may have to be altered to suit conditions at a Branch, but it is not inconceivable that men can live together seemingly on the same basis and still have different sets of guide posts.

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MARINE TEST TANK AT MICHIGAN.

We have, at Michigan, a very interesting and unique department; that of Marine Engineering. In the basement of the new engineering building there has been built an experimental tank in which models of vessels are tested. The tank is three hundred feet long, twenty-two feet wide, with a depth of water of ten feet. At the south end is a model room and work shop in which models of vessels are made.

The models, used in this tank for testing purposes are from ten to twelve feet long, and are made of paraffin wax. A clay model is first made approximating to the shape desired, and a core is inserted. The paraffin is then poured into the mould. After cooling, the rough model is taken to the model-cutting machine. This machine consists essentially of two moving tables or platforms, upon one of which is placed the model, and upon the other the drawing which is desired to reproduce. The model moves under a pair of rotating cutters, which are made to follow the lines on the drawing. After cutting it is brought to its final shape by hand, then carefully weighed and sufficient ballast added to bring it to any desired draft and displacement.

The tank is spanned by a traveling truck which is driven by a motor and can be run at any desired speed. Upon this truck are mounted the dynamometers for measuring the resistance of the models of various forms at different speeds, and also to test the thrust and efficiency of propellers.

H. Parker Monroe.
THE PROPOSED CENTRAL BRANCH.

The News-Letter has been conspicuously free from comment by Association members on the proposed central branch, and yet this is probably the most vital problem that is confronting the Association at the present time. This apparent lack of interest may be accounted for by the fact that there is a seeming consensus of opinion that, after we succeed in locating our central branch, there will then be time enough to decide how it shall be conducted. But the methods of conducting the branch, and the results we expect to accomplish through it should, in a large measure, determine just what sort of branch we eventually establish.

In Dean Thornhill's report to the 1915 convention, in a section headed "A New Branch", he states that "men in the midst of a college course could frequently avail themselves of the opportunity to spend a year in practical work at such a branch." No, that I would like to know is, when we do finally establish this new branch, just how much of this purely practical work is going to be available for distribution among the members of the Association. How many positions are there going to be which will carry with them the long hours and the grind and the adverse conditions which must be met by him who steps out into the world to confront the problems of life? Are we going to be able to turn to our central branch for this training? I do not believe the existence of these conditions would simply increase the efficiency of our organization; I believe they are positively essential to its progress and growth.

It was never my pleasure to be located at the old O'Fest branch, and the information I have garnered, largely through hearsay, regarding that institution is so vague that I cannot give an opinion as to what results might be obtained from a new branch similarly conducted. Nor do I mean to say that our commercial branches, past and present, have failed to accomplish results. I do believe, however, that they are appallingly deficient in training men to meet the cold, calculating, business-like discipline
of the world at large. Life at our commercial branches is in a measure comparable to a commercial family in a big house; with all the requisite food, clothing and sunshine and loads of time at our disposal; truly a quasi-Utopian existence, and one under which individuals may easily prosper, but it does not provide the training we shall require when each of us puts his little boat out on life's sea. I believe that a little more forceful, business-like discipline; not too severely applied, would accomplish a great deal. In the mad rush to be 'self-governing' we are too apt to lose sight of the fact that before we are able to lead we must have first learned to follow.

Much time and money have been spent looking into farm sites with a view toward locating a central branch on one of them. To my mind, a farm, properly conducted, would be an ideal place for physical, mental and moral expansion; but the slightest abuse of its many natural advantages, especially during the dull season, could convert it into a most unwholesome place, into which the spirit of a carefree existence, and possibly idleness, might easily creep. These things we must consider before selecting the type and locating our branch, and in addition we must question: 'Will it provide the requisite amount of down-right practical experience?'

--- N. B. Dinkel

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

S. Y. Anderson, McKees Rocks, Penna.
E. A. Thornhill. Letters to Dean Thornhill will always arrive if addressed, 'Provo, Utah, care Telluride Assn.'
Elton Hoyt. Has left Celina.
Chas. H. Pitzer. See personal items.

THE NEWS-LETTER IS PUBLISHED SOLELY FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE MEMBERS, APPLICANTS, AND ALUMNI OF TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION. ITS CONTENTS MUST BE ALTERED; ITS PRESENT USEFULNESS DESTROYED IF OTHERWISE CONSIDERED.

21.
PERSONAL ITEMS.

Chas. H. Pitzer: As Mr. Hoyt has informed the News-Letter, we have sold out here at a handsome profit. Everything is 'buttoned up' and we leave Monday for my home in Nebraska. After a two or three weeks' sojourn there, we go on to New York City, so perhaps I shall see you at Ithaca in the course of the next six weeks. Here's hoping, at least.

'Skip' Ray says: he has passed the Idaho bar examinations - prize fifty dollars! When last heard from, he was about to 'outline to the people of Pocatello assembled, the scheme of a junior city municipality!' We are patiently waiting the outcome of this, 'Skip's' first public work. We predict a brilliant future for 'Skip' in the social service world. It is also rumored that he has been mentioned for a place on the Bench. It is to be hoped that his social service work will not so absorb his time and energy that he will be too busy to accept the position on the Bench, if offered by his constituency. The Bench is in need of good men!

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BRANCHES.

BEAVER:

A great deal of activity was noticeable around camp during the latter part of February. Tennis rackets were brought out, the steam shovel gang were removing the snow from the court, and the lawn mowers were receiving their customary 'once over'. Mr. Weather Man, surprised at seeing such industry in our locality, and disappointed at seeing no cases of spring fever, gave vent to his feelings by covering our newly cleaned tennis court and everything else within his reach with a foot and a half of snow.
It seems that our storms and line trouble hit us about the same time. On the evening of February 21st, trouble on the line announced itself at the station. After testing out, the trouble proved to be on the between here and Beaver. It was getting quite late in the afternoon, so Mr. Diehl started down the canyon on foot, followed a little later by two of the fellows on horse back. It was one of those very dark nights and although the entire section was gone over quite carefully, the trouble could not be found. This information was reported in by phone. The trick of charging the line to locate the trouble was resorted to. The canyon not far from where the fellows had stopped to report was well illuminated for a few seconds, and the trouble, which was not of a serious nature, was soon repaired. The repairmen regretted that the lights had to be turned out while they were at work.

The holiday on Washington’s birthday was turned over to the sanitary squad, who in conjunction with the Gold Dust Twins, endeavored to make ours a spotless city.

Friday, the twenty-fifth, Professor Jandl and Mr. Diehl went to town to meet Dean Thornhill, who is paying us a visit of a few days. While they were yet in Beaver, more line trouble came in. This time it was on the Milford end. Mr. Hickman reported two poles down.

From Beaver Mr. Diehl went on to Milford where he was to meet Mr. Noon. The Dean arrived in camp safely after having ridden a dangerous twelve miles with Professor Jandl as chauffeur.

A few days later, Mr. Noon and Mr. Diehl returned from Milford. Mr. Diehl started up the canyon with Mr. Noon, but the news of more trouble caused him to stay at the rack where he would be handy for line testing. It was the Newhouse section this time.

After spending a few days with us, Mr. Noon returned to Provo.

On account of Miss Diehl’s health, she and her mother have moved to town where they intend to spend a month or so.

The Dean is still with us, but he has announced that he would leave about the fifteenth.
With the coming of the Chancellor and the Dean we have been afforded an opportunity to find out just how our work this winter looks to the powers that be. We have the chance to find out how we compare with men who have been here in previous years, and to know whether we have raised to any extent the standard of Telluride Association branches. As to the latter, in some ways, we have; in others, we have not.

The branch government received a boost from Mr. Noon, who seemed quite pleased with the manner in which things were going. He concurred with Dean Thornehill in the statement that the spirit of the fellows was excellent; in fact, as good as he had ever seen at a branch. This goes a long ways toward vindicating our branch government and makes everyone here feel that it is being in a large part successful.

The Dean cooled our ardor somewhat about two minutes later by saying that he thought the amount of work being done had decreased very noticeably. Although there was a good spirit in camp, the work was not sufficiently good to keep up with it. He has made some changes in the classes with the hope that more enthusiasm will result and that some of the less brilliant ones among us will receive more lasting benefit.

The college algebra class completed its work about the last of February and a trigonometry class is now being given instead. A Latin class was started on the first of last month, and appears to be flourishing. Changes were made in the algebra, German I, and the English classes. Two men were taken out of the algebra class and one was taken from the German I. They are now receiving individual instruction in those subjects. The English reading class was divided into a literary division and a history division. Professor Jones retained the former and Professor Jandt the latter. Professor Jandt how has an opportunity to air his opinions on the war and some rather heated arguments have already taken place.

In general, the work is picking up, as is evidenced by the increased interest in the daily lessons. The Dean has given the needed impetus and it is now up to the fellows to keep up the pace. There are not many months left in this
year and we are all aiming to make them count and to keep the standard of work as high as possible.

CORNELL:

As guests this month, the Branch has been fortunate in having Mrs. Dickinson of Boise, who visited her as a guest of 'Bob' Evans; Dr. Leeu, lecturer on Palaeography at Oxford University; Mr. John R. Mett, who conducted the recent Christian campaign at Cornell, and Mr. Beaver, his secretary.

On Thursday, March 2nd, the Branch gave an afternoon tea for Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge University, who lectured at Cornell on "A League to Enforce Peace."

The Branch was very sorry to learn that the Cornell debate team was defeated by Penn. Carroll Whatman who lead Cornell was at a loss to account for the decision.

According to the resolution passed some time ago, the Branch was pledged to do something if its scholarship did not show advancement. The results of the first term were not satisfactory, so the Advisory Committee, after due consideration, recommended that three of the men be asked to resign. The question was discussed each night at a special meeting from February 21st to 24th, when the motion concerning the first man considered was rejected. The Branch then reaffirmed the resolution concerning scholarship, thereby admitting that the Branch scholarship was unsatisfactory, and saying that the Branch should ask for the resignations of those members primarily responsible for the low scholarship. The Branch then recommitted the question to the Advisory Committee with instructions to pick out the men who were considered primarily responsible for the failure to make progress. On February 28th, the Branch passed two resolutions, submitted by the Advisory Committee, asking for the resignation of one of the men on the grounds that he had not made sufficient progress during the past term; that he has made a failure in scholarship, and that there are not enough offsetting conditions to
warrant his retention of membership in the Branch; and
of another of the men on the grounds that, "although he
had endeavored to take advantage of the opportunities
offered members of the Branch, he is not capable of
carrying university work in accordance with the standards
of the Branch."

At the next meeting, March 6th, the Branch
Executive vetoed the motions, giving as his reason the fact
that several men had voted aye on the resolutions because
they thought that the original motion (passed January 17th;
reaffirmed February 23rd) compelled them to take this
action. The Branch Executive held that, inasmuch as the
motions were solely "expressions of sentiment", any such
'forced' voting upon them made them worthless.

To pass the resolutions over the veto will re-
quire a two-thirds majority, while it requires a three-
fourths majority vote to expel a member. However, the
Branch will not be able to reconsider the veto until the
meeting March 20th.

On November 29th, the Branch Executive attempted
to make a motion in a Branch meeting. The President de-
cleared that such a privilege was not within the Branch
Executive's powers as outlined at last convention, and re-
fused to entertain the motion. On an appeal from the
chair's ruling, the President was sustained.

The motion to sustain the chair was then vetoed
by the Branch Executive on the basis of the following clause
taken from the third paragraph of Section Six of the Branch
Charter:

"All the powers hereby conferred upon such
Branch shall be exercised by its members, and each
shall have an equal voice in its meetings, except
that the Branch Executive shall not be entitled to
vote."

In interpreting this, the Branch Executive said;
"My contention is that the meaning thereof is the simple
and plain one, viz: that the Branch Executive shall exer-
cise "all the powers" incidental to membership with the
exception of the one expressly withheld, that of voting. The ruling of the chair was that the expression exception of the privilege of voting carried with it an additional disability to offer in the form of a motion some proposals which the Branch Executive may advance in the general discussion in which he is entitled to participate. The theory of the chair was that in the disability of voting, there was implied that of making motions.

The Branch has taken no further action on this important point, and consequently the Branch Executive retains the power to introduce motions. This is, in all probability, a matter of constitutional interpretation; and consequently it should be referred to the officers.

On the 13th of March, the question of athletics came before the Branch again. A motion expressing it as the sentiment of the Branch that Worn and Othus do not go out for crew was rejected. Both Worn and Othus were low in scholarship during first term. The rejection of the resolution did not mean approval of the men going out for crew, but showed more of an unwillingness to express either approval or disapproval in leaving the whole question to the men primarily concerned. In this connection, it might be of interest to learn that the Poughkeepsie races are set for June 17th this year. This means that if any of the fellows make the crew, the races will not interfere with their attendance at convention.

O. R. Clark and W. H. Maguire have been elected to membership in the Theta Delta Phi Fraternity, the Honorary Law Fraternity.

STANFORD:

The third meeting of the Branch was held March 5th. It was attended also by Marrill-Wrench, who came down from Belmont, and Goodwin Knight, a prospective member. Before the meeting, the Branch was the guest of 'Jimmy' Tucker and his mother at dinner.
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Stanley Bird was called to Idaho about the middle of last month by the illness of his father and was gone about a week.

There has been a great deal of bookkeeping around here the last few days because the scholarship payments were held up by Mr. Biersach.

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OUR CHARTER FORM.

In an article contributed to this number of News-Letter by the Chancellor, he points out that the association does not suit condition Beaver. Early in the year the President of the Association interpreted the Charter given to the Cornell Branch by the phrase "and under the Association auspices" to mean which reads in unmistakable language, if taken itself, to-wit: "The membership of such Branch shall consist of all members of Telluride Association residing or in the vicinity of Ithaca."

At last Convention, we added to Section 3, Article VIII a clause which experience taught us was necessary, but which anyone except a legal genius would have thought useless. This section read, "The charter to be issued as above provided shall be as follows." We amended it to read, "The charter to be issued as above provided shall be in the following form and NOT OTHERWISE." Perh we should now enlarge the clause concerning membership read, "at or in the vicinity means at or in the vicinity of Ithaca."

These facts point to the probability that Article VIII of our By-Laws should be revised. It is that we cannot foresee every contingency which may arise we cannot attempt to keep our governmental instruments up to date.

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our first joke
(see table of contents)

28.