TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER


Vol. IV. No. 2.

Staff

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GRANT OF AUTHORITY
TO
VIRGINIA ORGANIZATION.

The undersigned hereby grant to the organization in this instrument entitled 'Organization' to be composed of the members hereinafter set forth, the rights and privileges in this instrument hereinafter described, to-wit:

1. To conduct scholastic work in the name of Telluride Association, and to provide the necessary conditions for the same, including the employment of instructors and other persons required for the efficient carrying on of such work, reserving, however, to Telluride Association powers of visitation in connection with such scholastic work.

2. To manage, control, and dispose of the property recently acquired by L. L. Mann in Surry Co., Virginia, comprising a tract on the James River near Claremont, called 'Waldbeim' and 612 acres near Spring Grove, being a part of the tract known as 'Littleton', and to acquire, manage, operate and dispose of such property; to conduct agricultural and other industries, and to employ such persons as may be necessary for the conduct of such affairs, provided that no property shall be disposed of except upon the affirmative vote of not less than three-fourths of its members, nor for a sum less than its cost to 'Organization' or its grantor, except with the mutual consent of those concerned; provided also that all income from such property shall be accounted for and shall be used only for the carrying out of the purpose set forth in this grant; and provided further that all proceeds from the sale of any property shall be used by 'Organization' only for
the development of its property or the acquisition of additional property pursuant to a vote of not less than three-fourths of its members, and if not so used within six months from the date the same becomes available, it shall be returned to whomever provided the money for the purchase of the property sold.

3. To make monthly requisitions on L. E. Rum for the difference between the operating expenses of the scholastic work being carried on at Vailheim, including a sum not to exceed Twenty Dollars per month to be paid to each member, and the net profit derived from the operation of all its industries. Such requisitions, however, not to exceed the sum of One Thousand Dollars per month for the present school year, nor the sum of Five Hundred Dollars per month for the two school years of ten months each immediately following, at which time this provision shall cease to be null and void.

4. To petition for additional funds for developing said property and acquiring and developing additional property, and for promoting the general well-being of the organization, and for changes in this grant.

Subject to the following as conditions precedent to be provided for in a Constitution and By-laws to be vigorously enforced, and to be duly executed by each and every member of such organization as a condition of membership.

1. That the purpose of Telluride Association as set forth in the preamble to its Constitution be adopted as the purpose of 'Organization'.

2. That high grade scholastic work be secured.

3. That the living and other departments be operated in a manner to secure convenience and comfort, and to promote scholastic and community life, but with the least possible expenditure consistent with such results.
4. That as an element of practical and theoretical education each member of 'Organization' keep and submit to the Auditor of Telluride Association personal accounts as required of the members of such Association.

5. That the members of 'Organization' be jointly and severally responsible for the personal conduct of each member, violations of the conditions of this grant and the rules adopted for the carrying out of the same, or the enforcement of adequate penalties to be prescribed for such violations.

6. That the members of 'Organization' be jointly and severally responsible for the proper care and protection of the property placed under its charge, and for the utilization and operation of the same so as to secure the best results in accordance with its declared purpose.

7. That one lecture each week be provided, and that all members be required to attend the same.

8. That each member use his best judgment, irrespective of friendship, general popularity, or any other consideration whatsoever, in the selection of persons for positions of responsibility.

9. That habits tending toward mental, moral, and physical strength be developed in its members; that attendance of social functions be restricted; that profanity be repressed; and that the use of tobacco and alcoholic beverages by its members be prohibited; provided, however, that the members of such organization may, by unanimous consent, authorize the President and Secretary of organization to issue to any person named herein a permit to smoke tobacco, other than cigarettes, in a room provided for that purpose in the living quarters for not more than one hour per day, such time to be designated in the permit, upon written application to be filed with the Secretary and executed by the person desiring such permit, setting forth his bondage to tobacco and his
inability to discontinue its use, upon furnishing sufficient proof to "Organization" of the truth contained in the statement in such application set forth. Such permit to be revocable at any time by majority vote of the members of such organization.


New members may be admitted at any time upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the then members of "Organization", but no additional expense shall be imposed upon the grantors herein in so doing unless the same is expressly authorized by them.

Dated this ... day of November, 1916.

Attest: Telluride Association:

(Signed) H. E. Lamb, (Signed) C. H. Whitman, Secretary.

(Signed) E. L. Kunn

We, the persons herein above named, hereby unconditionally accept the provisions of this grant:

Cecil H. Buchanan; H. R. Owen; Allen Curtiss;
W. D. Dinkel; C. W. Dunn; J. T. Draper;
Stanley J. Schaub; H. A. McKale; J. E. Nechan;
Ford E. McCarty; R. R. Irvine; E. L. Osgerby;
Gordon E. Pollock; R. W. Fruit; A. A. Ross;
Frank E. Sweeney; R. P. Hall;

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It will be noticed that this Grant of Authority does not establish a Branch of Telluride Association. It simply authorizes the pursuit of educational work under the name of Telluride Association. The conditions under which this work is to be carried on are obviously in harmony with the principles of the Association as expressed in its Constitution, By-Laws, and Convention Acts. The power of visitation in connection with such scholastic work, reserved to the Association, affords ample protection. Constitutional authority for such a Grant may be seen in Section 7, Article IV.

This document, drafted and approved by the men at Claremont, breaches a spirit of earnestness faced in the right direction that cannot fail to commend it to members of the Association.


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THE IDEAL TELLURIDE MAN.

A while lot has been said by brighter and more apt minds than mine as to what constitutes the right kind of a man to receive a Telluride Scholarship. By virtue of the trust then he placed, we must see that a Telluride Scholarship is granted to a student whose moral character is beyond reproach, whose steadfastness is beyond question; who, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles keeps up the fight until he reaches the goal of his ambitions.

To fulfill these requirements, a member of Telluride House must be a man according to the rules and regulations set down by our law makers (backed by the
popular vote of the membership; who never indulges in intoxicants or tobacco, not only on account of rules placed over his head, but because of his own convictions. The rules at Cornell Branch are making of our membership, gentlemen, a society of hypocrites because they break the regulations to satisfy their desires even at the same time that they are voting for the continuance of these by-laws.

There is an example of a man in our membership who never touches intoxicants or tobacco because in his own opinion they are injurious, and not because he is bound by regulation of any kind; a man whose average in scholarship is above 75%; a gentleman; a fellow brother who, when reduced to the most extreme circumstances, has kept a smile and a bold front and has overcome every stumbling block. This man is William P. Courtney.

I was very sorry to miss the sessions of last June's Convention because I was deprived of the pleasure of making hands with the membership, but this regret was reduced to nothing in comparison with the disappointment I experienced when I read the list of preferments and found that Courtney had not been invited to Telluride House this year. Since then I have tried to find an private that the reason was for this adverse decision, and all I can gather is that nobody remembered him. And what is the reason? It is because there was at the last Convention the fear that has ever been present at our meetings; the fear to go against the wishes of the powers that be and so, overpowered by the desire to get something for ourselves, we forget those who are not present and fail to carry out our trust.

Would that we could find it possible to invite Courtney to live in the House the remaining part of the year. If this is not possible, let us promise to ourselves to keep him in mind next June in the Convention. An investment in Courtney will
pay better returns than investments made on untried
people who may be invited for politics' sake.

-- Alejandro R. Cota.

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MILITARY INSTRUCTION AT CORNELL.
--Lieut. W. C. Ximney--

Long before the popularizing of the present-
day cry for preparedness, Cornell University put it-
self among those favoring and encouraging military
instruction for all male students. At first this
was true of necessity for, in the beginning, the
very founding of the University was due to the
Horvill Land Grant Act of 1862 which provided that
any institution taking advantage of this Act must
include in its curricula military training. At the
founding of Cornell two years of training was re-
quired, but the history of this early work does not
show any great results accomplished, neither in
physical benefits to those engaged or in their
knowledge of the war game. One story illustrating
the ineffectiveness of this early instruction is of
the artillery here at that time. The small detachment
in charge of this gun used to spend a drill hour in
coasting down the library slope upon it.

Among the early buildings of the University the
armory was erected and served the needs of the in-
creasing student body for many years. Then when its
size became insufficient for the whole corps the
second year of training was abolished.

In the earlier years, and until only about four
years ago, the spirit of the corps was hardly compli-
mentary to the colors. Uniformed men were objects of
derision; and calls of 'hay foot, straw foot,' along
with others which only students can originate spontaneously, were so generally the rule that uniforms were hidden except during the time of the actual drill hour. To 'get by' without drill was a supreme accomplishment. Despite these conditions the corps continued to make progress, due in a great measure to the calibre of the men detailed here from the regular army as commandants. From officers who appeared continually in uniform and who failed in getting results, thinking perhaps too much of their own appearance and ability, the University finally was favored by having detailed here Lieut. Bull of the 16th U. S. Cavalry. Altho the Cadet Corps had probably made great advances previous to his coming, he saw to it during the second year of his stay, in 1914, that the University was given a place among the ten institutions distinguished for excellence in military training. His third and last year brought a similar recognition of merit from the reviewing officers report to the War Department. On account of this record two machine guns were issued to the Corps and a platoon was organized to exercise them. Due to his efforts also Cornell has been given, by the state, the largest armory for a university in this country. It is over two hundred by four hundred feet in size and is now nearly completed. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the spring term, and it was in anticipation of this occupation that beginning with class of '19 drill again was made compulsory for two years instead of one. It might be said here also in speaking of Lieut. Bull that he originated the Summer Student Corps idea which has resulted in the already famous Plattsburg camp and others located in various parts of the country.

A year ago when Lieut. Bull's term of detail expired and he was recalled to his command on the Border, we were very much afraid that his successor could not equal his good work, and therefore we were agreeably surprised to find that Capt. Thompson, our present commandant, was even better qualified for the work here. A well-developed, good sized, soldierly
all of about thirty-five years; a good and interested "micer" among the men, he became popular immediately, and his popularity has increased. Training has become even more efficient than before and there was no trouble in getting the University for the third successive year into the rank of the ten distinguished institutions. For this accomplishment the government has issued to the Corps a full equipment of the latest model army rifles to replace the old models.

During the past year the Corps was also favored by the gift of Ten Thousand Dollars by William B. Straight, an alumnus, which made it possible for the Corps to purchase two Ford trucks, three camp stoves, a few squad pyramidal tents and packs for six hundred men, the latter including the small tents, ponchos, blankets, and mess outfit. Wire cutters, spades, axes, picks, etc., were also received, so that now two battalions may be equipped in regular army fashion.

At the present time there are approximately eighteen hundred men enlisted, forming sixteen infantry companies. The first regiment has twelve companies; the second, four. Included, are a hospital corps, signal corps, engineers, sanitary troop, machine gun platoon, and a band. Some choice is given the men as to which of the divisions is desirable to them, and thus a regiment complete in all departments is secured. The hospital corps handles first aid and stretcher work; the signal corps is divided for work with field telegraph, buzzer, wireless, semaphore and wig-wag, heliograph and motorcycle dispatching of messages. The engineers are taught the building of roads, bridges, trenches and all fortifications and something of explosives for the demolition of these structures. Special emphasis is placed here upon field problems and other extended work, the close order parade ground work being developed only far enough to present an creditable showing.

With this equipment it is now possible for one or more companies to take a trip away from headquarters and stay out over night and for days at a time, if desired, for the instruction of men in actual camp protection and infantry engagements.
Under Capt. Thompson the welfare of the men is being looked to more than ever before. The men are given some good spirited calisthenics for the first few minutes of the drill hour to give them the proper 'set up' and to fill their lungs. Then the other close order or extended work is taken up. With the coming of sufficient snow it is planned to have snow-ball fights to illustrate battle principles, and to get the men in the open for a snappy breathing spell. These engagements may be staged between freshmen and sophomore companies thus increasing the interest. "Set up" and exercise in the open when the weather permits is the big object during the winter and is ideal for those leading a student life.

With the great interest shown by President Schurman and the worthy accomplishments of the commandants the spirit of the individual has risen most encouragingly so that now many men wear their uniform all day to classes and feel a pride in possession. The student body as a whole has come to show a decided interest and it is even becoming quite common for students to elect training after their requirements have been passed off. Pretty strong competition has arisen for officerships.

Beginning with the spring term, if the necessary agreements can be reached by that time between the trustees of the University, and the War Department, there will be established here a senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps as provided under an act of Congress dated June 3rd, 1916. Men joining this will be afforded a four year course: Military Science and Tactics which shall be a prerequisite for graduation with them. This division will be a Federal unit and the graduates of it will be such "that in time of national emergency they may make up part of that sufficient number of educated men, trained in military science and tactics so that they may officer and lead intelligently the units of the large armies upon which the safety of the country will depend." Any student entering upon this course is to be provided with a uniform, expenses of summer encampments, and
other commutation of subsistence. With this last organization in addition to those already here, Cornell will be doing her utmost for the intelligent, bloodless, or if need be-bloody, protection of the nation's honor.

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BEAVER NOTES,

For over a month we have been operating here under the new system of having one operator to a shift. This arrangement has proved satisfactory, and we are all looking forward to its continued success. The men here at present are Dean Clark, H. B. Diehl, Grant Hodges, Clifton McShane, Tom O. Low, Bert Pugsley, and Leroy Fournier.

The Association men, McHale, Keenan, McCarty, Legget, Curtis, and Dunn, left for Virginia the first of November. They were joined in Milford by Gordon Pollock, and in Provo by Mr. and Mrs. Meck, Draper, and Ross.

The station, now more or less automatic, is running very well. It has been some time since we have experienced any interruptions. The cold weather during the past month had so decreased our water supply that it was necessary for the Sevier steam plant to come on several evenings to help us over the peak and to let us get caught up with the water. Our load has considerably increased the past few months. At times we have had on as high as 1150 kilowatts. We are now serving the Horn silver mine with nearly one hundred horse power.

Clark and Fournier have taken over the boarding house. They hope to do as well with it as the Beaver Student Body did the past year. It so happens, however, that the boarders will not stand for "mush and
hotcakes' every morning for breakfast.

Our Thanksgiving celebration was postponed until Sunday, December 3rd. A dinner was served, in addition to the regular crew, to Mrs. Biehl, Miss Ruth Dunn, Miss Myrtle Parnsworth, and Mr. Howard Keough (instructors at Nirdock Academy), Mr. Waters, and Mrs. Fournier.

Mr. Waters has been here the past few days getting acquainted. He and Mr. Woodhouse spent several days with us around the middle of November.

Mrs. Fournier arrived from Canon City Saturday, December 2nd. She plans to make her home here for the winter.

The best wishes of the season are extended to all readers of the News Letter by those at Beaver.

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The Beaver correspondent, Mr. Fournier, calls attention to an error in an article on 'Beaver' in last month's issue. While plans were considered for the installation of a pumping plant at South Fork, they never materialized, and no station has been erected on the site mentioned.

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It has taken 53,340 years to produce the modern man. According to climate-rule reckoning, it will take just twice that time, i. e., 115,680 years, to make him completely moral. Telluride Association celebrated its fifth birthday June 24th last.

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The affirmative of the Cornell debate teams, of which Mr. X. R. Lamb, Law '16, is a member, defeated the Princeton negative at Ithaca, on November 9th on the question, Resolved that Congress should adopt legislation similar to the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act of 1907. Mr. Lamb made the opening speech for the affirmative, and paved the way for a decisive victory for the Varsity. The Texas Club has recently elected Mr. Lamb to membership in their debating society.

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Mr. W. L. Cone, Stanford '15, is in charge of the meter work of the Park City division of the Utah Power & Light Company. He writes that Park City is "enjoying 10 below weather". To anyone not possessed of Mr. Cone's ardent temperament such a pleasure would be almost negligible. His address is Box 725, Park City, Utah.

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In an addendum to Mr. Cone's letter he mentions that Mr. Gordon Ferris was happily married during the past summer and is now living in Palo Alto, Calif. Mr. Ferris, who was during his undergraduate days at Stanford keenly interested in entomological research, is now engaged as an instructor in biology at that university.

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Mr. Sidney S. Walcott is located at 102 Remsen St., Brooklyn, New York.
Mr. Douglas Buckler, now enrolled as a student in the Sargent School of Dramatic Art, informs the News Letter of a change in his address. He is now living at 525 West 57th St., New York City.

Mr. E. C. Borett, Cornell '18, who was confined in the University Hospital for a week, suffering from an attack of jaundice, has returned to Telluride House and to his university classes much improved in health.

Mr. Harold Cole, a Sibley graduate at Cornell of last June, is Chief Assistant to Mr. Paul Rayneau, who is connected with the Detroit Edison Company, as Distribution Engineer. Mr. Rayneau recently paid a hurried visit to the Cornell Branch.

A rumor, not too well founded, informs the News Letter that Mr. W. D. Alexander, ex-president of Telluride Association, is located in Porto Rico, where he is employed in some sort of engineering business.

Mr. J. Berl Scott, former secretary to Chancellor Noon at Provo, Utah, has been transferred to Texas where he has taken a position with the Telluride Power Company of Texas as General Superintendent. Mr. Scott, who was so long closely in touch with Association affairs during his secretarship writes that he is "sorry not to be able to continue his work for the direct interests of the Association," and adds that he "is progressing nicely in his new field and likes the surroundings very much".
Mr. C. V. Johnson has been heard from in Indiana, where he was appearing in "Fair and Warmer" with which company he is now on tour. His permanent address is 1251 Broadway, care Selwyn and Company, New York City.

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Mr. L. E. Nunn was a visitor at Telluride House from December 3rd to 8th. During the same period Mr. A. V. Kelby of California was a guest of the French.

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One of the most distinguished persons ever entertained by Telluride Association at its Cornell Branch was Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who was a guest of Telluride House from December 9th to 11th. With Mr. Tagore were his secretary, Mr. Pearson, and a pupil of Mr. Tagore's Valpar school, Sukal Chandra Roy. Under the auspices of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell, Mr. Tagore delivered a lecture on the "Cult of Nationalism," a message which this great Indian philosopher and poet has set himself to scatter broadcast among the nations of the world. As an educator Mr. Tagore is especially interesting to members of Telluride Association, and the News Letter believes it not unprofitable to print the following editorial taken from the pages of the Cornell Daily Sun of December 8th:

"In welcoming Rabindranath Tagore as a lecturer before the University today Cornell welcomes a poet and philosopher whose writings stand among the most discussed of the generation. Above all else Tagore as a poet, through the poems of worship in his "Gitanjali," the subsequent publication of his essays on life in "Bhānā," brought him before the public as a philosopher as well. His choral poems and plays add to the diversity of his work.

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Tagore's view of life is entirely idealistic; his philosophy is that of the intuitive truth of beauty rather than the empirical truth of science. Radical to the common conceptions of the bases of morality and religion as many of his beliefs are, his writings have in consequence met with opposing opinions on the part of different critics according to their own differing philosophical conceptions. So on one side we find for Tagore unlimited praise, praise for his philosophy as well as his poetry, but on the other side, even where agreement with his philosophy is lacking, appreciation of his poetry and respect for the individuality of his character remain.

In his native land, India, Tagore is looked up to as the leading contemporary intellectual character. Since his award of the Nobel Prize for literature three years ago his fame and influence has spread rapidly throughout the Occident. We may not agree with Tagore, his idealistic conceptions may seem far too fantastic for reconciliation with the needs of the modern practical world. Or we may look to him for truth with the same confidence he has inspired in his own country. But whatever our belief or disbelief we must look to him as a man of unusual intellect, of great strength of character, whose utterances must be respected whatever form they take. Cornell is fortunate in having him as a guest.

Another distinguished guest of Telluride Association at its Cornell Branch was L. A. Bois, of Paris, who has been in this country since the beginning of the war on official business for the French government. L. Bois is the author of several books which have attracted considerable attention, and is as widely known for his work as a poet. During his visit at the University L. Bois spoke, in French, on the subject of "Women in France" and his remarks on the nobleness with which women have played their parts in the great struggle in Europe were received with sympathetic interest by the university community, and

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should be equally interesting to News Letter readers who are aware to the trend of the feminist movement and its future political possibilities at home and abroad. M. Bois said in the course of his lecture:

"It is wrong to speak of the resurrection of France for France has never died, but the effect of the war on the country might, with truth, be called 'France's Revolution'. French civilization is integral; not only intellectual, but it is also sentimental and not only masculine, but feminine. It addressed the heart as much as the mind and comes from both. That is why it is human and shines in the strength of sympathy for other races and nations.

"French civilization is bi-lateral. It is the result of the understanding between the French man and the French woman, loving and working together. Also, the feminist propaganda has not had a boisterous aspect with us. The woman has above all been preoccupied by persuading, and convincing the man by example. Intellectuels or politicians are almost unanimously disposed to grant to the French woman her political rights; but it is she who is not hurried, who but asks her rights progressively that she may be better prepared to exercise them.

"The French woman has also her part in the creation of the humanitarian philosophy, which is that of France, philosophy where we find most complete texts in the prose of Michelet and in poems of Victor Hugo.

"It has been said with truth that the French women held back their tears at the departure of their husbands for the front; their brothers, their sons. They gave them more courage, and are still the valiant 'sentinels of the rear.' Truly the French woman watches; she is the sentinel who, from afar, foretells, the sentinel whose cry announces danger, calls to arms, supports the attack."
"The war of the trenches has indeed revolutionized the order of battle. The sentry of today is no longer so much the little watch, stationed in wind, rain, cold, darkness, gun in hand; often at the rear, frequently not far behind the firing line, is the wife, the sweetheart, the sister, the mother, the daughter, the bride.

"In the home left empty by the man those labor for the fighters; in the hospitals, they nurse the wounded, sometimes risking their lives and as it has often happened, giving them; they pray for the dead and for the living; by their perpetual sacrifice, their militant virtue, collaborate in the victory which God and our arms will grant us."

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Mr. Bruce Simmonds of Provo, who has but recently returned from border service with the Utah National Guard, was a guest at Telluride House during the early part of the month. Because of the strict censorship exercised over the men from the border, Mr. Simmonds was unable to prepare a much desired article for the News Letter, but his vivid narration of border conditions and experiences lead us to believe that there is still some 'watchful waiting' to be done.

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Dean Thornhill, while en route for Virginia, stopped at Ithaca for a few days to care for Association matters and to look in upon his many faculty acquaintances.
A WORD FROM THE STAFF

In this month's issue we have included the Credit of Authority recently issued to the Virginia organization, feeling that intelligence concerning this pioneer movement in a field as old as civilization, but new to the members of the Association, will be received with interest since there has been nothing published authoritatively concerning this project initiated by Mr. Num heretofore. In conjunction with it is printed an article written by Mr. Gilbert Hiller who has been actively concerned with the investigation and subsequent purchase of the properties given over to the operation of the new organization. We feel that Telluride Association is beginning this movement literally 'in the steps' of the forefathers of our great democracy, and there can be no Telluride man but who will want to offer the support of his enthusiasm to a project which has potentially a future as provisions for the upbuilding of society as bad that which it emulates. We are going back to the root of mental and physical prosperity: the soil. And the traits thereof are bound to be good, if they are cultivated in the spirit and strength of Telluride methods and ideals.

In the News Section of the Magazine we have included two items connected with persons recently entertained by Telluride Association at its Cornell Branch. At first glance it may appear to some that a digest of the history or works of two such distinguished gentlemen as Mr. Eager and M. Bois has but small associational interest. But when it is considered that both of these men are trying to say something to civilized humanity, it is certainly
within the purpose of the News Letter to offer its pages to criticism of the questions they raise.
Furthermore, not every member of our organization has the privilege of coming in contact with men of large affairs as has the Cornell Branch, and it therefore seemed to the Staff that it would be doing a service if it attempted in the pages of the News Letter to take the only step it can take in acquainting our membership with such men as are their guests, and to whom they are hosts by proxy.

We take pleasure in submitting an article by Mr. Kirney on a subject which is becoming with increasing preponderance one of the most weighty questions of the hour; that of Military Preparation. Preparedness has, as Mr. Kirney says, been popularized during these recent years when we have been witnessing the effectiveness of efficient military training, but the steps we have taken as a result of this object lesson has taken us but little beyond the ADOPTION OF AN ATTITUDE OF PREPAREDNESS. And the momentous 'to be, or not to be' of universal and compulsory military service is now looming large on our domestic horizon, and will soon demand an answer. The voice of young men approaching military age should have its bearing along with the patriotic parades of our political Waxworks.

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The Worm has turned. He has found that Pacifism is no defense against the matutinal depredations of the Early Bird. And that it is indeed a fat stomach which does not hunger for conquest.
VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT.

-Gilbert Miller-

The preliminary educational work of the Association that has formerly been carried on in connection with the western industries has been transferred to Virginia.

After considerable search in a number of states, a location was selected at Claremont on the historic James River about midway between Richmond and Norfolk.

The location was decided upon in the latter part of October, and almost immediately the boys who were to make up the student body asked to report. Many of these boys belong to last year's Beaver Student Body. An eighteen room building with a very beautiful outlook on the river was purchased to care for the boys. Their first work has been to attempt the modernizing of this building, there being neither electric lights, running water, steam heat or any modern conveniences. Most of this work is probably completed.

Mr. Frank C. Noon has charge of the commercial work, which is being carried on under the supervision of Jack Townsend. The educational work is carried on by Messrs. Jones and Jendl under direction of Chancellor Noon and Dean Thornhill. The non work five hours and study five.

A Grant of Authority has been given the organization which conveys to them large powers in self-government and control of the commercial work and property.

The future development of the place will be along agricultural lines. Some land has been acquired and more probably will be added if conditions justify it.
Telluride Association is not a mere organization; never was it intended to be. Telluride Association is a name which has given a collection of principles and ideals a corporate body. It, in itself, is intangible; it has no physical being. The principles which form it are immutable, unyielding, and no man can endeavor to twist them to suit his personal convenience or the caprice of his pleasure without suffering injury; perhaps not physical injury, but more often moral hurt for having presumed to thwart their purpose.

The Association will surely live beyond the day when this tired world wearily turns the last time upon its axis and topples into oblivion. It cannot perish because it is constructed of unyielding principles, the foundations of which are built upon firmer ground than that afforded by this transitory, evanescent earth. It is not the question of how to perpetuate Telluride Association which is paramount. It is the question of how to mould our individual ideals and principles in conformity with those of the Association in order to lift us from the depths and set us upon the road of individual freedom and personal responsibility.

Telluride Association exacts nothing from its membership other than that exacted of a man by a clear conscience, and a sincere desire to excel. Its exactions are so few in number and so obviously just, that it shames a man to acknowledge his inability or disinclination to meet its requirements; the requirements of his own conscience when it is in healthy condition. More aptly put, it is a moral exemplar; not a disciplinarian. It does not wish to put upon itself the duty of wielding the rod, for it believes there is a more potent moral scourge within a member's own consciousness than it can hope to provide by
Life is boot-scooping.

Telluride Association stands so high above our puny trifles and struggles that they cannot be correctly designated as matters pertaining to Telluride Association. An embalment of eternal principles, it is supremely unconscious of, or else scornfully ignores, the continual clash of arms about its base. Is a battle concerning the establishing of a breakfast hour of associational interest? Is it a matter of associational interest if a man damns his soul with drink or shortens his life with narcotics? A word struggle over fixing a breakfast hour is foolish and petty when the earth trembles with the crash of artillery, and when the issue contributes toward the solving of no-policy: When a member is a devotee at the shrine of Bacchus, or burns offerings before Nicotine, it is he himself who pays the price. The honor of the Association has not been smirched; its pure serenity has been unruffled. He who shows himself incapable of maintaining personal standards which are parallel with those of the Association is not of the Association, and nothing can be shown him but pity for the lack of moral stamina and sternness of character which banished self-indulgence and lifts the soul to a higher plane.

Don't fiddle with petty trifles. Consider the multitude of big things which Telluride Association has before it to perform, and the little things will follow of their own volition in the train of the big ones. Telluride Association is not concerned with solving the problem of locomotion for spineless men. It cannot heed the fool who is still trying to lift himself by straining on his boot-strap. Life is too short!
THE MAVERICK.

* * *

Exnerus Personae.

INDIFFERENCE in the guise of . . . .  . . . . FIRST WOLF
IMPLICITY in the guise of . . . .  . . . .  SECOND WOLF
NESS WRIGHT in the guise of . . . .  . . . . THE MAVERICK
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF in the guise of . . . .  . . . . RANGE RIDER

Scene 1. The Range Rider stands
in cabin window with binoculars pressed to eyes,
earnestly sweeping distant plains.

RANGE RIDER: Thru my binoculars I see a sight which
saddens me beyond my poor and inadequate means of
expression. 'Tis the pitiable plight of my little
red bull as he slowly dies from lack of nourish-
ment. O banishment, thou fodder, thou scourge,
double damned and black, little did I dream that
your blustering hand would fall upon your creature
which I love so tenderly! Now he did romp about
the corral in youthful exuberance, his silky hair
fleming in the sunlight. More leonine than bovine
did he disport himself in his rampant, carefree joy!
He gave promise of rising to grand, majestic
bullhood, a creature fit to head the herds of
Apollo. Then the supply of provender became ex-
hausted. I tried to buy, to borrow, to steal food
for the blithe creature, but all my efforts were
unavailing. He commenced to droop; he no longer
spotted in the corral. I was forced to turn him
forth to the dry grasses of the plains. I had one
folorn hope that he might subsist until more happy
times when I should have nutritious foals to offer
him. But my single hope wanes as I survey yonder
dismal animal - the shadow of what he might have been. Also, what can the future have in store for me? I need him in my business; I've got to have him. But I can't raise a bull with nothing to raise him on!

Scene II. The Maverick stands despondently amid great banks of snow.

THE MAVERICK: By the Holy Bulls of Assur, how cold! The icy blast penetrates every pore as it sweeps from yonder stormy peaks, and rocks me as I stand. The very warbles under my skin shiver in mute protestation. Shut out from the sheltering ring of the coral, I wander disconsolate and gloomy o'er the desolate plains, a prey to famine and to fear. I vow there's naught betwix left flank and right but hollow despair. I've paved away the snow and cropped to their roots the clumps of unsalable, dry buffalo-grass which constitutes the flora supported by this meager soil, and now the supply's exhausted. Haught remains but to succumb, to starve, and to leave my bones to bleach and crumble, littering the barren hills. Whither to turn - what future, fate, to greet!

Scene III. Same scene as Scene II seen from a distance. First Wolf and Second Wolf scouting plains.

1st WOLF: What speck dots yonder shimmering waste, The only mark of black upon the white?

2nd WOLF: Let's run to beat the nation And make investigation. Mayhap it's feed - to windward - 'Twill calm our throbbiz', achix' inards.

1st WOLF: Two weeks I've gone without a bite, And I'm too weak to stand much fight, But promise of good bones to worry
To fill the vacuum which I carry
Instille in me a fierce desire
To track a 'dactyl to his lair
And there to rend his frame apart
And eat his ninety-five pound heart!

2nd WOLF: Away, away, without delay.
It may be food - substantial food -
Sound high your cry as on you fly!

1st WOLF: Woof! Woof!
2nd WOLF: Ou-u-u-u-u-u!
1st WOLF: Woof! Woof!
2nd WOLF: Ou-u-u-u-u-u!
1st WOLF: The sharp wind says meat to my keeling
senses. The wind lies; my senses are
over-arduous. 'Tis but a fancy of my
hunger-sitten brain.

2nd WOLF: Ha! The speck grows and grows.
1st WOLF: Yes, but 'twill vanish ere we cross the
interurping snow.

2nd WOLF: It moves! It moves!
1st WOLF: It moves to disappear in thin air.

2nd WOLF: By the slavering fangs of Fenrir, a bull-
calf! A maverick!

1st WOLF: A maverick! Woof! Woof!

2nd WOLF: His bony frame well-nigh pierces his hide
at points of most prominence. I'm damned
if his emaciated carcass bears flesh enow
to sate the appetite of a fledgling mag-
pie.

Enter MAYERICK.

MAYERICK: What mean these barred fangs as fierce as

-3-
those which guard the portals of gloomy Mute's realm? What mean these hell-inflamed orbs and quivering lips? Out, monsters, out!

1st WOLF: Our names are Indifference and Neglect. We are chief among many brethren. We slay; we are killers. Nothing can withstand our attacks!

2nd WOLF: It's blood we want, blood! Ou-u-u-u-u-u!

MAVERICK: (Solemn.) What! Murdered by Indifference and Neglect! A most ignoble death! I feign would die by any other means than by these unhallowed fangs. My dead flesh would shrink from their poisonous touch, and invite vultures and buzzards to feast in preference. O deem you, Indifference and Neglect!

WOLVES attack and devour MAVERICK, ending Soliloquy.

WOLVES in cho:

We are wild wolves, our names you know; Ou-u-u-u-u! Woof! Woof! Ou-u-u-u-u; We've spilt his blood upon the snow; Ou-u-u-u-u! Woof! Woof! Ou-u-u-u-u!

His bones are polished slick and clean; Ou-u-u-u-u! Woof! Woof! Ou-u-u-u-u! And not a single hair is seen; Ou-u-u-u-u! Woof! Woof! Ou-u-u-u-u!

We've done our work effectively; Ou-u-u-u-u! Woof! Woof! Ou-u-u-u-u! We've shown you what great wolves we be. Ou-u-u-u-u! Woof! Woof! Ou-u-u-u-u!

Exeunt WOLVES; Enter RANGE RIDER.

RANGE RIDER: This pool of fast-congealing blood and those scattered bones tell me only too...
plainly of the dark deed of those twin devils, Indifference and Neglect. Alas, poor Maverick, with you expired a potential leader. But the lack of provender prevented you demonstrating your worth; prevented you reaching such a magnificence of growth as to enable you to successfully ward off attacks of such unspeakable creatures as yonder skulking, sneaking wolves!

Exeunt.

CURTAIN.