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"SHOTS IN THE ARM."
-F. D. Fugslag-

Telluride House at Ithaca is progressively becoming useful as the home of an educational institution. The money expended in its maintenance is being progressively better administered. The general tone of conversation, the general tendency of interests, within it are becoming progressively higher. We have reason to feel that ultimately the Cornell Branch will represent a certain generally felt position of superiority among student organizations. The first step in this direction was taken when we decided to get along without stimulants. Next we adopted a high scholarship policy. The third step brought us the sympathetic companionship of George Lincoln Burr. As a fourth step allow the suggestion of inviting each year two or three young men from the university body to share our home. It is this latter idea which will be developed in the following discussion.

Many feel that the Cornell Branch has much greater possibilities than have as yet materialized. Earnestness in pursuit of attainment is still lacking. Our engineers regard their profession in a too limited fashion; few signs of a real interest in the correlative branches of science, or the broader problems of engineering, appear on the surface. Our law students are better than the average law student, but seem to regard their profession narrowly. Our arts students, most of whom are cutting their teeth on that work before entering the professional schools, seem as devoted to their classroom as is the baby to its source of nourishment. We are not lacking in good students, but we need either more intense or broadening interests. We need a true interest in scientific achievement - research is little met within our circle; we need the spirit of inquiry; we need
creative work in literature and art. How are these tendencies to be instilled?

The idea of inviting to the house two or three fellows of spirit and ability who might assist in this general purpose has been mentioned above. There is hardly a man of us who does not know, among his acquaintances around the University, men with whom association would be profitable, who will tend, by examples of attainment and intensity, to raise our general level of that; and whose presence will, moreover, reflect credit upon the house. Among the undergraduates, the graduate students, and young instructors, there are a large number from whom we could hope to choose. In general, we must exclude the fraternity men, because, broadly speaking, they would be unwilling to break their fraternal bonds. There are many good men among the two-thirds of the undergraduate body who do not belong to fraternities for various reasons, one of which is that their development came rather late in their college course. The graduate body, composed very largely of students coming originally from other universities, would furnish a rich field for selection, since most of them come here for short periods, are unattached, and would, being earnest fellows on the whole, welcome the opportunity to ally themselves with such an institution as ours. Then there are many young instructors whose attainments have hitherto been unrecognized. From these three classes we could hope to secure two or three fellows each year whose presence would stimulate and invigorate us intellectually.

The status of these guests in the Branch could be worked out gradually. It might be desirable to have them enter into our policies as if they were members of the Association, to observe our edge and to assist us in our Branch deliberations. In selecting the men, any publicity plan would in all probability not be advisable. Likely men would be informally invited to dinner and opportunity given for the members to become acquainted with them. However, this is not an attempt to elaborate the details. These may be decided later, if the idea has sufficient merit to live.
Besides the general value of such a plan at any time, we may point out that this is especially important at this time. Because of the insufficiency of our elementary training branches we are in need of desirable men for the Cornell Branch. From the present outlook, we will lose, at the end of the current year, most of the fellows who have been here for four or more years. Among those who have indicated that they may not return are O. R. Clark, Edwards, Grundy, Johnston, Langsley, Othus, Bega, Whitman, and Whitacott. This group includes the President of the Association, The Cornell Branch Executive, the President, Vice-President, one of the two remaining members of the Advisory Committee, and the Editor of the News Letter. The men who have very largely carried the burden of the Branch during the last two years will drop out, and the need of men to fill the ranks will again be felt. As partially remedial, perhaps the Association would do well to authorize the adoption of some such plan as is herein mentioned. The injection of new blood and a fresh point of view might be very salutary in removing a certain provincialism which is quite generally felt. We have known each other intimately too long. It is to be hoped that the Cornell Branch will this year try the plan so that the Association in Convention assembled may have this experiment as datum on which to work in its deliberations.

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The Bellevue (Ohio) Gazette, under date of February 1st, reports that Peter Dietzel has resumed his work at Purdue University.
EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING

-P. E. Clark-

When we realize that speech, spoken and written, is the medium by which men must convey their ideas; that it is the only vehicle for communication of truth; that society, individually and collectively, every moment may be swayed and moulded by it; that it is, in fact, the very foundation of intellectual and moral progress, the question of its effectiveness is seen to be of vital moment. The question becomes of even greater concern when we consider how much speech fails of its purpose. The student do not comprehend the lecturer; the preacher fails to influence; the lawyer loses his case; the engineer cannot convince that his plan is the best—there are but a few of the cases very probably caused by poor speech, speech which fails of its purpose.

It is necessary to know what we wish to accomplish before we can lay out a plan of action. Thus, all speech may be classed under five heads which characterize that which is to be accomplished. These may be called the five general ends of speech. The instructor wishes only to make his theme intelligible. He strives for clearness. The preacher strives to convince. He seeks belief from his audience. The reformer impresses the crowd to action. The lecturer telling of the horrors of war wishes impressiveness. The actor on the stage wishes to give entertainment to his audience. Thus our speech falls into the classes of clearness, belief, action, impressiveness, and entertainment.

Clearness means apprehension. The acceptance or non-acceptance, amusement or disgust of the listener is not the concern of the speaker. Belief will often make the end clearness a necessary means of attainment. The speaker wishes the listener to accept. Action will often make clearness and belief necessary.
for the attainment of one's purpose. The listener must, at the behest of the speaker, agree to do. Impressiveness is gained when the audience says, "I see, I feel." This is also used to good advantage in obtaining the desired end, action. When the audience agrees that they have enjoyed the speaker the end of entertainment has been accomplished.

The importance of general ends cannot be underestimated. By maintaining a straight line toward the sought-for end, the speaker will avoid a rambling, incoherent talk. A careful decision as to the general end will govern the selection of material. Hence, when the end is clearness the material should be characterized by pure resemblance. When the end is belief, the material should have actuality; when impressiveness, it should possess emotional power; when entertainment, the factors of interestingness must be used, and when action is desired, the speaker must use the impelling motives. The last two must be taken up more in detail.

The next subject for consideration is that of the impelling motives. These are the means which can be used more effectively than any other. It makes an altruistic appeal rather than a selfish one. They may be defined as man's spiritual, intellectual, moral, and material wants. For working purposes they may be given the following classification: Self-preservation, property, power, reputation, affections, sentiments, and tastes.

Self-preservation means desire for health and life; freedom from disease, fire, and floods; personal injury and pain, and spiritual well-being hereafter. It is perhaps the strongest of the impelling motives.

Property and power explain themselves. One means desire for goods, land, and money - wealth. The other the desire for skill, force, energy, ability to control men.

Reputation is closely akin to the two just proceeding. It means desire for the good will and opinion of others. All normal persons seek the esteem and regard of mankind.
Affections is important because it governs the welfare of others. It makes an altruistic appeal rather than a selfish one.

Our sentiments mean the desire to do what is right, fair, honest.

Tastes as an impelling motive is perhaps not strong, but nevertheless it is concerned with our aesthetic desires, the love of music, painting, poetry, and similar things.

The effective use of the impelling motives depends to a great extent on the extent to which they are bred within the listener's experience. From this it is seen how closely each branch and each aid is linked with the others.

Brief mention of the factors of interestingness is essential. Entertainment as a general end of speech means pure pleasure - amusement. This is gained thru the factors of interestingness. An absolute classification cannot be made, but a statement of sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes is possible. Those things are interesting which are vital, unusual, uncertain, similar, antagonistic, animate, and concrete. The following illustration is used. Because the American Navy deserves our admiration, vital - it has preserved our nation from foreign invasion, unusual - it has won battles against the most overwhelming odds in the history of naval warfare, uncertain - its record teems with stories of courage and daring, similar - it furnishes instances of splendid self-sacrifice, antagonistic - and of hand to hand struggles, animate - it has a proud record of famous causes, concert - To it belongs the inspiring story of John P. Jones.

The factors of interestingness are essential to the general end of entertainment, but they are of almost equal importance in regard to each of the other ends.

One of the most frequent causes of failure in speech is lack of coherence, unity, and definiteness.
The speaker rambles and wanders all around his subject without really ever quite hitting the point. If the general ends sought are carefully chosen this will be avoided to a large extent. However, there is still another aid. This naturally comes after the others are understood. When a subject is chosen, the success of the speech depends upon the vision of the choice of the statement of aim. The statement of aim is the statement of the precise thing sought. A careful choice of the statement of aim will often govern the general end. When the aim is decided upon the end seems to come more naturally. Thus, one speaking on the Nebular Theory resolves his statement of aim to "What the Nebular Theory is." This calls for the general end, clearness. The subject matter gives "One should be honest" which calls for belief and activity as its general end. In the actual preparation of a speech the first step is to determine the statement of aim. It is the speaker's precise purpose expressed in the form of a proposition.

The statement of aim determines the central idea of the speech. The central idea must involve the statement of aim because it is a broader construction. The aim points the direct way. The central idea, to a great extent, limits the distance the speaker may diverge without making a pointless speech. The sub ideas are the topics used in development of the central idea. These are limited by the central idea. They cannot be broader than it is. They must lead toward the statement of aim and must be so selected as to aid in the accomplishment of the general end. The sub ideas must be arranged in the order from which the greatest effectiveness may be obtained. This possibly will not be the order of the greatest importance.

Thus far we have considered the speech as a whole. One of the most important elements of a speech is its introduction. The other is its conclusion. If these two parts are well worded and effectively phrased, the speech may be carried as well on the road to success. The requisites of an introductory section are that good will toward the speaker must be gained. The statement of purpose

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must be made; good will toward purpose must be main-
tained, and interest in the development must be gained.

The conclusion must leave the listener in a frame
of mind favorable toward the speaker. It must give
an impression of completeness. The listener must feel
that what has been sought for has been attained. Good
will toward the speaker is as necessary at the close
as it is at the beginning of the speech. In the con-
clusion if any ill will has been caused it must be
allayed or dispelled.

The success of the speech is dependant on a large
count on the effective thinking and effective reading
of the speaker. Reading is an art which must be culi-
vated and studied as a separate topic. Some valuable
helps may be given to effective thinking. In the pre-
paration of a speech one should exhaust his own supply
of material first. One writer has happily said, "Think
yourself empty, then read yourself full." No speaking
can have value that has not the stamp of the speaker's
individuality.

For most of us self-interrogation would be a rather
slow and tedious process without the aid of a series of
interrogatives. The simplest of these are Why, How,
When, Where, Who. If we take such a topic as the
protective tariff it does not matter whether we support
or disapprove of it, the queries will help. Why should
we wish a protective tariff? How could it best be ap-
plied? To what could it best be applied? When is it
advisable or disadvantageous? Where is it to be considered?
Who will be most affected by it? Who will it benefit?
These may be twisted and reframed until we find that
it is a subject about which we do know at least some-
thing. Another list which greatly helps is as follows:
The origin? The nature? Functions and purpose? The
requirements of efficiency? Feasibility? Effects or
results? Some of the following will of course not ap-
ply to those particular subject or protective tariff,
but they could be used on other subjects where an ex-
hustive analysis is desired. What effect will be had
spiritually, morally, intellectually, aesthetically,
physically, historically, geographically, scientifically?
If each were answered as fully as possible much information could be gained. Further, the tariff taken industrially, commercially, financially, economically, politically, legally, militarily, internationally, and socially. For special subjects other words could be found.

The purpose of this paper has been to show that a speech may succeed or fail according to the adherence of the speaker to certain definite laws.

We have seen that the foundation of effective speaking is the perception of the general ends. There are five - Clarity, belief, action, entertainment, and impressiveness. When we have as our end action this can be gained only by the proper use of the compelling motives of self-preservation, property, power, reputation, affections, sentiments, and tastes. That entertainment can be given only thru the proper use of the factors of interestingness; that clarity is most easily gained by a careful use of reference to experience. As most of our speech is assertions we must uphold our statements by the four forms of support: Restatement (iteration), general illustration, specific instance (concrete, individual cases), and testimony, corroboration. A statement of aim must be chosen which will point the way to the precise thing sought. The central idea must be proportional in form and express the idea which, when developed, will best achieve the speaker's purpose as expressed in the statement of aim. This central idea has five requisites for effectiveness: it must involve the statement of aim; it must come into the listener's experience; it must have no larger scope than can be developed adequately in the time allotted; it must have interestingness, and it must be generative.

The sub ideas are branches growing out of the central idea. The choice of these is governed by the use of reference to experience and must be amplified by the four forms of support.

The introduction must accomplish the act of winning good will toward the speaker. It must contain the statement of purpose and win good will towards it, and must arouse interest in the development. A good
introduction and a good conclusion help in a speaker's success. These things have a direct value to the
speaker and if faithfully followed will carry speech into the realms of art.

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CORRESPONDENTS

Dear Mr. Editor:

There is an article by Mr. Cota in the December issue of the News Letter about which I wish to say a few words.

The defense of Mr. Courtney is a laudable undertaking very poorly carried out. To arouse sympathy with one's ideas there must be nothing which jars or grates on the sensibilities of the readers. Herein Mr. Cota fails. He has injured his cause by stating it in such a way that his readers get a disagreeable impression. However, besides the general tone of the article there are a few remarks which seem to me vague and upon which I would ask for enlightenment.

First, what are the 'insurmountable obstacles' which a person receiving preference from Telluride Association has to overcome? It has always been my conviction that the Association endeavored to remove all obstructions to the physical, mental, and moral growth of those connected with it; that the association has tried to make it not only possible but a pleasure for one to reach out toward 'the goal of his ambitions', in so far as one's education may help one toward that goal. If Mr. Cota was not carried away by his rhetoric, what are these 'almost insurmountable obstacles' of which he speaks? If they are real, one is doing himself an injustice to receive awards from the Association and should resign at once and refuse preference.

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Second, the next paragraph pertains to hypocrisy. There may be some truth in what is said, tho I trust there is very little. At least it is a statement to all the members and perhaps an acknowledgment by one. If the shoe fits, put it on. Instead of here requesting an explanation, however, I wish to state that I think it is of no avail to bring such charges without suggesting some constructive measures and I cannot see the purpose which actuated Mr. Gota nor how such an opinion, as expressed, can be of any benefit.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, will you endeavor to ascertain from Mr. Gota what he means by his last sentence, in which he brings up Mr. Courtney's name and speaks of 'investments' and 'politics'? I am so far away that this sentence has little meaning and I solicit a less vague statement of the workings of Mr. Gota's mind.

Very truly yours,

Brooklyn, Jan. 15.                Sidney S. Walcott.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I was very much struck with the first two paragraphs of A. P. Gota's article in the December issue of the News Letter, and at first I thought he was going to touch a vital question, but unfortunately, after getting the necessary momentum, he flew on a tangent and fell by the way-side. The question is one that has been cussed and discussed in every Convention for the last four years; it is that of tobacco.

I have observed that all the resolutions that we have made relative to the non-use of tobacco to applicants have been of no avail and it is evidently making hypocrites of the slave to tobacco, for he either discontinues smoking until he is admitted to membership, or else he makes his daily trips behind the barn. There is a person who was admitted to the Association
this year who was supposed to have discontinued smoking, but upon close examination of his meerschaum, it showed evidence of not having been cold twenty-four hours since it left the apothecary shop. After his admission to the Association he that the resolutions were effective no longer so came from behind the bush.

This question has been evaded, and we have made resolutions that are merely a 'bluff' and are not binding or effective in any sense of the word, and it is my opinion that we should either forget the question or make a law that we know will be enforced. The most feasible way of solving the problem is to restrict the use of tobacco to applicants, it being understood that they shall not use it after being admitted to membership. Then it will not be many years hence until the problem shall have been solved. This method has been objected to by some of the officials of the Association on the grounds that if we make the law too rigid for applicants, there may be some person who smokes that would make a desirable member, but could not be admitted to membership on account of the rigidity of the law. If this person were the kind of material we are looking for, he would be willing to sacrifice a pleasure that he knows is injurious to him, to become a member of an organization that would be so beneficial to him and furthermore, why should we cater to such a person when we are supposed to have an unwritten law of 'Equality to all and partiality to none'?

There are persons today on the waiting list, non-smokers of tobacco, who are anxious to become members and are probably more capable and efficient than those who pull those big, long, black, dirty, filthy, un-healthy 'hoods' and say, "I am addicted to the habit and cannot stop". This question should be met fairly and squarely in the next Convention and laws made that will be enforced or the question laid on the shelf as a dead issue.

--- Dean Clark.

Beaver, Utah, Jan. 14.
Claremont, Va.

Perhaps it would be of interest to 'you-all' to hear of what we are doing in the sunny South. Therefore I will give a brief history of our travels since leaving Provo, where we all gathered in our 'special' and began our migration. Our trip was not uneventful; for most of you know something about the D. & F. G., which route we traveled. On the way we had stops of two hours in Denver, five hours in Kansas City, and five hours in St. Louis. We stayed over a night in Richmond, leaving for Claremont on the morning of November 7th. At Waverly we changed from the standard trains to a narrow gauge, which reminds one of a miniature train in an amusement park. However, it brought us to the Claremont Depot where we were met by a flock of friends and taken to what was then known as 'Walchheim-on-the-James', but now as 'Telluride Institute'.

Our place is a large old-fashioned house built on a cluff seventy-five feet above the James River. The view is very fine, as indeed is the location. Since our arrival we have been repairing and remodeling, until now we have all modern conveniences and a very comfortable home. However, we are far from thru, according to plans, and with a little more time we will have a place of which we can be justly proud. The grounds around the house are being improved to a great extent, especially on two sides where the earth has been excavated, giving us two rooms above ground in what was formerly the basement.

As a starter in our agricultural work we have three acres of orchard, five acres of corn, and about one hundred and fifty chickens. In addition to this we have six hundred acres of uncleared land on which we plan to try stump-pullers and tractors. Mr. June,
Mr. Halfe, and Mr. Miller were with us for some time after our arrival, during which time plans were made for future development. Mr. Moore and Jack Townsend are now with us helping the good work along.

School began a few days after we came, and has gone on very well, considering our unsettled condition. Dean Thornhill, Professor Jandel, and Professor Jones are here, and keeping us busy. As we are in a country of unusual historic interest, we have all spent some time in looking up our histories. We have also had some very interesting lectures on subjects of this nature in our regular lecture courses. Nearly all of us have visited the original site of Jamestown, which is but a few miles down the river from this place. A number took trips during the holidays, some going to their homes, and others to visit places of interest.

The student body has now organized and adopted a constitution under the Grant of Authority given by Mr. Mann and the Association. The following officers have been elected:

- President: X. R. Owen
- Vice-President: A. A. Ross
- Secretary: J. T. Draper
- Treasurer: N. W. Fruite
- Steward: J. B. Kochan

An advisory board made up of the Vice-President, N. E. Dinkel, and P. H. Warneke, was also chosen. P. H. Osgrey was elected chairman of the auditing committee. Several meetings have already been held, and everything seems to be progressing well.

During the holidays Whitney came down from New Haven and paid us a short visit. He reports that everything is progressing well with him.
Beaver, Utah.

Trouble on Sevier Valley Line - Not much snow and cold weather freezes pipe line. One machine off - S. machine burns out at 6:30 a. m., Dec. 10th. 4:30 a.m. Monday machine back on delivering 500 Kw. Pipe line cleared. Hickman over from Milford to assist.

Swinging short on Milford-Moscow Line causes slight interruption - off line one hour. City called mass meeting to consider B. R. P. Co. proposition. Proposition rejected. Tricker and Waldo attended meeting. Mrs. Dierh entertained Christmas Day.

In the December issue of the News Letter we made some mention of the fact that our station had enjoyed very peaceful weeks. Things were running along so smoothly that we were inclined to be a little suspicious. We were not at all surprised when trouble started to come in. The Sevier Valley Line started the ball rolling. A floating insulator on the Richfield side of Indian Creek Divide caused a dead short.

While the patrolmen were still out locating the trouble, the water pressure at the station began dropping quickly. An investigation showed that the section of pipe line between Dry Hollow and the Dam had started to freeze. The north machine was immediately taken off when pressure began to fall. As the Sevier Valley Line was off, we were carrying the remainder of the load on the south machine very nicely. In the course of the work of loosening the ice in the pipe, it was that advisable to put the north machine back on in order to pull more water thru the line. In this way it was hoped to loosen the obstruction. The north machine had just been synchronized on and was picking up load when the south machine was quickly pulled off and the load transferred to the north. This happened at 8:30 a.m. on the 10th. Only one coil was found to be burned out. Mr. Hickman came over from Milford to assist in the work of replacing the damaged coil. It was
not so long a job as had at first been anticipated, so by 4:00 p.m. Monday the machine had been syn-
chronized back on the system and by 4:30 was de-
laying 500 kw. In the meantime, a spell of warm
weather had loosened the ice in the pipe, and our
water condition became normal. The patrolmen had
completed the repairs on the Beaver line and it was
charged at 5:00 p.m. Sunday.

For the next few weeks Mr. Waters and Mr. Bichl
had been giving their entire attention to the Beaver
city situation. On Jan. 5th, the city called a mass
meeting to consider the proposition offered by the
Beaver River Power Company. On the night of the
meeting the company was represented by Messrs. Walde,
Bickley, Waters, and Bichl. The results of the meet-
ing were that Beaver City did not care to consider
the offer advanced by the company.

Professor Laughlin, Professor Emeritus of Chicago
University, has been the guest of Telluride Association
at its Cornell Branch during the week of January 14th.
During the week Professor Laughlin delivered a series
of lectures before the university community on the
subject of "War Credits" in which field of economics
he is recognized as being the foremost authority in
America. Professor Laughlin took an active part in the
drawing up of the Federal Reserve Act.

Mr. Legrande Daly is engaged with the Vaggaman
Company of Los Angeles, in the capacity of business
representative.

"Mr. R. J. Hamilton is located at Casper, Wyoming."
Mr. J. B. Quaken is a member of the law firm of Coleman and Tucker, in Provo, Utah. The new firm is occupying the offices of the late Judge Whitstockett.

Judge Harrington Putnam, of the Appellate Division, 2nd Department of the Supreme Court of New York, will be a guest of Telluride Association at its Cornell Branch during the week of February 26th. Judge Putnam will lecture before the Law College on the subject of 'Admiralty Law' during his stay at Cornell.

Mr. 'Bill' Whitney, who is entered as a freshman at Yale University, may be addressed at 320 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. G. A. Wern - we learn from an article in the Sibley Engineering Journal under Mr. Wern's name - is acting as Treasurer for the Sibley Athletic Assn.

From the Claremont Herald we learn that Messrs. Schurm and Jandl, of the Telluride Institute of Virginia, have made their social debut, and have contributed their musical talent at a 'gathering held at Odd Fellow's Hall' at Claremont.

Pasquale Amato, his accompanist, Giuseppe Bombascher, and David Hochstein, violinist, were guests of Telluride Association during their concert engagement at Ithaca, on February 16th.

Mr. H. D. Grossle, who found it necessary to return to his home in Newport, Kentucky, for medical
treatment, is reported to be convalescing nicely, and is expected to return to Ithaca to resume his university work during the second semester.

Mr. W. D. Johnston and Mr. J. C. Othas enjoyed a "plumbers' reunion" with Mr. Lewis Parker in Philadelphia during the holidays. Mr. C. V. Anderson, who is connected with a shipbuilding company in Philly, also made one of the party. "Mac" is reported to be devoting some of his time to social service work, and it is further rumored that he is anxious to qualify for membership in the Kubbards' League.

President Whitman recently left Ithaca to accompany his mother to Los Angeles, California.

Mr. C. G. Miller, who has been convalescing at Telluride House from a severe strain which threatened stiffness to his right limb, has recently returned from an examination in New York and is reported very much improved.

The marriage of Mr. Roland E. Farrer and Miss Vivien Bennett of Provo, Utah, took place in Salt Lake on January 3rd. Inasmuch as this event is the second most important thing which will ever occur in Mr. Farrer's life, the News Letter feels justified in condemning him for not letting its readers know more of the details. Of course, we could hardly expect to be told the "whys and wherefores" for those are things rarely understood by any except the happy couple; but it is certainly reasonable that we should be made cognizant of the "whens and whereabouts" without having to trust to rumor for that information. Rumor is a mighty uncertain thing to depend upon when certainty is par excellence to be desired particularly by all parties to the transaction. Let us call your attention
to the fact that the News Letter is here to serve you in every emergency, and that we are the official purveyors of information, all other sub rosa media to the contrary notwithstanding. But in reciting these details we wander from the actualizing motive of this paragraph, which was to felicitate Mr. Pembber and to wish him and his bride a long, happy, and useful life.

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EDITORIALY.

The News Letter is in many respects like the present much-discussed army. In one particular for instance, it, too, travels on its 'stomach'. Looking for thought it sits down, performs, and waits for contributions from its taxable circulation list. The present issue watchfully waited long and patiently for the munitions necessary to insure the safety and stability of its existence.

But it was not until a forsy, born of desperation, was made, that enough material was gathered to close its ragged empty files—or, incidentally, to get our money's worth from the postal service.

Thus we account for the tardiness of this issue, but the staff leaves it to you to account for the material contributions which would have made its punctuality assured. You will agree with us that it would be the height of silliness to publish the magazine to satisfy the mere aesthetic whim of adding the beautiful sepia-toned cover to the color scheme of your wicker waste-basket.

* * * * *

You may or may not remember how, in the 'nad scene' in the last act of "THE EDITOR'S NIGHTMARE", the sympathetic stenographer bends graphically over the prone figure of the unfortunate ropemaker and with her hand
pressed to his hot forehead cries, reminiscent of
nothing at all:

"Give me but a word,
A sign, to tell my breaking heart
That I'm not dead!"

And how poor Penpusher, because he had crossed that
bourn from which no man returns, could not answer
with a single syllable, a, b, or even c, and the
beautiful Gregg expert fell heavily across the in-
ert body of the man who had dictated the very scours
of her life day by day from 9:20 a. m. to 4:30 p. m!
do you remember? Well, the Staff is in the position
of the faithful stone. We would be most happy to
discover some signs of life among Telluride con-
stituency!

... ...

Shall we coax, cajole, and plead with you to
"do your bit" or shall we resort to conscription and
compulsory service? There has been much muttering
and debate over this question in Staff meetings,
and while the balance of opinion has inclined toward
the latter view, conscription, a compromise measure
seems to offer an easier solution of the magazine's
difficulties. By adopting this 'half in half'
policy we do not only show our broadmindedness, but
also that we are not blind to the wise teachings of
experience. While some may be drawn into the harness
by means of the sugared pacifiers of our infant days,
others can be lead only by pushing them behind with
a wet- Timber club. The Staff is preparing itself to
do either office with equal facility. And if any of
you have preconceptions or biases concerning the method
to be used in your individual cases, please inform
the Staff at your earliest convenience, and thereby
save confusion and subsequent loss of much sugar or
wood, as the case may be.