EDITORIAL

It is the intention of the News Letter Staff to put out one more issue before Convention, and for this number, material should be at Ithaca not later than 1 June.

All members and officers are invited to submit ideas which they expect to discuss at Convention, in order to give everybody an opportunity to do some thinking on the same line. If chairman of committees are appointed thru the June News Letter, if a comprehensive outline of the work to be accomplished is drawn up, and if every member has an opportunity to think over the matters demanding attention, the 1920 Convention should be able to accomplish its business in a short time, with more system and a greater understanding.

This will be a splendid opportunity for a number of our shy and silent members to break into print with their ideas -- if they have any. The publication date is 1 June.

Paul P. Ashworth was selected by Convention to assume the duties of Historian. In carrying out his work, Mr. Ashworth has mailed out 125 Historian's Record blanks, and of this number, but 24 have been returned with the information requested.

Mr. Ashworth is a busy man, and it is absolutely impossible for him to write a series of letters to each member, jogging him up on the matter of historical data. At Convention the Historian will doubtless make a report, and it is desired that he have as much information in his hands as possible. It is therefore requested that each member and Alumnus return the Record Sheet to the Historian as soon as possible. Fearing that some of these sheets may have been mislaid, the News Letter prints in another section of the current issue the Record Sheet in its entirety.
During the past four years, more dollars have been sneaked out of the U. S. financial pool than the most hopeful fisher ever realized the murky pool contained. Every day educational institutions cast their nets with such success that one is inspired to become a fisher of dollars likewise. The greatest educational institutions drag a net across the pool and haul in such numbers of dollars as to paralyze comprehension; little institutions, heretofore unheard of, splashing along the margin of the pool with dip-nets, tote home masses of dollars which are astonishing. Why can't Telluride Association reel a net and join in the piscatorial pursuit?

There is not a member of our organization but who feels that our work is hampered thru inadequate endowment. The scope of our work will always be more or less in direct ratio to the amount of our endowment, and the sooner an increase is made, the more effective and satisfactory will be our work. In recent years the value of the dollar has so depreciated that it is doubtful if the endowment of Telluride Association is half what it was in 1911.

It is recommended that the coming Convention consider the matter of increasing the endowment, and appoint a committee to work on the question. The Chancellor should be instructed to work in connection with the Committee. Three plans suggest themselves:

1. The committee should gather data and information about the Association, which should be in attractive and readable form. This matter should be judiciously circulated, and the Chancellor should be given a bundle of it and instructed not to come back until he has landed, say, two million dollars. This suggestion may sound impracticable and foolish, but aggressive work and action can't fail. There is a class of persons in this country, obscure and wealthy, who would be the life to the endowment of such an institution. Telluride Association if they could get hold of the business would be to reach them. For this tour, the Chancellor could also write prospective members.

2. Revive the Alumni members and...
Association members who are in industrial work. Every Albert member should sign up for a sum ranging from $2,000.00 upward. Similar to the Cornell Endowment Campaign plan, the sum pledged would be payable only when the member is ready to pay it. There can be no doubt but what one hundred men would sign up for an average of $2,000.00, which would mean an addition of $200,000.00 to the Association endowment, providing an annual income of $10,000.00, at the rate of 5%. The annual payment of this interest -- $100 per man -- would be the same to the Association as if the $200,000.00 were already added to the endowment. After 10, 20, 30, or 40 years, the principal could be paid, either in a lump, or in installments.

(3) Every member of the Association has relatives, friends, and acquaintances whom it should not be difficult to induce to contribute to our endowment, regardless of the size of the sum. This would not only increase the endowment materially, but which is of most importance, give to the Association an ever-widening circle of friends who would be interested in it. Financial interest in the organization, thru contributions to the endowment, would give us more active co-operation.

The News Letter would like comment from members on this matter of increasing the endowment.

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THE TELLURIDE IDEA

Mr. Nunn contributed to the February issue of the News Letter an admirably terse consideration of the purpose of Telluride Association. As the subsequent issue of the News Letter drew forth no comment, I wish to say what tribute I may to this very brief but comprehensive examination of our aim.

"...well being." This may be understood in many senses. It may mean simply the pros- perity of any individual, or of a group of individuals, their personal, commercial, or social advancement; or, it may mean that the members of the association are to
carry this purpose with them into the world as a strong force in shaping their citizenship. Mr. Mann understands the purpose in the broader sense. "The primary aim," said he, "is not to benefit the members simply, but to prepare them to serve their country and mankind." This view the member as an instrument thru which the association will project its influence over a field much larger than that of its actual membership. Instead of being cynical absorbers of mere personal benefit, this view regards members as agencies of social betterment. Instead of being a school for the production of self-seekers, dollar-chasers, unprincipled politicians and other such parasitical members of society, it is to produce able men of the kind referred to as "public spirited."

All nations have possessed a small body of men -- altogether too small -- who have been inspired by one cause or another to consider themselves responsible, insofar as their influence went, for promoting the progress of their country, American names familiar to this class are Washington, Hamilton, Lincoln, and Roosevelt. In England, Edmund Burke is a classic example of this type. England has been fortunate in having universities like Oxford and Cambridge, that made special efforts to develop a sense of responsibility in their scholars with a view to entrance into public life. That Mr. Mann responds strongly to this motive in education will be seen from the following quotation from a reply made by him to an inquiry concerning the work at Deep Springs:

"The British Empire has been founded, maintained, and developed by a class of men who, consciously or unconsciously, have been trustees of the Empire. They have been men who, without assuming to merit praise on account of their actions, have nevertheless guarded the interests of the Empire as they would have guarded the interests of a great estate inherited from ancestors. They have generally been men of wealth and always men so conscious of being identified with its glories and calamities that their smaller personal lives have been merged into and expanded by the greater life of the Empire. If our country is to be saved from calamity and our representative government preserved, the work must be done by just such a class in this country. To do for a few boys what Edmund Burke's tutor did for him and thus assist in laying the
foundation for the development of a class of men who, without expecting or even desiring glory or praise, will nevertheless duly appreciate their trusteeship, is the unique work of this little institution.

Some people may construe this as meaning that public political life is the proper occupation of Telluride graduates. To me, it means no such limitation. It means that the public "well being" shall be a guiding motive of a Telluride man's activity in whatever sphere he may enter. It does, of course, place emphasis upon a kind of citizenship which every one will admit is a present-day need in political life; namely, disinterested statesmanship. And to me it suggests that the fulfillment of this need may well be a prominent part of our general purpose.

An understanding of the past work of the Association will show that we have tacitly acted on the broader meaning of "well being." Selection of the best from among the candidates for membership is something that we have repeatedly emphasized. This discrimination in favor of the most promising would be a meaningless process if we had regarded our purpose as limited to the personal benefit of the man selected. In the latter case, the quality and promise of the man would be an irrelevant consideration. Indeed, if this narrow conception of our purpose were the true one, we would be a pure charitable institution, and the logical thing to do would be to select the weakling and the cripple, because we could be of much more service to this class. But we have always emphasized the fact that we aimed to help those who could help themselves, and who, with our help, would bring their abilities to a greater development. The selection of members who show promise of rising to positions of prominence and responsibility is an assertion that we aim primarily to contribute something that is worth while to the community.

The "broadening of the field of knowledge" and the "development of self-government" are the means prescribed by us as means for pursuing the purpose. They are essential in the grasp of our understanding. Knowledge is power. Knowledge is power. It is an indispensable part of the equipment of any man who seeks to accomplish great things of achievement.
"Self-government" is an equally indispensable element. "He who would rule others must first rule himself," just as victory goes to the element who best controls his weapon, so does success in this world go to the man who best controls himself. A man without self-control is a ship without a rudder. By law of nature, the inevitable end of such a voyage is on the rocks of adversity and failure. Each man's powers are his own weapons of achievement. "Self-government," therefore, is the first task of the man who would be master of his destiny.

"The fault," said Shakespeare, "is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The Preamble of our Constitution is the starting point for any one who wishes to understand the Associaton. I respectfully direct attention to Mr. Fann's statement that it is the duty of every member to "read and understand the Constitution."

I will conclude with a quotation from Roosevelt, which I believe will strongly appeal to any man who is interested in the vital problems of the day.

"We need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders to whom are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true; who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls. The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he is worth his salt, he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is, Spend and be Spent. It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of man."

-- C. N. Whitman.
-- KINGS CO-OPERATION --

There has been, in my opinion, a very noticeable lack of co-operation within the Association during the past year. This has been due to two causes -- first, a feeling of independence at Deep Springs, owing to the fact that they are in some measure quite independent of the Association; and second, because the Ithaca Branch have been a little over-modest about setting forth the situation at Ithaca.

There are certain grounds upon which both organizations undoubtedly feel justified in the course they have pursued. If the matter is gone into a little more carefully, however, I think it will be evident that both Deep Springs and the Ithaca Branch have been in error.

Deep Springs, insofar as it comes into contact with the Association at all, is a preparatory school where prospective members are tested and where the younger members receive preparatory education. The idea that Deep Springs is quite independent of the Association is not just on fact. The Association this year is interested in Deep Springs because it has five members there, and a good many prospective members and it has invested, according to resolution past at the last Convention, $10,000.00 to help defray this year's operating expenses. It would certainly seem, therefore, that the members of the Association, those at Ithaca and those elsewhere, have a right to know definitely what is going on at Deep Springs; what progress is being made by individuals toward qualifying them for membership; what the Association is receiving as a return upon its investment. The News Letter is primarily the Association organ for keeping the entire membership in touch with the activities of the individuals and the branches. Individuals have come forward with suggestions and arguments for and against certain fundamental principles of the Association. But we have had almost no information as to the success or failure of the men at work. The branches have been woefully negligent in keeping us acquainted with their affairs.
At Ithaca there has been a reluctance to give us information which has been directly due to the fact that no information was forthcoming from Deep Springs and a feeling that Ithaca was not required to give information which was refused by another branch. It was also feared I think, that the Association in general might get the idea that the News Letter was an Ithaca Branch publication dealing primarily with the affairs of the Ithaca Branch. To avoid giving this impression the men at Ithaca have been very modest, and as a result, the members have been kept in comparative ignorance as to the activities at Ithaca.

As an interested member of the Association, interested in members and in prospective members, I claim that I and every other member, have a right to know what class of work is being done by the individual members and applicants; otherwise, how can I or the other members take intelligent action at the Convention?

The News Letter affords the only means of co-ordinating association activities, and of acquainting the entire membership with such activities. Let us use it.

Deep Springs must bring forth their light from under the bushel. They must tell us what their members are doing. They must co-operate. Cornell must forget its self-modesty. The Branch must acquaint us with its important social activities. It must keep us informed of the progress of its members. It must also co-operate.

I trust that this subject will receive the attention at the next Convention which it merits and that during the year to come, the members of the Association will not be kept in darkness upon matters which are unquestionably vital to success.

-- S. S. Walcott.
My dear Mr. Editor:

It has come to my ears that one of the members of the association has been fortunate enough to get the Rhodes Scholarship from his state and that he is leaving during the summer for his studies at Oxford. There has also been a rumor around that other members are thinking of taking a sojourn to the old country to put in some time at Oxford or Cambridge. Because of this apparent interest and because I have been fortunate enough to have had a term at that great university, Oxford, I am taking this opportunity to write you something of the life at Oxford as I saw it there a year ago.

It must be remembered that when I was there the university was in a bad way. During the war it was an O.T.C. and most of the rooms had to be done over and things straightened out. Then again, it was the first real term after the war and the customs, spirit, and life that we read about in English novels were not present to the degree that they are now, and certainly will be next term. Nevertheless, they were sufficiently strong to take hold of one after leaving to create a longing to go back.

As the train pulled into the Oxford station one cold, rainy, misty morning a year ago last April, I felt that Oxford and Ithaca had much in common — for the view one gets from the station there is much the same as he gets from the station here — with a significant difference that the former is on a plain while the latter, as most of us know too well, is all up hill. I did not have to be there long tho' to find that there were many differences. The first to strike me was the wonderful atmosphere of the old town. I know of nothing like it in America — Princeton approaches it, but is far from achieving it. The hustle and bustle of an American town is absent, and one feels that to do anything with a short and a jump is to incur the displeasure of and cause a frown from the great, massive stone walls that surround the
colleges, which are not in one place, as might be expected, but throughout the city.

As you enter the lodge of your college grounds, the porter takes you to see the dean who, after a few words and questions, sends you to the senior tutor who is responsible for your work. He goes over the lists of lectures with you and if you decide to "read" history, he helps you pick out the best lecturers for the term. Then he turns you over to your tutor with whom you work for the whole of your time at the college. He will meet you once or twice a week in either your rooms or his own, and you will discuss books, lectures, questions pertaining to your work, and also topics of the day. He will ask you to write for him every week on one thing or another, and thus you will continue through your course, without an examination until the end of your second year, and again at the end of your third. The latter is for your degree.

Perhaps I can give you the most benefit by telling you what goes on in the average twenty-four hours over there. Sometime in the morning, your "scout" will come in and say, "Good morning, sir. Very pleasant day, sir. Alf past seven, sir." That is apt to occur anywhere between a quarter to seven and eight o'clock. If you are lucky you have your "digs" on a staircase that has baths and then you rush into them to a very cold awakening. We -- Americans -- were not held for chapel, but I believe that was only because we were in the army, and I should not return to Oxford with the idea that chapel could be gotten out of. In most of the colleges roll-call is taken there, but in some, it is taken outside, at the same time, however -- eight o'clock. Breakfast follows and then lectures until noon.

There is a great institution at Oxford, and that is breakfasting out. It will probably be a week or two before you are ever spoken to, but don't let that worry you. (And for heaven's sake don't do what one American did many years ago, after having been in the college about two weeks without anyone saying hello to him. He approached and Englishman and said, "My name's Smith -- I'm from Missouri!" If you do you will probably have the same thing happen to you, the Englishman turned on his heel and left, his first look at him over from head to
foot. The next morning, however, he asked the American out to breakfast.) A group of men are invited to some older man's rooms for breakfast and there they find out what an English breakfast is and naturally get to know each other. This lasts until ten o'clock or so, and then you go off to your lectures. Lunch you will probably have in your room, and it will be very light—bread, cheese, salad, and a mug of ale. In the afternoon everyone gets into some sort of game. In the summer term it was tennis, cricket, golf, the river, and for some Americans, baseball. Each college has its own grounds and equipment. There are plenty of places to take care of you if you are an oarsman, or tennis courts if this is your strong point. The main thing is that everyone does something. There are 'varsity teams' and to make one of them and get the much coveted dark blue (Cambridge is light blue) means more than to make your "C" or "Y" or "R". For those who do not aspire to the 'varsity there are the college teams, and to be on one of those is great sport. It means going around to the other colleges and in the midst of your match to stop and have some tea or "shandy" and then go on until five when you go back to dress for dinner and get in about an hour's work.

Dinner is in hall and everyone must wear his gown. The senior scholars have their table on the upper right side of the room, the freshmen on the lower left; the senior commoners have theirs on the upper left and the freshmen on the lower, of the same side. A Latin grace is said by the "padre" or dean, or in neither are there by a "don" or scholar. In the former case it is of some duration; in the latter, merely "Benedictus benedicet." To quote authors, speak French, or to become facetious in Latin or Greek has a punishment, but to forewarn is to forearm, and to inform you of just what a "scene" is would be to detract from one of the greatest joys of Oxford. After dinner men go to each other's rooms for a cup of coffee and a glass of port and then off to the great debating society—the Oxford Union—or to some literary club or to just plain study.

The whole of one's social life is in the college, and, while you are "up" you make the most of it for when you are "down" you have to study.

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Life there is easy-going but there, and the main idea of Oxford life is the original and the artistic. Don't do anything that jars.

-- John D. E. Hoyt.

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-- VAN ETEN WRITES --

My dear Editor:

As per the request of the News Letter, I ask for a statement of my grades from the faculty here. I was informed that it is not the policy of the institution to give out grades except to qualified educational institutions for the purpose of admission or graduation. I have, however, obtained a letter from my faculty adviser which I think will do. It is written after consultation with all of my instructors, and is enclosed. They never do give out grades in this place, and the Dean will probably be informed as to what they are when he comes here; he will be asked not to make them public in any degree. I might have obtained them if I raised enough of a holler but didn't think it advisable, especially as I know that my work had been all right. I am having a profitable and highly successful year.

I for one, am very much pleased with what appears to me to be the trend of sentiment among Association men, as gathered in the News Letter, toward the idea that we have talk even about ideals and hazy generalities and that the time is near when, if we want the Association to continue -- and all of us do that -- we must give up continual talk about things and get down and try some of them, even if we do find that they are not entirely ideal. If we continue talking forever we will not get anything done. It is high time we started to do something. All along I have been radically opposed to such things as the order given by Convention that no member should smoke cigarettes.
or that such and such a grade had to be made by members, or that members had to act in such and such a way. And I must confess that in times past I have been afraid to speak my mind because I felt that some individuals would look askance at such actions. The above things are all airs superficialities based on the supposed fact that there will be members on whom to impress them. I don’t smoke so the smoking ordinance doesn’t worry me; I was among the 18 highest in the school in one of their psychological tests here the other day, and can criticise the system to my heart’s content; and I will act as I please. But I will be careful that these actions are actions governed by reason and will and not becrish. I do not, however, care to feel that any man or group of men is invested with the power to tell me what it is I shall and shall not do.

I feel that such an attitude has been creeping into the Association and that it has grown with the departure of our older men from close contact with us. It is fed upon the talk about ideals and what the association stands for and has been fed on by members trying to outdo each other in showing that they were worthy of membership. For several years now there has been talk, talk, and more talk, and very little has been accomplished because we all felt that it was unwise to take action without knowing absolutely what the outcome of it was to be.

I think the older men know; I think Sid Walcott caught it in his article in the February News Letter, and I gather from all the contact I have had with the older men that they are dissatisfied with the trend of affairs. It seems to me a very just dissatisfaction for in their minds must be the conclusion—ever if vague and unformed—that instead of helping men to inculcate in their lives the ability to live life with happiness, there has grown up a school which strives to gain success by the establishment of inhibitions.

The next Convention will, I believe, be the turning point for us. If the Association is to go on to the end in the future which these men who establish it have glimpsed, action and not words must be the order of the day. We do not need so much emphasis on what we shall do, but more on the
things which lie about us for us to do. We need fewer ordinances on scholarship -- I do not advocate that scholarship should be lowered; it should be increased if anything -- but when the Association, thru its acts, comes to be a burden which we must carry, it ceases to perform the function which it should. Instead of a burden, it ought to be a source of inspiration which gives aid when we need it rather than tells us what to do when we don't need this advice.

So I hope that the sentiment which I think is beginning to crystallize is adequate before next Convention. No matter how small the beginning is we ought to make it without trying to plan for the next thousand years. If we calculate our action to the best interest of tomorrow, the ultimate success will come.

Give my best regards to all the fellows there.
I'm going to be at Convention and hope to see you all.

-- John C. Van Etten.

The following scholarship report of Van Etten was received too late to include in the March issue -- Ed.

Reed College, April 8, 1920.

Dean E. A. Thornhill,
Telluride Association.

Dear Sir: John Van Etten has asked me to make a statement as to his work this year for the Association. I am very glad to be able to make a good report. He has this year taken hold of class work with a far greater zest and steadiness than ever before, and has consistently maintained a standing well up in the middle of his classes, except in one subject. We regard his showing as meriting distinct commendation.

### Telluride Association - Historian's Record

1. **Name**

2. **Home or Permanent Address**

3. **Date of birth**

4. **Father's name**

5. **Mother's maiden name**

6. **Parents' address**

7. **Education: School and location. Dates**

   - Course & degree

8. **War record:**
   
   - (a) Military: date of service, location, positions held, training, active service, battles, wounds, decorations, citations. This record should give full details. Use as many sheets of paper as are necessary to make the record complete.
   
   - (b) Civil service or civilian U.S. service: date of service, location, positions held, nature of work, etc. Give record in detail.

9. **Historical data:** Positions held, dates of service, cities in which lived, travels, experiences, association activities, etc.

10. **Membership in societies, clubs, etc.**

11. **Date of admission into Telluride Association**

12. **Date of membership becoming vacant**

13. **Married . . . . To whom . . . . Date . . . . Children . . . .**

14. **Present address:**

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**Notes:** Attach additional sheets of this size to give complete record, numbering each item as above.

Send complete record immediately to Paul P. Ashworth, Historian, 1498 South 7th East Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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### Changes of Address


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We wonder if there is any connection between the Historian's fourteen questions and the historical fourteen points?
Am announcement bearing the date of 11 April, reports the arrival of twins, Evelyn Beatrice and Emory Edison, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fund B. McCarty. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first set of Telluride twins, and we join the McCartys in being proud.

G. N. Whitman is in charge of the Hoover campaign activities in Tompkins County, New York. The 'Judge' has staged a number of Hoover meetings in Ithaca and about the County, and is providing good campaign copy for the local papers. He is well qualified to do this service, on account of his public speaking ability, and the fact that he recently had a personal interview with Mr. Hoover in New York City, and has some fresh, first-hand information at his disposal.

The Rocky Mountain Club, which has lain dormant since 1917, was revived last week. Danl. C. Lindsay was selected as President of the organization for 1920-21.

This is a club which permits men from the Rocky Mountain states to meet for the purpose of stimulating interest in Cornell in the West, to make the men friends while in school, and to maintain their relations after graduation.

At the first meeting, twenty men from various houses on the 'Hill' were granted membership. Among this number were R. R. Irvin, E. M. Johnson, and J. E. Macian, of the Cornell Branch.

E. M. Johnson has been granted membership in the James Club. The James is an organization composed of men interested in the spoken or written word.
The scholar came to his own, and the athletes and other limelight baskers were eclipsed on 9 April at a convocation hour meeting at Bailey Hall, at Cornell. This meeting — the first of its kind — was held in recognition of scholarship. There was a musical program, and an address by Dean Post, of Princeton.

Members of Cornell Branch on the lists are as follows:

Clark, Oliver R., '20: Honor Group, Law; the First Fraser Scholarship; Order of the Coif; Cornell Law Quarterly.
Kinney, Will Carleton, '20: Honor Group, Agriculture.

D. C. Lindsay addresses in a series of two lectures last week the Graduate and Senior Architects on "Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning." Also he has spoken before the Dairy Seminar on "Air Conditioning as Applied to Dairy Products."

--- CORNELL BRANCH ACTIVITIES FOR 1919-20 ---

The year now drawing to a close has been a very active one for Telluride House, and the purely social entertainments have been few, nevertheless the program has been full, and many guests of prominence have been here. It has been the policy of the Entertainment Committee to carry out a program of this kind; and all things considered it has been very successful, and the men in the house have had the privilege of meeting some of the world's great and great the great.

Shortly after the opening of the fall term, Dr. Hermann Bacher was here at the house for two weeks as the guest of Professor Burr. Dr. Bacher is the Librarian and Historian of the Central Library of Zurich, Switzerland, a university and public library combined. He was touring the oestern part of this country visiting libraries of note.
On 10 Dec., Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, was here to give a concert in Bailey Hall, and during his stay was a guest of the Branch. He was a very delightful and pleasant guest, and contrary to expectations, was not in the least temperamental. There was great excitement on the Hill during the concert, as the American Legion had asked the University to cancel the engagement, and when this was not done, a delegation of self-appointed patriots "stormed" Bailey Hall with the intention of stopping the concert. However, students at a basketball game were notified and came to the rescue about a thousand strong, and the siege of the hall was lifted.

Colonel Raymond Robbins, who addressed a convocation meeting, was a notable guest. He was formerly the head of the American Red Cross in Russia, and sometime leader in the Progressive Party, and was candidate for governor of Illinois on the party's ticket in 1912.

During the Christmas holidays, several members of the American Philosophical Association were at the house while they were attending their national convention here.

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, hero of the "Morrinac" in the Spanish-American War, member of Congress from North Carolina, and one of the noted leaders in the prohibition movement, gave the Branch many interesting ideas on an otherwise "dry" subject, during his visit here.

Hon. Alexander F. Whyte, formerly member of Parliament for Perth, and Mrs. Whyte, were interesting guests from abroad. Major-General Bethel and Lieut.-Colonel Thorn, of the British army were guests here during the winter, and an afternoon reception and tea was given by the Branch in their honor. The affair was very successful despite a severe blizzard.

Siegfried Sassoon, the noted young English poet, who gave readings of his poems in Rockefeller Hall, and two members of the Oxford-Cambridge Track Team which was in the country this spring, were other visitors from Britain.

Hon. J. Stitt Wilson, formerly mayor of Berkeley, Calif., was a guest of the Branch during the time he was giving a series of lectures on "Christian Democracy" before the University community.

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On 17 March the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in Bailey Hall. In the evening after the concert, Mr. Phillip Danbach and three other artists from the Orchestra came to the house and entertained the Branch and a large number of men from neighboring fraternities for nearly two hours with the music of a stringed quartetto. Mr. Danbach was formerly Choirmaster of the Cathedral in Salt Lake City.

Chancellor Moon of Telluride Association spent a few days here before returning to the west, and brought news of Telluride activities on the other side of the continent. G. V. "Andy" Anderson and Harold "Senator" Cole have also paid us visits this spring. Both seemed prosperous and happy.

Judge Putnam of the U. S. Circuit Court, and Judge Crane of the New York Supreme Court, who were visiting lecturers here in the College of Law, spent several days at the house.

Mr. Edward Johnson of the Chicago Grand Opera Co. was the guest of the Branch during the May Festival, in which he was tenor soloist. He has lived in Italy for the past ten years, having returned to this country only last October. He had much of interest to tell of war conditions there.

President Clyde Duniway of Colorado College, a former Cornellian, and Mrs. Duniway, were Branch guests a short time ago.

A reception for Jacob Gould Schurman, the retiring President of the University, is now being considered. It will take place after his return from the Orient, where he is now on a diplomatic mission for the United States.

During November the Branch were hosts at a dance given the evening of the Penn State game. Invitations are out for a similar affair on 28 May.

In addition to these guests, the Branch has entertained, and has been entertained by, several hundred faculty members and students.