

# TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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— STAFF —

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## NOTICE TO ALUMNI

The 1926 Convention of Telluride Association will be held at Deep Springs, California, beginning June 21st. On account of the limited facilities it is necessary to advise the Trustees of Deep Springs in advance of the Convention how many will attend. Alumni who expect to be at the Convention should notify J. A. Boshard, Secretary of Telluride Association, Provo, Utah, as soon as possible.

## EDITORIAL

It is an opinion rather widely held in Association circles that only those men who have had previous Deep Springs or Branch training should be considered for membership in our organization. The first argument advanced in support of this position is that the qualifications of idealism and ability sought for by the Association are best developed under Telluride tutelage. The second argument, which, quite in passing, involves a refutation of the first, admits that while obviously as fine if not finer men exist outside the sphere of influence of our organization as within it, these men will do much in the world under any conditions, and there is therefore no necessity of securing their affiliation.

The above view, to our way of thinking, involves a fundamental misconception of the purpose of the Association. In its noblest aspects, the great work of our organization lies in the future, not in the present; while in college we are merely being trained by whatever means we may secure, whether by a Telluride scholarship or in some other way, to later justify the existence of our Association by accomplishment in the world of affairs. Training, in itself, is an incidental aspect of Telluride work. Its primary task, at least according to the vision of Mr. Nunn, is to gather together, to marshal, to organize a group of able men with common ideals who will labor, as a group, to forward the best interests of intelligent citizenship. We stress the word "marshal"; greatest accomplishment in such work as we have to do comes only from conscious, sympathetic, co-ordination of effort. The more men of the desired type that Telluride can bind together by the ties of actual affiliation, the more effective an instrument will it create for the realization of its aims. Our Association is at present so concerned with problems of internal reorganization and administration and personnel, is struggling so hard, if the truth be told, to maintain itself through this inevitable "critical period," that we are forced to deal more with the obtrusive details of the present than with the visions of the future. Yet for all this we should not forget that our chief purpose is "to marshal talent to more worthy work." To marshal talent—

If the desired types of men cannot be found within our own ranks or those of Deep Springs—and even an optimist must confess that such exist, if at all, in a pitiable minority—there are three alternatives open to us. The first alternative is to accept men from other sources who have not had Ranch or Branch training. The second alternative is to re-organize our own educative systems. The third alternative is—failure.

H. G. H.

## CUSTODIANS REPORT

My Dear Editor:

The Custodians invested the cash of the Association in bonds which came under the general authorization of the last Convention, and I believe the yield on the total sum is somewhat better than 6%. Up to the present time the market action of the bonds has been quite satisfactory and most of them show an appreciation of a few points. We found that it was very difficult because of the geographical distributions of the Custodians to take any action and this resulted in more delay in getting the money to work than we had anticipated. It is difficult to secure an authorization to a bank in Ohio which has to be signed by seven different persons located in about seven different cities from Los Angeles to Boston. The money is working, the bonds are on deposit in a safekeeping account with the Union Trust Company and I believe that the principal is secure.

Some steps should be taken at the next Convention to make it a little more convenient to invest funds of the Association or to sell present holdings in case such a course seems advisable.

Very sincerely yours,

S. S. WALCOTT.

## THE RANCH AND THE BRANCH

If change meant doom, long ago, we would have been holding tapers around the open coffin of Cornell Branch. Already, we have seen a change of Branch interest from Engineering to other colleges. Last term, there was not an engineer at the Branch; parasitic lawyers and arrogant doctors held the center of the stage, and, although the Branch is still sometimes referred to as an Engineering Society or a Mormon Frat., both remarks smack of quaintness.

Another change, almost completed, is in the membership of the Branch. As this is the change we want to discuss, we will start with a barrage of figures. Of the fourteen members of Telluride Association at the Branch, eleven have been at Deep Springs. Further, of the seven Telluride members who are spending their first year at the Branch, all but one have been at Deep Springs. While this change is fundamental and might cause some to smite their harps and sing of impending disaster, we will content ourselves with a few of the results of these facts.

First, they show, that whatever the official relation between Telluride Association and Deep Springs may be, more and more the fates of the two institutions are being linked together. For the immediate future we are almost entirely dependent upon Deep Springs for new members.

This change produces some difficulties, chief of which is that the same group is thrown together for too long a period. New experiences are gained by coming in contact with new groups, not by living in the same group for seven years, through three years of Deep Springs and four years of college.

Another difficulty produced by this change is one which Deep Springs men must always experience, but which is particularly painful to the old men of the Branch, who hate to see the prestige of the house dragged down by men from the open spaces, where men are men and social finesse is something written about by Emily Post. The change from the Ranch to the Branch is a startling contrast, and, often, bewilders or produces a strong reaction from Deep Springs life.

A positive effect of this change has been a slight rise in the scholarship of the Branch. It is significant that the two men at the Branch who had the highest scholastic standing last term were fresh from Deep Springs.

GEORGE C. LYON.

## RANCH PROGRESS

Every year Deep Springs is different. Those of us who have been associated for only a few years, and those who have been here longer agree that Deep Springs changes every year. The new year brings new problems and new men to meet and deal with these problems. But the real cause of difference between Deep Springs this year and last, or between any two years, is not, I believe, so much due to the new men as the changes that have taken place within the institution itself. Deep Springs is changing in appearance always—some convenience or improvement added here or there. But these are not the changes I would discuss now, but rather the change that comes in the spirit of the institution as a whole, differences in the entity and personality. Those who have been close to Deep Springs within recent years have heard us speak of the swing of the pendulum, or have heard said, "The pendulum of interest swings too far toward the scholastic side." Or, "The pendulum has swung so that we are over-emphasizing the outside work." These expressions serve to show how conscious Deep Springs men are of this constantly changing spirit. It is an internal factor, however, for the pendulum swings even when there is practically no change in the personnel (as instanced last year and the year before). Deep Springs changes from year to year within itself.

Why does Deep Springs change? Not because we have new men. Not because the student body of its own accord takes up a new point of view, but because the man who was directing Deep Springs was carrying on an experiment. Deep Springs is, and always has been an educational experiment of unique calibre. Mr. Nunn was striving always to hit upon the combination of influences that would bring the highest educational results. He has been accused of inconsistent and conflicting policy, but who ever conducted any experiment without many mistakes, and many trials which beforehand had in them all the probability of failure? Constantly Mr. Nunn was injecting from his personality some new idea, some new element—at times with doubt, and foreboding, yet again with a happier prospect. But that director ceased to direct actually about three years ago, and last year ceased entirely.

Since then Deep Springs to all appearances has moved on smoothly. The Directors have assumed charge and though the end of a not unsuccessful year is at hand, it is difficult to realize that we are scarcely out of the past, much less launched for the future. With an endless future before us and only eight years of past to draw from, it is not impossible to imagine the task before Deep Springs. Good experiment must be weeded from bad; temporary adjustments must be sifted from permanent principles; but by whom, and when, and how must this be done?

Obviously the major part of the work of deciding the future policy of Deep Springs is the work of the Trustees, though there are many things on which they will need help; and these things, it seems to me, will be more apparent if the present state of Deep Springs precedent and principle is explained a little.

Since this institution is an experiment many facts of our history are valuable only in that they are clearly wrong. A maze of policy and method surrounds almost every phase of Deep Springs work, yet surely the principle of the institution, the goal of its founder is, and has remained fixed, as far as he was concerned. It would be assuming a great deal to say that one comprehended completely the ideal of Deep Springs; the ideal may not have been perfectly understood by even Mr. Nunn himself. But because the end of our road is not apparent, it does not preclude the possibility of one seeing the road and endeavoring to follow it. And the principles of Deep Springs

are its road. Once determined to progress along that road, the great problem of how—a method—must be solved. Here all the experiment was applied, here lies the confusion, here the work for all. Methods were many of them decisions for the moment, though some were of rather lasting value. There is not a great deal of tradition at Deep Springs. Of course, regulations about jumping through windows, smoking, etc., do obtain, but these will have little to do with the future of the institution, and in the field of such things the experiment must continue; the experiment must continue to seek a proportion and balance of scholastic and outside activities. Short as our past is, and small as its genuine inheritance, the near future will have much to do with what Deep Springs did and thought from 1918-1926, and a true interpretation of those years comes best from those who made them, and worked here. An understanding of the policy then can be aided by help from those who made it, and lived under it. Most of the men who can help best with this work are in Telluride Association, and Deep Springs needs and wants their co-operation.

It is a healthy and encouraging rumor that tells us some alumni want to come back and put Deep Springs aright, though we must not fail to see that those who would hark back to the old days are Deep Springs' greatest enemies, for when change ceases Deep Springs is dead; when a status quo is established a noble ideal will have perished.

Telluride Association Convention for 1926 is to be held at Deep Springs, and everyone will find the place different from what had been expected or imagined. First, visitors will know that imagination is seldom accurate, but alumni whose memories are certain will find a more difficult adjustment; but let us hope that experiment is an essential enough part of Deep Springs to warrant sympathy and understanding from those who knew it in other years. A week or two after school has closed will show little or nothing but externals of the real Deep Springs, though I do hope that enough of the highroad is visible to warrant faith, and sufficient of our difficulties apparent to invoke an understanding, and co-operation.

BARCLAY M. HUDSON

## DEEP SPRING NOTES

From the last week of March extending onto the first week of April, a majority of the persons at Deep Springs, including the entire student body, are planning to make a trip into Death Valley. A similar trip was made two years ago and was voted success enough to be tried again. Mr. Suhr will be the pilot of the course which leads through the craters of Death Valley wash, the depopulated town of Rhyolite, Nevada, Death Valley proper and out the southern end of the valley and back over the Amargosa desert in Nevada. The trip will be the spring vacation and will cover ten days of the most interesting travel.

### The Lecturers

Lecturers never before have taken as active a part of the Deep Springs work as they have taken this year. They have given us subjects varying from drama to travel and geology. Some of the courses, which were given in a week's time with two lectures a day, contained the equivalent of a half to a whole semester of university work. And in order to make the lectures seem more than an enormous amount of accumulated knowledge, considerable time was given for studying along the line of the talks. In this way the talks became more than a sideline. The personal contact with the lecturer, his concentrated knowledge, and the studying of his subject, all lead to the goal of acquiring knowledge for wisdom's sake.

The group of speakers contains some of the most eminent persons in their respective fields. Dr. B. A. Baumgardt, the traveller, opened the season. From the Southern Branch of the University of California came Frayne Williams, who opened new lights on drama. Dr. D. Bjork, professor of medieval history, and Prof. A. P. McKintay, a Latin scholar, were the other two. Mr. D. A. Lambricht, of Chicago, spent the month of November here lecturing on Ethics and Ethical Builders of History. Dr. W. M. Davis, head of the Geological Department of Harvard, recently spent a few days with us. The season was ended but a few days ago with the addresses of repute on American Literature, by Dr. A. H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College. The remainder of the year will be devoted to regular work.

#### BRANDFORD YAGGY

#### "HARVARD BRANCH"

Dear Ed:—

"Harvard Branch" has little news to offer. In the beaten way of reports that do, however, it might suggest:

(1) Members. The old members include Davis of Harvard. Davis has been some five years at the Branch. There are two new men, Putnam of California, and yours, late of Ithaca.

(2) Plan. The work is divided into two shifts. For six days we labor and do little but law; on the seventh we do our best to do anything but law. And may the Lord be blessed for the Sabbath.

(3) Entertainment. The list of distinguished guests boasts the names of C. Coville, H. Mansfield, and yourself, Dear Editor. A brief note apprised the Entertainment Committee that Hod Lamb called one week-end when it was out of town. If any other Telluriders have been near these parts and failed to try to let us know we warn them in the interests of friendship, now, to forever hold their peace.

(4) News Letter. Orthodoxy and honest opinion demand a repetition of the familiar refrain: "In the future we must use the News Letter as a means of promoting 'better understanding' among Branches." Indeed, Dear Ed., we hardly did appreciate your publication before retiring to the isolation of this supposed sufficient province; and we must add our congratulations for the quality if not the quantity of this year's issue. In the interests of the latter we continue.

Not the least curious of this year's experiences has been that of living, for the first time in five winters, outside of a Telluride group. And since the question of comparative value of Telluride education in a Branch and out has been a bone of continual contention, mention of an observation or so on the subject may not be the least pertinent padding I am in a position to offer.

The question really involves a weighing of the opportunities of the different schools where one will study, but who would dare venture on such a subject? This may suggest, however, that as every person has his own good reasons for preferring different schools the whole question of Branch versus no-Branch may have as many solutions as there are different personalities. There is also a problem of the immediate interest of the Association involved. But theoretically the Association will improve according to the improvement of its members. So if we consider what course will give the members the best possible Telluride education we should then discover (theoretically) what will finally conduce to the Association's best interests. That there can be such a thing as a Telluride education outside of Ithaca has been shown too frequently in the past to require an attempted demonstration now. But it does remain to be

proved that the members who have taken their work outside of a Branch profited more or less than if they had taken it in connection with one at their school. The chances are high that it will long remain to be proved.

There is much talk of the mutual help arising from Branch life. "Stimulate and encourage one another" is an injunction that all who have lived in one of our groups know full well. That there is much more of it at Deep Springs than Ithaca is a fact all know quite as well. But until one has lived in the Ithaca Branch and left, he does not realize how much remains even there. Now it is certain that it does exist, but is it so certain that its existence in an unconditional good? Isn't there a possibility that some of us are helped altogether too much? It is at least arguable that there are instances where there should be a little less supporting and a little more walking on one's own feet. We may become too weak to walk far ourselves if we ride too long on stimulation and encouragement provided from outside. Of course, our theory is that we prove ourselves healthy hikers before we be admitted. Then an occasional lift should make it possible to get along so much further. All the facilities of the Branch are provided with that end in view. But the lift it provides is more than occasional. It is continual. And the best hiker of all needs some exercise in preparation for the time when he is going to have to continue his walking alone.

So far we have emphasized (and exaggerated) only one side of this doctrine of "Mutual Help." There is another which is more valuable, and which one misses when away from a Branch. The receiving side is tempered with real disadvantages, but the other side has more in its favor. Away from a Branch one takes such pains using his own legs he is tempted to leave others all their own pains for themselves. The center of the Branch life is the Common Room, shared by all. The center of non-Branch life is one's own little room shared with none. This may not be so true in many schools. It is certainly true at this Law School. It is: every man for himself and the devil take the final forty per cent. Needless to say this is not "in accord" with the Telluride ideal, or the ideal Telluride method. From the first day at Deep Springs we are led to believe that one gains only by giving. In the old Branches was it not the theory that one learned to operate the power plants by operating the power plants? And was it not Mr. Nunn's idea in favoring the form of our organization that, among other things, we should learn to become valuable trustees of the interests of nation and civilization by being good trustees of the interests of the Association? Of course, there are limitless opportunities anywhere for that sort of meaning—full action which goes by the meaningless word of service. And many members outside of Branches, like many men who have never heard of our Branches, have certainly shown they intend to learn to be of service by being of service. So is it true that many men in our groups have learned to take of themselves by not depending on all the props provided. This is interesting in itself, but beside the point of the present discussion. The point is, what sort of Telluride education tends to encourage what qualities. And in spite of many exceptions the tendency still remains. The tendency is to sit back at a Branch, to become ego-centric out of one; and obversely, to develop the vigor of Individualism when "out," and the feeling of association and social responsibility when "in." And we leave you, Dear Editor, with the obvious observation that Telluride should not be entirely satisfied with its method of education till the advantages "in and out" be combined.

Faithfully,

JOHN LAYLIN

"THE LAND THAT GOD FORGOT"

On mountain-top I stand alone,  
Where sweeping storm-winds softly moan  
Across the crags, raw, bare, and bleak,  
Here on this lonely desert peak.

On ice-capped summits far away  
Hang low the clouds, now thick and grey,  
Save where thin streaks of color show  
The wintry sunset's burning glow.

Off to the South is Whitney's head,  
Snow-white against a sky of lead.  
And to the East stands weather-scarred  
A massive rock, Death Valley's guard.

Through juniper and pinon pine  
The rising storm-winds softly whine,  
As up from ragged canyons deep  
To rocky summits swift they sweep.

From heavy skies around me drop  
The Spirits of this mountain-top;  
I hear the rustle of their wings  
Now when the snow-wind coldly sings.

They wandered free long, long ago,  
With wind and rain and swirling snow;  
Yet still they haunt, here far from man,  
Grey deserts, as when Time began.

Some say that in this wasted land  
There is no God—just burning sand.  
But in these hills which 'round me tower,  
I feel His strength and sense His power.

"This is the land that God forgot,"  
Is what they say who know it not.  
For on a barren mountain peak  
Is where a man his God must seek.

The desert knows no size nor place,  
But empty Time and boundless Space.  
Here man's proud soul will be subdued  
Where speaks his God in solitude.

In deserts wild I hope to stay  
To live sincerely every day;  
Alone, I wish to cast my lot  
Here in "the land that God forgot."

HUNTINGTON SHARP.

Princeton, N. J.,  
March 21st, 1926.

Dear Editor:—

Being the only Tellurider at Princeton, perhaps it may be both advisable and interesting for me to give a few of my impressions of the University. Of course nearly every college student becomes quickly permeated with the idea that his particular seat of scholastic activity is the ne plus ultra of institutions of learning. I judge that I am no exception to this rule, so please make allowances for any unnecessary tooting for old Nassau.

To begin with, Freshman year is of course considered as a necessary evil, an elementary process, a period of transition from the schoolroom system to manhood and the broader possibilities of upperclassmanship. In some courses I find very little advance over prep school methods, while in others the professors and instructors seem to be making an effort to conduct their courses with the definite aim of opening up the lanes of the academic system and helping the student to reach as soon as possible his finished status as a free intellectual agent. The restraints in the former class are probably unavoidable in some courses of a rather exact nature, but they serve to cast a shadow over the preliminary stages of one's college career, secretly dreamed of as being more rapidly idealized. As to the present Freshman class with which I entered, it has so far met the trials very successfully, and has lived up to its record of being the most brilliant, if past records can be taken as a criterion, that has ever passed through Princeton's ancient portals. Incidentally it is the largest entering class—numbering 641. I myself have found the step a great one from the quiet (?) companionship of eighteen students at Deep Springs to the bustling, many-sided life in a large, modern university such as this.

The Upperclass Plan of Study, known as the Four-Course Plan, is one of the most interesting features of the system here. Under this plan, each upperclassman selects a certain department in which he wishes to specialize, and from whose list he chooses two courses as his majors. Outside of this he is to choose two additional elective courses for a total of four. The time that would ordinarily be occupied by a fifth course is left to the student, during which it is expected that he will pursue extra lines of outside work in his department under the influence of his own initiative and direction. He is held responsible for what work he has done thus, in a comprehensive examination at the end of the year. This is the student's sole accountant for his efforts, the value of which for himself depends upon the earnestness with which he attacks his work and the extent to which he pursues it.

This innovation is in its experimental stages as yet, this year being its second of trial. The authorities have been highly encouraged by the earnest zeal with which the students have entered into the spirit of the plan, and are assured that it will ultimately prove itself an important and valuable forward step toward true scholastic attainment. It is also their real hope that it will spread its influence beyond Princeton.

At present the University is carrying on an extensive building campaign to provide adequate facilities for all phases of our religious, scholastic and social life. A beautiful new chapel is now in process of construction, and plans have been completed for a new building for the School of Engineering. Other projects which are being aimed for completion in the next few years are a new chemical laboratory and research building, a larger and improved library, a Student Union building and one or two additional dormitories. The present rooming facilities are sufficient for more than seventy-six

per cent. of the students, but it is the ultimate ambition of Princeton to be able to house the entire undergraduate body on the campus.

Princeton has been often forced to face the accusation that large sums of money have been repeatedly spent on physical equipment, such as buildings, to the neglect of the faculty. This charge is partially true. We do possess a distinguished group of scholars of great abilities and achievements, but we need more men of the same high order of scholarly attainment and teaching ability, and we need to be able to retain those that we have by making the conditions attractive for them. This is steadily being done, as the endowment permits, and, I think, with an endeavor to keep up with the rest of the program. This will be aided by the decision of the authorities that the undergraduate body, which now numbers 10 per cent. above the theoretical limit, will not be increased next year, and will possibly be reduced.

Although not universally effective, the high standard of honor amongst the members of the University has impressed me as a distinct mark of Princeton. The Honor System, under which all examinations are conducted, which was inaugurated by the students, and is administered by a committee of the students, has widened into the spirit of the Honor System which pervades every phase of the campus life. I think it has an admirable effect on straightening the way for undergraduates and for producing a standard of men worthy of Princeton and its traditions.

With sincere greetings to all Telluriders.

EDWIN S. JARRETT, Jr.

The University,  
Manchester, England,  
March 7, 1926.

My dear Hayes:—

When I last saw you in Ithaca I had no idea that I would be spending the next year in England. But several days after I left Ithaca I discovered that I had won a fellowship of the American Council on Education and that I would be able to spend a year in Europe. Much as I wanted to return to Cornell I felt that a year in Europe would do me much good and that I would greatly increase any value that I might have for the House and the Association. I think that this year has been the most fruitful one of my education and that it has fitted me to profit by those opportunities which Cornell and (I hope) the House may provide this next year.

I saw Aird before he returned to America last summer, and was with Bruce several weeks at Christmas. I recently located Olmsted at Oxford and have written him. To date he has not replied. Bruce tells me in a recent letter that he is thinking of returning to America for the Convention at Deep Springs. When we were in Paris at Christmas we were both bewailing the lack of a News Letter. An American staying in Paris finds a thousand things to interest him, but I am sure that he still welcomes the "Letter."

Myself: I have been very busy doing some research work on "Elizabethan Boroughs and Parliamentary Elections." It's a much disputed point and little of much worth has been written of the matter. Beyond that I am joting off a younger and smaller thesis on Thomas Jefferson. I have found little else to do in Manchester but work, read, and write a bit; I keep a newspaper in Pennsylvania supplied with several columns a week. Manchester has the world's worst climate and social life at the University simply does not exist. Have been moderately successful in debate. Spoken three times: once in Manchester, once in Glasgow (at the smoker afterwards two

delegates got so drunk that they fell off their chairs. A sad reflection on the good men of Scotland!) and the last time in Exeter. In the mock parliament I am one of the front-bench Liberals and will assail the Conservatives on their expenditures on Singapore naval bases and the simultaneous cuts in educational expenditures. England needs schools, not naval bases.

Do be kind and send me a few of the "previous" issues of the News Letter. I shall be ever so grateful and will even mention you in my prayers along with Johnson, Oolie, Bob Aird, and the lost Newell.

Very cordially,  
FRANK MONAGHAN.

College Albertinum,  
Fribourg, Suisse,  
11 Mars, 1926.

Dear Henry:

Your appeal for news was a new experience for me, as I have never been honored with such an epistle from an editor of the News Letter before. Ordinarily, I think they might have preferred to send me a muzzle. But as I am a good Californian, I feel bound to say that this has been an "unusual" year, and hence I have not written. It's the old excuse this time, and with a vengeance, for I have been busy and then some.

The greater part of the summer vacation, I spent in the quiet old town of Le Mans in France, vegetating. I made three trips to Chartres and Paris. In the latter, I met many friends and heard news of the home country, which seems so far away and unreal to me now. Two of my days in the capitol were spent with the Archbishop of San Francisco. Just after he left, Bruce Simmons and I made a trip together into Brittany—Mont St. Michel, St. Malo, Dinard, Dinan, Morlaix, St. Pol-de-L'on, on the farthest shores of Finisterre, then back to Rennes and a day at the great Benedictine Monastery of Solesmes, where one hears Gregorian Chants sung perfectly.

I was back here in Fribourg about the middle of October for the beginning of classes, and since that time have had few idle hours. Besides carrying twenty-six hours of classes, I have been president of the American society "Columbia," editor of our publication, president of the choir, etc. On December 19th, I was ordained in the last two minor orders, which meant preparation and examinations. Last month came even more trying and important work of this kind, for on February 27th, I was ordained in the first of the major orders, the sub deaconate, which meant more preparation, examinations and the beginning of the reading of the Divine Office. On the 20th of this month if all goes well, I shall be ordained to the deaconate, and in July to the priesthood. I shall have to return here for at least a part of next year to complete some work and take my canonical examinations. My ordination comes a year ahead of schedule, and I am the first in my class to receive my call. This means a good deal, of course, as it is not merely a question of school-day affairs, but life. One's official ecclesiastical history commences with ordination, and hence I am having a year added to mine which would not come in the ordinary run of events.

The News Letter and Dean Thornhill's publication have come in due time, and have been much enjoyed. The former looks very well in its new dress and is a great improvement over the old method of printing. If the expense of printing is too great, why couldn't it be put out in a cheaper form, such as a "tabloid" newspaper; anything to keep it as a printed publication rather than mimeographed.

There are a dozen things in my mind which I would like to discuss

with the T. A. men, but must not begin now. I am wondering how the idea of holding a convention at Deep Springs will work out. It seems rather impractical to me, and maybe after going there once, others will be of the same opinion! Ithaca seems to me to be a much more logical place for holding conventions.

Very best wishes "to all to whom these presents may come" and I hope that any who are coming to Europe next summer will let me know in the hope that a meeting may be arranged. Last summer there were some of the newer members who came over and I would very much liked to have met them, but didn't know where to find them. Mutual membership in Telluride Association ought to call for at least the use of a postage stamp.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN MEEHAN.

Zurich, April 10, 1926.

Dear Editor:

The traditional gay student life of Germany was not destroyed by the war, but it was hard hit. The children of families which lost their savings in the inflation must work their way through against obstacles far larger than those in America. Their experiences have made many of them democratic, while the more well-to-do students, the fraternity members, are nationalistic and conservative to a man. It is these that wear the brightly colored caps and bands of their Corps or "Burschenschaft," and that spend their time in cafes, on excursions to the mountains or on the river, or in the fencing hall. This balanced disposition of their time is made possible by the complete absence of compulsion, not even weekly chats with a tutor, in the manner of the Oxford system, being required. Everyone must pay for at least three lectures a week, but he need not attend, so that a professor can never tell whether he will face twenty or a hundred hearers. If five are present he is obliged to lecture. Be it remarked that the women who have been coming to college in increasing numbers under the republic are the most conscientious. All the Universities are co-educational and are run by the government, which never interferes with academic freedom, on the style of the private benefactors in America.

The life of not even the fraternity students can be said to be "care-free," as it was in former days, or as it is today, to a certain degree, in France, England, and the United States. For almost every one of them is dominated in his whole being by the thought of the rebuilding of Germany. The events since 1914 are not half forgotten, as elsewhere, but are well remembered, and the memory of them is terribly active. And if many students and professors, as well as a lesser proportion of the non-academic classes, see no way out but another war, one has no right to condemn them out of hand. Germany is a land which has been wronged so deeply that it would have justified thoughts of "revanche" in any age before that of air warfare and poison gas. Millions of her citizens have been placed under foreign rule, which has meant in most cases foreign oppression. She must pay yearly for decades to come immense sums of money as "reparations"—to England, to Italy, to the United States! and from a country with the largest unemployment on earth, fifty times greater than that of France. It is intolerable for the educated classes to know that most people abroad still think that Germany was the guilty nation, and the barbarous nation in the World War. And the occupation of the Rhineland, which is far milder than that of the Ruhr was—imagine Moroccan and Indo-Chinese soldiers as the executive power of Ithaca, arresting professors for laying mourn-

ing wreaths on the statue of Lincoln! Bonn preferred the frank mutilation of the statue of Wilhelm I by the Canadians to the indecencies of the French at the statue of Blucher.

It is no wonder, then, that the typical German student is a nationalist, made such by foreign force. Bonn is more conservative than other places it is true, as it is the favorite University of the princes and nobles. But it is not all one-sided—if the author of "Deutschland uber alles" studied here, so did the man who wrote: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" as the Karl Marx strasse at-tests. Opinion is expressed in the elections to the Studentenschaft, where fraternity and "free" lists are opposed. At Bonn a third group is formed by the Catholics—who have their own political party in Germany, including both radicals and conservatives—who are now largely nationalistic. The effect of the post-war years in the Universities has been, in short, to stifle the reviving spirit of 1848 and firmly establish the spirit of Bismark. Yet that minority of the academic classes remains, and an overwhelming majority of the workers is at its side, which is willing, in spite of all, to accept the hand of friendship if it should ever be genuinely offered from abroad. To the idealism of the great German scholars and writers, with their dreams of a united Europe, one cannot pay too high a tribute. If Germany should be fairly treated the future would lie with them, and the prospects for Europe would be bright.

These questions mean infinitely more in the life of the defeated than in that of the victorious nations. One can realize only on coming over here how tragic is the heritage left by men like Clemenceau and Poincare. Versailles and the Ruhr quickly destroyed the German respect for France as an honest opponent, worthy of their steel. Against America, fortunately, there is now no hard feeling. The bad blood made by the affair of the fourteen points was dispelled again by the relief work, especially that of the Quakers. America is regarded simply as the land of money, nothing more nor less. Young Germans look with a feeling resembling horror on the struggle for riches on the other side of the Atlantic, and are determined not to be "Americanized," as they call it.

One can learn much from these young Germans. For loyalty to duty and readiness to sink oneself in something higher, one need not look further than the typical nationalist student: but I believe the democratic students have rediscovered a better ideal, better because it is not abstract, but concrete. It is not so much to the Vaterland as to the Volk that their devotion is offered. Whether they spend the vacation in the darkness of a mine or tramping the sunny countryside in their Wanderwozel costumes, they are keeping in touch with, and mean to keep in touch with, the toiling masses of the German people.

Another difference between the two Germanies stands out—the question of Prussianism. The express aim of the fraternities is to train their members to obedience and to share in the common will. "Denkt und frandelt deutsch" corresponds to "Be 100% American." In the phrase used by the most influential German thinker of the day, the need is for training and discipline, not for education, exactly as the "need" in government is for a strong executive and less parliamentarism. Those young people who have gone back to pre-industrial and pre-blood-and-iron ideals, on the other hand, assert their right to live their own lives, in their own way, according to their own beliefs. Creeds or traditions that they inwardly reject they outwardly refuse to accept, nor are they willing to let their minds be "moulded" so as inwardly to accept them. They hold to liberty as well to fraternity. It will not do to surrender to Prussianism in America any more than in Germany.

One German custom must be severely condemned. Instead of closing "seminars," "exercises," and "lecture courses" decently at the beginning of June, the professors keep hard at work until the first of August. One should not get the impression that the college year is excessively long, for the three or four healthy vacations and the habit of beginning the semester two or three weeks after the official date make it about six weeks shorter than in America. At any rate I shall miss the gathering of the clans at Deep Springs. To compensate I urgently advise any reader of the News Letter whom this summer finds in Europe to make the Rhine trip in July, when he will find me keeping the watch. My address is now Staatswissenschaftlichem Seminar, Universitat, Bonn, Germany.

SIMON WHITNEY.

### IMPRESSION

The sun goes down. The hot and sullen hills  
That rim the Desert round are shadowed o'er  
With tints of rose and gold. The valley floor  
Grows cooler, as a softer radiance fills  
The distance with a flood of amber light.  
The mountains change from gold and rose to blue,  
The blue becomes a purple, and black night  
Sweeps from the eastern sky. In brave review  
A moment yet the crimson hosts of day  
Flaunt in the West their banners, then are gone,  
While in their place the vestal stars are born,  
And, robed in velvet darkness, hold their sway.

H. G. H.

### CORNELL BRANCH NOTES

March 2, 1926.

The Advisory Committee brought in its first term report at the last meeting of the Branch, and presented the grades for the scholastic work done by the members. The Branch average was 81.64 as contrasted with 80.07 for the first term of last year. H. C. Mansfield led the Telluride scholars, in point of marks, with 15 hours of A and 3 hours of B. It may be of interest to some of our members to know that for the last two years the University has compiled and published the scholarship averages of the various fraternity groups here, and that in these records (which include about seventy-five houses) Telluride has always led by an appreciable margin.

Within the last two weeks Dann, Irvine, Nunn, H. Mansfield and Schaafl have been confined to the Infirmary, having succumbed to the epidemic of grippe which is going the rounds here. Several other members have been rather ill.

With the opening of the second term the Branch began a program of intensive entertainment. Besides the usual six or seven guests for Sunday dinner, at Johnson's suggestion we are now holding a series of student teas on Sunday afternoons—Irvine to the contrary notwithstanding.

Judge H. H. Putnam was our guest again for a week during his stay in Ithaca to deliver a course of lectures on Admiralty and Maritime Law before the University. Members of the Law Faculty and a few of the Judge's friends were invited for an evening during his visit.

Edward Davison, English poet, who lectured here on March 1st, stayed with us one day, and was given an informal reception.

The members of the California debate team stayed with us during their invasion, as did the Oxford representatives earlier in the year.

The Dean had a number of the local applicants for Deep Springs meet him here at the Branch while he was in Ithaca, and several of the members helped (?) in looking them over.

Roger Dann, McFadden, and you, my dear editor, have done us the honor of visiting the House this term, in addition to those Association members before recorded.

Schraivesande has abandoned Cornell and returned to Michigan to complete his course. He left at the close of the first term; and has since been back for a week-end to report that the Prodigal Son's return party had nothing on his.

Newell was elected Branch Secretary to fill Schraivesande's office for the remainder of the year.

Huntington Sharp has been awarded his Freshman numerals for track. He was the third (in seven) on the yearling cross-country team, and made the trip to New York with the harriers. J. Mansfield has also been in training all year, but he is not yet eligible to compete for Cornell on the track.

Isham Railey has broken into activities circles in passing the trials for the Dramatic Club, and will appear for the first time with the amateur Hamdens this month.

Telluride has somewhat of a monopoly on the Law Quarterly staff, with Irvine at the helm, and Dann and Thompson in tow.

C. H. SCHAAFF, 2nd.

### CORRECTED ADDRESSES

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