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The Concordiensis, Volume 26, Number 18

Samuel B. Howe Jr.

Union College - Schenectady, NY

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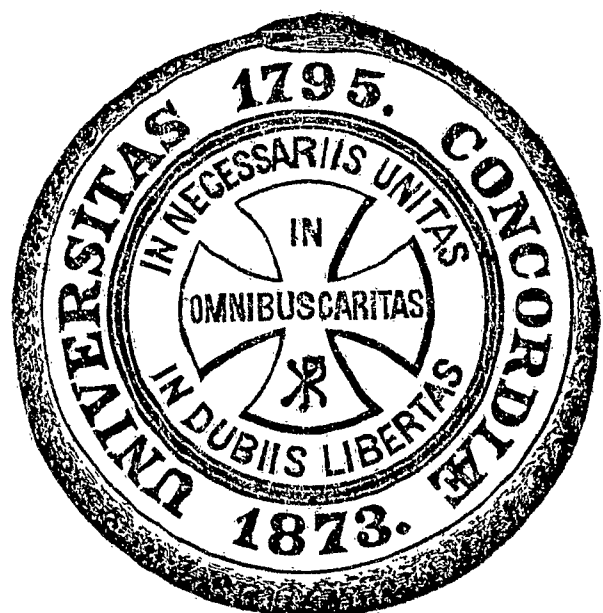
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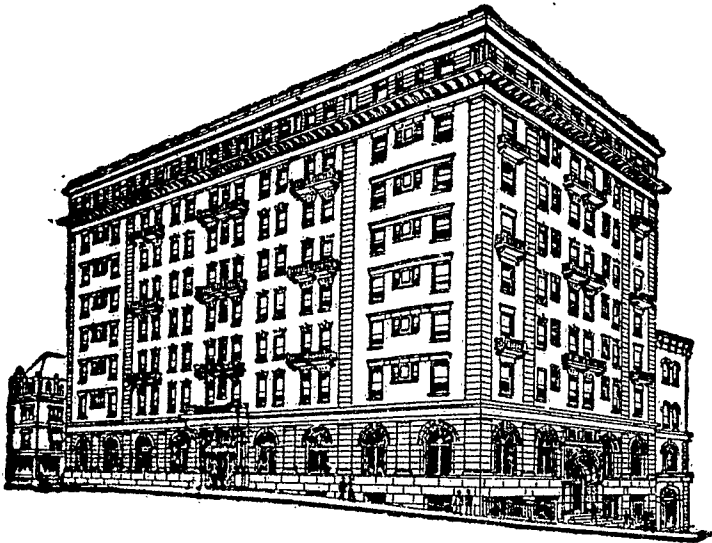


PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
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VOL. XXVI.

FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

No. 18



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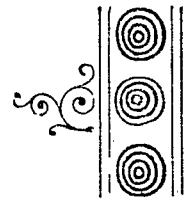
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THE CONCORDIENSIS

VOL. XXVI.

UNION COLLEGE, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

No. 18.

ALLISON-FOOTE DEBATE.

The Philomatheans Win the Day. Mr.

John A. Bolles the Lucky Man.

The annual Allison-Foote Prize Debate, between the Philomathean and the Adelpic Literary Societies, took place in the State Street Methodist Episcopal church of Schenectady, on Monday evening of this week.

The instrumental clubs furnished delightful music for the occasion. The speaking was well attended by the townspeople. The Judges of award were: Hon. William E. Werner, Judge of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Alden Chester, Associate Justice of Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and Mr. W. L. R. Emmett of Schenectady.

At the close of the debate, after a brief retirement, the judges announced their decision in favor of the Philomathean Society, the negative side of the question, and in favor of John A. Bolles of the Adelpics, as the individual debater who made the best single speech regardless of his society relation. Each prize was the sum of \$50.

The question for debate was: Resolved, "That the present tendency in co-operative action in industry and commerce leads to socialism," the town socialism being in general understood to be a social order, in which production and distribution are controlled by the will of the community, and not by the free action of individuals under competition.

The Adelpics took the affirmative side, and were represented by George W. Donnan, Glowacki, Parker and John A. Bolles all 1903. The Philomatheans, who defended the negative side, were as follows: Samuel B. Howe, Jr., Lewis T. Hunt, Joseph G. Fenster, all 1903.

President Raymond presided and introduced the presidents of the two societies, who in turn introduced the speakers of their respective society.

George W. Donnan spoke first for the affirmative, and said in part that the will of the people was expressed, not according to schemes of socialistic reform, but according to a great system of commerce; great capital and trusts were the wonders of the age. The promise of the times foreshadowed greater advance; the rapid growth of commercialism foretold such speedy co-operations as would rival the dreams of a Morgan or a Rockefeller. We should not approve of theoretical socialism, but the development of the trust question into socialism; industry follows political development, as is shown in history.

Industrial socialism has developed, beginning with the slave, then the serf condition, until finally wages came into vogue. The spirit of the political is reflected back on the socialistic.

The trust will centre in itself all industrial power and grow into a commercial system like England, but it will not savor of anarchism.

Under the will of the people we may enjoy the utmost freedom of action consistent with the rights of others.

Samuel B. Howe, Jr., spoke first for the Philomatheans. He said in part:

"Every act must have its motive, there must be the will to do, this is a well-known psychological fact. If we can determine what motives are back of the present tendency toward co-operation in industrial enterprises, then its relation to socialism is indubitably established.

"Can the affirmative allege that the capitalist is amassing his resources to turn over the

means of production to others? His motive is purely and largely selfish.

"In 1901 only eight per cent of the total number of workingmen were enrolled in labor Unions, and allowing the liberal increase of two per cent since that time, we can now say that only two per cent are in Unions. I refer you to such publications as those of the Schenectady Trades Assembly.

"Labor unions represent heterodox socialistic ideas. Karl Marx, as a chief representative of one school declares for the abolition of classes. Away with governments, the agents of the capital class. The Union leaders in adopting his views are departing from the true ideal of socialism. So we affirm that the present tendency toward co-operation among the laboring class is far from a step toward a Socialistic system of government.

"When the laboring man is held down we cannot have a socialistic state, for socialism preaches an equality; capital reduces men to an inequality. These two things are as far apart as night from day. Does the capitalist use his great influence to enfranchise the laboring class and grant the beginning of a glorious reign of labor? We have proved that this is not the case.

The second speaker for the Adelphics was Glowacki Parker, who said in part:

"We have simply to show that the present tendency in co-operative action in industry and commerce is toward socialism. Socialism does not necessarily suggest anarchy and lawlessness. A clear and concise meaning is that given in our definition, that socialism is to be understood to be a social order in which production and distribution are controlled by the will of the community and not by the free action of individuals under competition. Bear this definition in mind.

"The development of our forefathers' independence was a glorious succession of triumphs for liberty, each triumph being a step toward socialism. In each case the cause of

uprising was the final result of too great concentration of power. In the end the power was shifted from the few to the many.

"So is it in the United States. Popular election of senators is now clamored for, and the civil service extends its branches to all people. The mechanic can rise to a position of power.

"The concentration of power is radically opposed to socialism. We do not predict the overthrow of the trust, but that its benefits will be distributed."

Lewis T. Hunt next upheld the negative, and said that his worthy opponents had neither defended socialism nor stated its advantages. Socialism was not a new thing, he said, but had arisen in France years before; it had come up and gone down and was again revived in 1848 by Karl Marx. If the will of any community were to be expressed in any act, certainly it must be only through government. According to socialists, government was of, for and by socialists, but, the speaker said, there was no tendency toward that end.

"Is this great middle class of honest wagers in the ranks of the socialists? Rather it has attracted to its ranks mostly men out of a job; men opposed to law and order, who want only riot and turmoil.

"The tendency to amass great wealth into the hands of a few is a ground on which modern socialism places great hope. The rich are to get richer, but the poor are still in better condition. The great middle class is contented and does not want socialism. This socialism like many isms will pass away and other ism will come to the front.

The last speaker for the Adelphics was John A. Bolles, who said:

"A startling change has come in the last decade, the formation of trusts. Their object is to secure greater regularity of products and uniformity of prices. It is a question with some whether socialism can develop. Shall

it be organized government or organized capital?

"The fact of the matter is that competition is the individualist way of doing business and combination is the socialistic way. The trust is a confirmation of socialistic tendencies. By concentration of capital the cost of production may be considerably lessened.

"Democracy, the master of the civilized world, is dependent upon wage labor. We are now ready for an economic transformation. Can any man doubt that our descendents will demand an organized government instead of an organized capital?

"What socialism needs is system such as the trust provides. Government control is now carried on in great Britain. 339 municipalities are involved in government control. The action of President Roosevelt in the recent coal strike, is a significant fact of the tendency toward government control. In such a contention as this fifty years ago, between labor and capital, the president would not have dared to interfere; nay rather, he would not have thought of it as his right.

"In conclusion, I shall quote the utterance of another, that 'the future belongs to the perfect socialism.'"

Joseph G. Fenster was the last speaker on the negative side. He said that socialism must be considered according to the means of production. There are two kinds of monopolies, natural and artificial. England at present owns its own telegraph and telephone systems; Germany her gas wells, and France her mines.

Siegel Cooper owns more capital than many natural monopolies, but it is an artificial monopoly. Natural monopoly would not tend toward socialism itself, as these natural resources cannot be monopolized.

The tendency is not toward common ownership, the speaker declared, but toward the governmental regulation of commerce.

SOPHOMORE SOIREE.

The Sophomore Soiree was held in Odd Fellows' Hall on the night of February 20th. The dancing began at a little past 10:30 and continued until 4:30. The music was good after "Gis" himself arrived but the selections were not given according to the printed order.

It was not to be expected that the committee could arrange for a dance which would rival the successes of recent years owing to the many disadvantages under which they labored. So taking all things into consideration, the dance was an enjoyable affair.

Among those present were: Mrs. A. V. V. Raymond, Mrs. Charles F. Linn, Mrs. J. H. Clements, Mrs. Hubbell Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilkens, Mrs. F. B. Williams, Mrs. F. S. Hoffman, the Misses Linn, Walton, Lawrence, Mary Button, Watson B. Myers, Talmadge E. Myers, Haight, Walton, Lamb, Smith, Robinson, Pearson, Strain, Osburne, Whitlock, Fuller, Howe, and Benney of Schenectady; the Misses Schuyler, Lonergan, Palmer, Hildreth, Clerk, Ballin, Barton, Blackburn and Guernsey of Albany; Miss Wood, Watervliet; Miss Patton, Rensselaer; Miss Eckert, Troy; Miss Davenport, Saratoga; Miss Rawden, Amsterdam; Miss Hanson, Johnstown; Miss Van Zandt, Sandy Hill; the Messrs. Lawrence, Gardner, Blennerhassett, C. B. Pond, Van Rensselaer, G. Donnan, Donahue, R. Donnan, Powell, Minkin, Hunt, Delbridge, Tillott, Kessler, Daley, Van Loon, Peck, Gulnac, Durant, Putnam, Palmer, Cool, Lawsing, Watson, Sherrell, Stiles, Raymond, Arms, Collins, Clossen, Stevens, Brooks, Hagar, E. King, M. King, Quinn, McGuirk, Smith, Hart, Wheeler, Manning, Thomson, Patton, Warren, Clossen, Fuller, Classen and Gilmore.

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ALPHA DELTS ENTERTAIN.

The Union Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi entertained at an elaborate luncheon on Saturday at the fraternity home. Those present were, Mrs. Hubbell Robinson, Miss Winifred Howe, Miss Schermerhorn, of Schenectady; Miss Hildreth of Herkimer; Miss King of Staten Island; Miss Wood of Watervliet; Miss Patton of Rensselaer; and the members of the active chapter, Messrs. Howe, Gulnac, Palmer, Clark, Brooks, Maurice Raymond, Patton, Eric King, Morland King, Warner King, Waldron, Schenck, Samuel Raymond, Wright and von Dannenberg.

"CAP AND GOWN."

A third series of college verse has lately been published, under the very appropriate title of "Cap and Gown," by L. C. Page of Boston.

The collection contains poems and verses that have appeared in the publications of more

than forty colleges and universities. Union is represented by several poems by A. H. Hinman, '02. The book is very attractively arranged and is a good sample of what a student publication should and can be, and the Concordiensis most heartily recommends the book to all college men.

BOOK NOTICE.

["The Pit." By Frank Norris. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. \$1.50.]

The Pit is the second of Mr. Norris' Trilogy of the Epic of the Wheat. The reader is taken to the Stock Exchange in Chicago and about this building, "black, grave, monolithic, crouching on its foundations like a monstrous sphinx with blind eyes, silent, grave, crouching there without a sound" center the characters in the story. The character of the heroine is developed under its mighty influence. It determines her misery and happiness. Within its walls men plot and rave like mad urged on by fascination of the game—speculation, and trusting in "luck the golden Goddess."

The origin and gradual growth of Jadwin's corner in wheat is most interesting. The inevitable is seen from the first. Jadwin imagines himself master of the situation but delays too long and suddenly with a crash he realizes, as he expresses it, that the wheat has cornered him and not he the wheat.

CAMPUS NOTES.

Prof. Neil Williams spoke before the Schenectady Labor Lyceum on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Raymond gave a brief talk to the students of the Higher English Department of the Union Street School in this city, last Monday morning, on the life of Washington.

Otto von Dannenberg, '06, of Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., has entirely recovered

from a long siege of typhoid fever and has returned to take up his work in college.

The members of the instrumental club were pleasantly entertained by the University Club at an informal smoker in their rooms on Saturday evening.

It has been announced that Rutgers has chosen to defend the affirmative side of the debate to be held with Union in this city on March 13. The subject is: "Resolved, that it is for the public interest that every man should be able to do any lawful work at any rate of wages which may be agreed upon between himself and his employer." A small tax has been levied on the student body for the entertainment of the representatives from Rutgers.

Last week the trial for places on Union's team were held by Dr. Hale. Messrs. H. A. Pearce, '03, E. V. Mulleneaux, '04, E. T. Rulison Jr., '04, were selected.

The annual oratorical contest between Syracuse, Rochester and Union will be held in Syracuse this year, some time during the spring term. A. H. Hinman won the contest for Union last year.

Regular-base ball practice is held in the gymnasium every afternoon. So far a good many men have reported for work, among whom are: Rider, '06, Irmie, '06, Dwight, '06, and Hagar, '06. Of last year's squad the following men have reported: Griswold, captain; Heath, Mahar, Lawsing and McCombs.

Ass't Treas. Pond has completed his estimates for the remodelling of North College and the contracts have been let as follows:—

Mason work—Walter Wellman, \$1248.50.
Carpenter work—Edward Hanigan, \$2928.00.
Steam Heating and Plumbing—Ridgeway & Tyler, \$2769.20.
Electric wiring—James F. Burns, \$191.00. Painting under the direct

supervision of Mr. Pond, about \$400. Approximate total \$7536.70.

The following additions have been made to the list of registration for the course of post-graduate lectures by Prof. Steinmetz:

F. L. Stone, H. Maxwell, H. B. Oatley, A. Somers Kappella, Martin J. Lide, Kenneth L. Curtis, J. L. Burnham, George H. Sanders, E. W. Allen, O. F. Whitehurst, E. P. Waller, A. R. Tanner, H. Ridgely, J. E. Noeggerath.

After the lecture on Friday afternoon a reception was tendered the Hon. Charles Emory Smith by President and Mrs. A. V. V. Raymond. Many guests from Albany and Schenectady and representatives of the Senior and Sophomore classes were present. Mrs. Raymond received assisted by ladies of the faculty. Mrs. Maurice Oudin and Mrs. Sidney G. Ashmore presided at the table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Walter L. Terry, '96, has resigned from the faculty of the Kentucky Military Institute, and is spending the winter at his home in Walton, N. Y.

Howard M. West, '96, is in the office of the Assistant U. S. Engineer at 51 State St., Albany.

Frank Fenton Blessing, '89, is in business in New York, with his residence at 247 W. 127th Street. His brother Charles Winne Blessing, A. M., '88, who is with the Globe School Book Company resides at 242 W. 127th St.

Rev. John Edgar Winnie, '88, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church of Kingston, is now preaching at Castleton, in the Reformed Church of that place.

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Because of the many requests for a full report of the Hon. Charles Emory Smith's address, the Concordiensis Board decided to issue a double number this week, containing this very instructive lecture, as well as other articles of current interest. In order to do this the numbers which otherwise would have appeared on the 25th of February and the 4th of March are combined. The next number will appear Mar. 11th.

We take great pleasure in publishing this week an almost verbatim report of the lecture delivered in the chapel, at 3 p. m. Friday, Feb. 20th, 1903. Union is justly proud of her distinguished alumni and among them the Hon. Charles Emory Smith occupies an illustrious place. The students of Union College take this opportunity to

express their appreciation of the interest and merit of the address and their thanks to the speaker.

Speaking of lectures, where is our Shakespeare Club? Where are the eloquent discourses on the Elizabethan drama promised us? Now that Lent is here and the frivolities are supposed to be banished, we fain would turn our minds to such intellectual pursuits.

Wanted—A few more candidates for the baseball team. Capt, Griswold wishes it distinctly understood that partiality will be shown no one. Merit and merit alone will secure each position irrespective of class or other relations. In order that his plans may the better be fulfilled, it is necessary that there shall be a number of lively candidates for each place on the team. Never has the baseball outlook been more propitious. With our energetic manager and our able captain, Union should have a capable team to represent her on the diamond.

There's not a joy the world can give

Like that it takes away,

When dreamy waltzes take the shape

Of bills for the Soiree.

'Tis not the girl's smooth cheek you watch

For blush that fades so fast,

But the mailman for a letter

With check that must be cashed.

Q. E. D.

Elwood Grant Blessing, '94, is a member of the firm of Eldredge & Co., stock brokers, in the Volckert Building on State Street, Albany.

Rev. Raymond A. Lansing, '94, is passing the winter at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

John Arvine Clark, Jr., '95, is a civil engineer residing at East Orange, N. J.

SPEECH BY THE HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

Union College Chapel, Schenectady, N.Y.,
February 20, 1903.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

It gives me great pleasure to come to these familiar halls, to come into this chapel to which I used to come every morning with the irregularity which I hope you still observe, to look into these buildings which live so well in my memory. I think you shout better than we did in my day. I do not know whether you are prouder of your college and drink its inspiration more deeply than we did, but it certainly stirs emotions within me which you can well understand, to come back here after so many years' absence, and look again into these familiar scenes.

We are assembled to-day very close to the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and while our hearts are still throbbing with the sentiments awakened by the birthday of Lincoln. Washington and Lincoln are the prominent and canonized Americans whose natal days are fitly commemorated by the nation itself. The glowing jubilee of Independence brings the mid-summer revival of patriotism and these closely concurring anniversaries, each deepening the impression of the other, quicken the mid-winter awakening of American devotion and aspiration. The sentiment of patriotism enshrines itself in the supreme crisis of its trial and triumph, and in its supreme personal types. We Americans instinctively turn to the two master epochs and the two master eras of our history. Each of these epochs developed illustrious leaders.

The Revolutionary and Constructive period was distinguished by a remarkable group of men who have been the marvel of the world. Alexander Hamilton was unrivaled in creative insight and genius. Jefferson had consummate political instinct and mastery. Adams had fervid allegiance and inspired faith. Franklin had philosophic penetration and grasp. Jay had purity of character and elevation of the soul. Madison had pure judgment and practical skill. But great as all these men were in their individual and in their united strength they all bowed to the unquestioned ascendancy of that overpowering chief, whose awe-inspiring personality dominated every council, whose wisdom guided every policy, and whose majestic character was the rock of national faith.

And so the work for the Union, and the great struggle preparatory to it, gleamed with a constellation of stars. There was Seward, the illustrious graduate of this college, with his long leadership, his acute vision and his trained statecraft. There was Chase with his robust figure and great ambition. There was Stanton, with his ambitious ardor and tireless energy and organizing genius. There was Sumner with his proud and conscious scholarship, with his impassioned eloquence and with his moral force.

There was Douglas who was the very Prince Rupert of America, and the sworn patriot of the most turbulent part of our National History. There was Grant, with his conquering armies of the field. But out of the West, untrained save in the clash of stump debate, untutored except in the strength of his own great soul, came the God-given Chieftain to whom the acknowledged princes of oratory and of statesmanship were often to yield the sceptre of indisputable supremacy, and whose indomitable faith and sublime inspiration have almost divine prescience, and have been expressed in giving the language a glowing star of Liberty's march and triumphant progress. And so in the incarnation of patriotism we come every year with our never-ending homage at the shrine of Washington, the founder of the Republic, and Lincoln, the saviour of the Union.

And at this time in connection with the anniversaries, I have thought it not inappropriate to say something to you respecting the opportunities which you have in this country, and of the proportions to which our country has grown, of the spirit which animates it and its government, and of the greatness of the destiny which lies before it. It is your great good fortune, young gentlemen, that you live in the age of unequalled opportunities, and that the demand for intellectual activity and expert knowledge and trained capacity has never been as great and wide as it is now, and that the opportunities for distinction and success have never been as great as they are now. A half a century ago the only open field practicable for intellectual effort, outside of the pulpit, were the law and public life. The quality and the arena of the other professions were still behind the veil. Still more behind the veil were those extraordinary opportunities in connection with the material forces which have come in our day. Then journalism was little more than mere political pamphleteering. The greatest commerce of our nation at that day, was never more than mere barter and trade; but now, behold the wide opportunities open to you! Behold the intricate network of railways with its unlimited field for the genius of organization and command! Behold the entrancing beauties of the Magic White City of 1893, or the radiant Electrical City of 1901, resplendent beyond the dreams of Greece or Rome, with their illustrations of the glories of modern architecture! Behold the tower of Eiffel or Brooklyn bridge, with their exhibit of the amazing resources of modern engineering! Behold the wonders of the human voice which speaks half-way across the continent and all the marvels of the civilized world, and the subtle and mighty forces which, touched by the magic wand of an Edison or a Tesla or a Marconi, have become the familiar factors of our everyday life. Behold the colossal enterprises and the gigantic combinations with their tremendous influence and their demand for the most expert and trained knowledge, which illustrate all the genius, the penetration, the grasp, and the daring of our modern business life. As you contemplate this field with its opportunity for advancement, you see that it

opens up before you not merely a wide arena for the pleasures of the mind, but greatly enlarged opportunities for the prizes of life.

In this modern development America leads the world. We have more of the inventive skill. We have more of the adventurous spirit. We are less bound by the shackles of serfdom. We have a higher level of living and intelligence. We have a freer scope for intellectual action, and larger opportunities in every direction. These inherited possessions all distinct and clearly defined, we say it in no boastful spirit, have put our country in the van of the world. The currents of modern advance are especially determined in this great American Republic, the pride of this great Western Hemisphere. The foundations of our republic were laid at a time when the conditions were reckoning for the political and intellectual emancipation of mankind, and intellectual liberation, and with the personal freedom and the mental stimulus which it brought about, there came that development of form or of the material force which changed our whole social life and industrial fabric. On the material side the world had been at a standstill for two thousand years. When John Adams started for Massachusetts and Thomas Jefferson started from Virginia to meet in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, what came to be known as Independence Hall, they had no means of traveling any faster than the members of the amphycionian council of Greece who met in the temple at Delphi five hundred years before the Christian era. When George Washington retired to his estate at Mount Vernon he had no other implements for tilling the soil than Cincinnatus had when he returned to his farm. When Martha Washington sat down to spin she had exactly the same kind of a distaff which Penelope used to distract the attention and repel the advances of her ardent suitors during the absence of Ulysses in the dim and misty twilight with which tradition surrounds the history of three thousand years ago.

If these material forces which have reached such an advanced stage in the world did not come because of the establishment of the American Republic, they came in a providential way almost contemporaneously with it as if they were just fitted together in the progress of mankind. Do you happen to remember that the spinning-mule which performed all the manufacture, was invented the very night that the Declaration of Independence was signed; that the power loom which had such a permanent influence upon the industrial progress of the world was invented on the very night that the Constitution was framed; that the cotton gin which became so useful, especially in the Southern section of our country, in the cotton industry, that the cotton gin was invented on the very night that Washington entered his second term.

Fulton's first steam boat rippled the tranquil waters of yonder Hudson for the first time in the very year that Thomas Jefferson was swallowing his own scruples and confounding the first constitution mongers with his acqui-

sition of Louisiana. The first railroad came forty years after our constitution was framed; the first telegraph fifty years; and these, or most of these, and the greater part of the subsequent development of the material forces, were results of American genius. Now these material forces in their applied form, energized by the genius of our people and the character of our free institutions, had given this Republic a growth absolutely unparalleled. The world has never before seen any nation of such prominence spring up within a hundred years. Nay, more; the world has never anywhere else perceived the same proportionate strength of development, the effect of the same forces, to such a gigantic growth as has been seen here. This is not the time, I believe, to undertake to sum up our extraordinary industrial and commercial achievements, but one or two snap shots taken as we go along may help our purpose to appreciate the extraordinary character of this work and to appreciate the extraordinary character of this growth and to form some estimate of the great distinction which lies before us.

This growth has mostly come within the last thirty years. Thirty years ago the total value of our manufactured products in this country was equal to that of England. To-day they are nearly three times as great as those of England. That total value is equal to the total value of the manufactures of England, France and Germany put together. More than that,—in these last few years the increase in their growth has been twice as great as the combined increase in the growth of the manufactures of those three great commercial powers of Europe, so that if to-day you were to match the United States against England, France and Germany together, we are equal to all of them combined in our manufactured products, and we are growing twice as fast. Is it any wonder that the world wonders at our extraordinary growth and asks when this American growth and American invention are to end. We are to-day manufacturing more than two-thirds as much as all Europe with its four hundred millions of population.

What of the future? Is the growth to continue? Think of the achievements. What are they? Is it raw material? Without stopping to run over that question to any extent, let me ask your attention to one or two illustrations. Take coal, the foundation of industry. Germany has 3,000 square miles of coal fields; England has 9,300 square miles. How does this compare with the United States when you stop to reflect that we have not 3,000 square miles,—not 9,300 square miles,—but 200,000 square miles of coal; or if you limit it to that quality of coal which enters into the production of iron and steel, the great bases of industry, we still have 70,000 square miles, or 20,000 square miles more than the entire area of England? Is it productive capacity? We can make answer in the single statement that, with our superior equipment and with our higher skill, illustrated in these great works

which have grown up in this city of Schenectady, we can beat Europe in the contest to the ratio of four to one; in other words, the productions of the United States for one year, according to statistics, are equal to those of Europe in four years. Is it the financial power which organizes and energizes its industrial activities? Consider for a moment the culminative force of the single fact that last year the earnings of the United States, the total earnings of the United States, the earnings of labor and capital together, were equivalent to more than one-half of the entire wealth of this country just thirty years ago. That is, the earnings of this country for one single year were equal to more than one-half of all that had been made and saved and stored up and put into all forms of property, into farms, into stores, into residences, into banks, into railroads, and every form of property during the first eighty years of our existence as a nation. We are magnificent spenders. We are the greatest consumers the world has ever seen. If we were not such magnificent spenders, there would be absolutely no limit to our growth; but even as it is, the sun, as it rises over our eastern coast every morning and spans the great width of this Republic and sends out its setting rays across the Pacific, leaves the country \$4,000,000 richer and better off than it was the day before. That is the way we are growing—a growth diffused in limit to every class, shared by all. And with this industrial supremacy which has already been achieved, and with these limits of future growth do you suppose our growth is going to stop at its present stage of development. If such has been the development of the past hundred years what is to be the development of the coming centuries? Industrially speaking, we began practically thirty years ago undeveloped, dependent and struggling. Today we have made a large development; we have become industrially independent, and we are literally the leaders of the world.

In this growth there has been two stages. The first stage was the development of our producing power to a point where it could reach our own requirements. When it had reached that point, so that our producing power was equal to our own demand, and so had possession of our own field, then we were ready for an outward extension. And 1898 was the first year in which our manufactured exports exceeded our manufactured imports. That showed we had reached and passed the turning point, that we are able to take care of our own needs and that we not only were ready to go out into the world and that we needed to go out into the world, because we had come to the point where we had a surplus that must find some outlet. And have you stopped to think that by one of those manifold coincidences which are so luminous in our history, which show something more than mere human wisdom, by one of those coincidences the year of 1898 witnessed our own manufactured exports go for the first time beyond our manufactured imports; and we have

so demonstrated our need of going out into the world, every year since the Spanish War which was unforeseen and the unavoidable consequences of which brought us to that point where we secured the footholds that we needed for our commercial development and for the outlets that we needed for the producing capacity that is absolutely unrivalled among the nations. Expansion has been the law of our National development. Without it we could not have had symmetrical growth. From the beginning of this expansion in 1803 down to the present hour there has been a growth in that work beyond our prevision. The first expansions were contiguous and continental. Then we needed room for a great agricultural and industrial development. Now we need the sea and sea communications and sea footholds for commercial communication. Our growth has been on the lines of logical development. First the approximate continental expansion which was needed for the upbuilding of a great industrial nation. Then the remoter, distant expansion needed to secure commercial outlets for a capacity which had grown beyond our consuming power. These results were not sought or foreseen, but if the most prescient statesmanship had carefully and deliberately planned the work, these later expansions could not have been more opportune or better selected for our national part in the advancement of civilization. This does not mean that our development requires more territorial acquisition or that we become a nation seeking territorial aggrandizement. Far from it. We shall not follow France, or England or Germany as territory seekers, but as an equalizing power. We do not want it, and under existing conditions we would not be likely to get it if we did want it, for the world is practically already partitioned. Asia is practically divided into spheres of influence outside of the nations which are self-existing. The map of Africa is clearly in the same way. Central and South America are protected from Europe by the Monroe doctrine, and the value, the efficacy of that doctrine as a grand protective for the American continent, we have seen illustrated and emphasized within the last few weeks, and for ourselves we need nothing south of us beyond full Pan-American brotherhood. The nations of Europe may have their contests over their spheres of influence in the hereafter, but it is a fact worthy of consideration, and significance in the progress of the world, that when the Philippine Islands fell from the feeble grasp of an effete empire into the lap of the United States, the fate of the last great portion of the world's surface which was not already either divided or practically appropriated by some great power, was determined. Our character and our purpose may be and are attested by our record. We can turn to that record for our vindication.

Turn for a single moment to the burning chapter of China as illustrative of the growing and commanding influence of the United States and of its moral restraint. Two years ago the several powers of the world became involved in a conflict with the great semi-civilized giant of

the East over the Boxer class. Our minister and the ministers of all the several powers were imprisoned in China's capital with the evil doom hanging over them. You remember how anxious we were during those long weeks of 1900. Had that question come up five years ago, three years even before that time, the United States would have been merely a passive and helpless spectator. Though our own minister was imprisoned, we should have been dependent upon the powers of Europe for his rescue, and we should have had no more voice in the determination of the questions which arose than Spain or Belgium or any other third rate power to-day. We should not have been consulted by the controlling powers of Europe as to what policy should be adopted and what course pursued, for when that embroglio did come in 1900 the United States exercised a leading part in the determination of the issue. It is not too much to say that the moral force of the United States was the greatest exercised in that great issue, and I think I know whereof I speak. We were there then by right, and we were there with force. We were there with a party of our own, because we were already in the Philippines. We were there because our flag floated over Manila. We were there because by those events we had already become an Eastern power with the right to exercise a voice in the determination of Eastern affairs. We had taken by that act a leading place at the council table of the nations, and I speak whereof I know when I say that it was the president of the United States whose firmness and resolution against the hesitation and the indecision of other parties; it was the firmness and resolution of the president of the United States who insisted upon the advance that was chiefly potential in the rescue of our minister and of all the ministers of the several powers.

There was some exercise of material power in that determination but there was an even greater moral power in the determination of larger issue, for it was the president of the United States who at the very outset insisted that notwithstanding the belligerent condition at Peking and its inhabitants, a condition of war did not exist; and this localized the conflict, and by that decision kept the great Viceroy of South China from participating in the conflict and from making it of a national character. It was the president of the United States who at the very outset declared as the keynote of our policy that we should maintain the integrity of the Chinese empire and the opportunity of equal trade.

It was the President of the United States who, when the time of settlement came, insisted and protested against an excessive indemnity, and offered to cut the indemnity of United States one-half. Instead of seeking for a division of spoils the United States protested against the whole policy of spoliation, and I believe, and that belief is shared by those to whom immediate conduct of affairs is entrusted and is shared I know by General Chaffee with whom I had

the opportunity of conversation on the subject only the other day, that the attitude of the United States prevented the dismemberment of China and saved that Empire with its great trade of the future from falling into other hands, being divided up among the powers of Europe, and saved it for the opportunity of equal trade for the United States, with an equal chance, and that is all the United States asks.

And so, my young friends, who are young Americans, most of whom, perhaps all of whom, will continue to live in this American country or in some one of its extended arms, I want to say to you midway between these anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln that you may look upon the spirit and administration and the purpose of your country and your government with highest pride. I want to say to you that never in our history has any government or any nation shown the magnanimity and moral grandeur which have been shown in these latter years in this struggle of mankind. When before, let me ask you, young students of history, when before has any nation after defeating another nation in war, instead of exacting an indemnity, actually paid consolation money as we paid consolation money to Spain after the Spanish-American war? When before has any nation ever shown the magnanimity and generosity to send back the vanquished soldiers of its defeated enemy to their homes beyond the sea at its own expense, as we sent back the soldiers of Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines back to their homes on the Iberian Peninsular—sent them back at our own expense? When before has any nation ever brought back its own dead heroes, even its unidentified defenders from the places where they had fallen to bury them on their own soil, as we brought back our dead defenders from the places where they fell in Cuba to be buried as I saw them buried in the presence of the President of the United States and of all his Cabinet and of the heads of all the great bureaus of the government and of the representatives of the two houses of Congress and of ten thousand sorrowing spectators with reverently bared heads as the last requiem was sounded, in our great national cemetery at Arlington? When before has any nation in all history ever paid back to a dependent people every single dollar collected from them at the Custom House, as we paid back to the people of Porto Rico all that they had paid us in advance, paid it back to them to be expended by themselves for their own benefit? When before has any nation or any government in all history ever stretched forth its arm to rescue an oppressed and downfallen people, to relieve them from the yoke of tyranny to lead them up into the way of liberty and progress, to endow them with all the advantages of sanitation and justice and education, and then with absolute power in its own hands, with its protege practically helpless at its feet, still faithfully fulfilled every pledge and withdrew its troops and planted a new star in the firmament of the nation, as we

did when we established the free and independent Republic of Cuba?

My young friends, this country into which you are soon to go forth with the training of this institution, with the equipment which you shall here acquire, is not merely a great country with boundless opportunities, but it is a country which despite momentary tendencies is animated by high moral impulses, is inspired by high moral purposes; and it is a proud privilege to live in such a country and to take a part in its civic life. I am sure that every one of you, as he reviews this history and contemplates the glory and the prestige of the increased influence which have come to our flag under these conditions, must feel as that American did in the great Chinese city Tien-Tsin two years ago. The story came to us in a report made at Washington. You remember that when the allied troops were moving, they were assembled in the city of Tien-Tsin preparatory to their march upon Peking, and when the time came for the march, for the onward advance, among the great body of spectators that thronged the walks of the streets of the city there happened to be two men standing side by side. One of them was an Australian. He had lived all his life in that far off island and had but just come to China, so that he was not familiar with the uniforms or with the flags which were borne by the troops. By his side stood an American, and Americans, as you will appreciate, know everything; and as the line came forward the Australian turned to the American by his side and asked him, "What are those uniforms and flags which are borne along the line?" As the lines began to appear, the American pointed to those stalwart Cossacks of the north, bearing the yellow flag with a double black eagle; and he said,

"Those are the Russian troops, and that flag which they carry is the flag of the Czar."

Following them came a large body of the robust, sinewy men of Central Europe, carrying the flag of three colors; and the American turned to his companion and said:

"Those are the German troops, and that is the flag of the Kaiser."

Following them came the Sikhs of India, with their attendants in their picturesque Indian costume, bearing the Union Jack, and the American pointed to them and said,

"Those are the English troops and that is the flag of the Queen." For the good Queen then sat on the throne.

Following them came the large contingent which have furnished a large proportion of the allied force with those light, swarthy, agile, little men, representing that nation, which in forty years has sprung from barbarism to the foremost place in the East and almost to a position among the great powers of the world. The American pointed to them, carrying their flag with its curious design and said,

"Those are the Japanese troops, and that is the flag of the Mikado."

And then succeeding them with swinging step and proud air, shoulder to shoulder, to the music of the airs with which we are familiar, came those we are accustomed to call "The Boys in Blue" but who wore their jaunty Khaki uniforms, and the American with his heart swelling with pride and exultation pointed to them and said,

"Those are American troops, and that flag which they bear is my flag." Not the flag of any Czar, not the flag of any Kaiser; not the flag of any Queen, gracious and benignant tho she may be; not the flag of any Mikado; not even the flag of the President, for we know no distinction, but "My flag," the flag of the individual citizen. Just the flag of the individual citizen; for in this great Republic of ours, with its boundless opportunities and its great administrative work, that flag is followed by all the prestige and all the glory won through its history and through its rescue. Just *your* flag, my young men, just *my* flag. And it is for all of us to prove that we are worthy of its history and worthy of its great distinction.

VESPER SERVICE.

Dr. Raymond spoke at the Vesper Service last Sunday afternoon and took as his text these words of Paul: "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." Whenever we think of Paul we must think of him as a real man, the man of his age. He was by training a thinker and logician, but his name has come down for the things he has wrought for christianity. The Christian church is the strongest organization the world has ever known. No nation has ever had such strength. Paul is responsible for it. After Christ, he organized the church, gave it impetus, directed it. He was not afraid of any man. He could face a mob and quell a tumult. Now what made Paul the man he was? He tells us the vision, sums it up in the words: "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision."

Rome at this time stood for glory of arms and glory of legislation. How these things appealed to the heart of Paul! Think of what he could have accomplished had he put his life into work of this Court and used it to add lustre to the glory of Rome. Furthermore, Paul was

subject to Greek thought and literature. He had a mind responsive to their appeal. He had studied the old philosophers, understood their reasoning. Had he wanted he could probably have started a new school of thought. Again, Paul was trained from boyhood in the religion of his fathers. He took pride in their depth of faith, the long list of heroes, the magnificent ritual. He could not help but be responsive to the great influences of the Jewish church. There were three great influences, —legislation, literature and religion. Paul chose to make his life count for the latter, but had he chosen to work for the Jewish religion we might have heard of him, but he would not have had glory.

Paul was before his conversion what he was after. He was enthusiastic by nature, but changed the current of his enthusiasm for Christ rather than against him. He was a logician by training not by conversion. Paul was learned by study, not by descent of the Holy Spirit. The things that are finest came from above. His life was influenced by these things. He never forgot the vision. He lived in the light of it always. A man must live for the things that are best. When a man has a vision of Christ he realizes the unworthiness of his own life. Not only must he have the vision, but he must abide by it and live in the light of it always. Only by so doing can a man live up to what is best in life and make his life count for what is best. This is what Paul did. He kept the vision of Christ before him every day, for the secret of living is devotion to Christ, and Paul could justly say, "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision."

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

The following additional students have registered within the past few days: Seniors, Leon G. Crary, Cornell, Canton, N. Y.; Thomas Mercereau Smith, Cornell, Union

Springs, N. Y.; John C. Partridge, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, Wisconsin; Junior, Abram M. Roos, Jr. St. Laurent College, Kingston, N. Y.

The Moot-Courts for seniors will begin very shortly, in charge of Mr. Fletcher W. Battershall, of the Faculty.

Hon. Walter E. Ward is delivering a special course of lectures to the Seniors on "Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-marks" in which department Mr. Ward is a well-known specialist.

An editorial in the Harvard Crimson voices the indignation aroused in the university professors by the caricatures of them which have appeared recently in the college periodicals and have been widely discussed. These caricatures have spared no one, from Dean Briggs to the lowest instructor in the English department, and although some of the caricatures have just been "funny" others have contained personal elements of a character so offensive that the undergraduates themselves have wondered that the thing was permitted to go on.

Pierre LaRose, one of Harvard's brightest young English instructors, has been caricatured in almost every number of the Lamoon for the last two years. Mr. LaRose is a great worker and particularly partial to cigarettes, and the Lamoon editors have pictured him as a baby smoking the never-absent cigarette, and again merely hinted at his existence by drawing a cane, a collar, a suit of clothes and a cigarette.

It is now admitted that zeal has, at times, been carried away in enthusiasm, and the editorial in the Crimson (Harvard's official paper) shows plainly that the faculty think the matter has gone far enough. The editorial says in part:

"We do not feel that any of our papers or undergraduate speakers should in any way be

forcibly limited in their sources of humor, nor do we feel that the caricature of members of the university in a good natured manner should be frowned upon, but we do think that bitter or malicious effusions should not be made public because they appear to be funny. All the fun is lost when bitterness or malice comes in, and if a caricature seems to have any chance of hurting the feelings of the man caricatured or his friends, it should be scrupulously withheld from publicity."

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Omicron Chapter of Nu Sigma Nu tendered a "Smoker" to the Beta chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa, on Thursday evening last, at their chapter house on Jay street. With plenty of smoking material, good fellowship prevailed. A musical program was rendered by Messrs. Wilson, F. E. White, and H. E. Hoyt, while Maxon presided over a phonograph. Under the leadership of Wilson, everybody united in singing the latest songs, and especially in rendering the Union "Medley," "Captain Hall" and other Union melodies. Light refreshments were served and then those so inclined adjourned to "Jerry's" and continued their good time there.

So much success attended this inter-fraternity function and everybody seemed to so tho-

roughly enjoy themselves that smokers will doubtless become a regular thing at the Medic.

Among those present as guests were Messrs. Smith, Kline, Loop, O'Brien, Reed, Jennings, Curry, Hull, Schuyler, Sweet, Larson, Coughlin, Hurley, Schirck, Simons, Dederick, Woodruff, Collins and Prescott, of Phi Sigma Kappa, Drs. Edgar A. Vander Veer, Fred E. Lettice, and Alvah H. Traver, of Albany, and Thomas E. Carney of Schenectady.

From the active chapter of Nu Sigma were Messrs. Clemans, Clute, J. N. Vander Veer, Maxon, Merchant, R. B. Hoyt, Davis, Cotter, Douglas, Murphey, F. E. White, H. E. Hoyt, Blackfan, Faber, Hays, Reece, Rulison, J. W. White, E. B. Wilson, Collie, Ehle, Hawn, Conway, and Krieger.

The birthday of the "Father of his Country" was not observed in the Medical College.

The College Y. M. C. A. continues to meet every Sunday afternoon at five o'clock in the Central Y. M. C. A. Building, with Farrar's "Life of Christ" as the text-book. It is hoped that more men will realize the needs of greater activity along this line. The annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held next Thursday evening. A full attendance of members is urged.

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Beloved friend, my old sweet-scented briar,—
 Whose blackened bowl bespeaks the bygone
 days,
 When oft with thee, beside the old hearth fire,
 That o'er the walls weird shadows cast, the
 haze

Of curling smoke-wreaths 'round and 'round
 about,
 Slow drifting gently upward, and anon
 Fading, disappearing, as the rout
 Of daylight into eventide, and gone

To mingle with the shadows overhead,
 Was wont to soothe with choicest fragrance
 rare
 The burdened mind, the heart so filled with
 dread
 As for the student tasks, the morrow's care,—

I turn to thee, old pipe. With thee return
 In mem'ry to the Campus on the Hill,
 The dear old spot for which again I yearn,—
 The Idol and the Garden, and the rill

So fondly cherished as the "Brook that
 bounds"
 'Neath rustic bridge and o'er the pebbled way,
 Among the stately elms of Union's grounds,
 With babbling laughter, as a child at play.

The fav'rite haunts, that oft together we
 Have visited in silent fellowship,
 The old familiar nooks, again I see,
 Where, drifting through the trees that
 gently dip

Their slowly swaying branches to the earth,
 The spiral puffs of perfume laden smoke
 Commingled with the leaves and shared their
 mirth,
 Now in the towering elm, and now the oak.

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| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| *No. 28, N. Y. Express..... | 12:05 a m |
| *No. 78, Accommodation..... | 1:55 a m |
| *No. 36, Atlantic Express..... | 2:18 a m |
| No. 68, Mohawk Valley & N. Y. Express..... | 7:28 a m |
| *No. 10, Chicago, New York & Boston Special..... | 8:31 a m |
| *No. 64, Oneida Accommodation..... | 9:43 a m |
| *No. 16, N. Y. & N. E. Express..... | 10:45 a m |
| *No. 56, Accommodation..... | 12:07 p m |
| No. 2, Day Express..... | 1:33 p m |
| *No. 22, Lake Shore Limited..... | 2:35 p m |
| No. 62, Accommodation..... | 3:59 p m |
| *No. 14, Eastern Express..... | 4:14 p m |
| *No. 1018, West Shore..... | 5:10 p m |
| *No. 66, Accommodation..... | 5:59 p m |
| No. 72, Accommodation..... | 7:11 p m |
| *No. 74, Accommodation..... | 9:48 p m |
| *No. 32, Fast Mail..... | all:50 p m |

a Carries sleeping car passengers only.

GOING WEST.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| *No. 29, Buffalo Special..... | 12:11 a m |
| *No. 37, Pacific Express..... | 2:27 a m |
| No. 73, Accommodation..... | 7:38 a m |
| *No. 57, Buffalo Local..... | 8:46 a m |
| *No. 63, Accommodation..... | 9:53 a m |
| No. 65, Accommodation..... | 11:50 a m |
| *No. 3, Fast Mail..... | 12:30 p m |
| *No. 45, Syracuse Express..... | 1:50 p m |
| No. 7, Day Express..... | 3:15 p m |
| *No. 41, Buffalo Limited..... | 4:30 p m |
| *No. 15, Boston & Chicago Special..... | 4:40 p m |
| *No. 47, N. Y. & Syracuse Accommodation..... | 5:05 p m |
| *No. 67, N. Y. & Moh. Val. Ex..... | 7:15 p m |
| *No. 17, N. Y. & Detroit Special..... | 8:10 p m |
| *No. 19, Lake Shore Limited..... | 9:15 p m |
| *No. 23, Western Express..... | 10:32 p m |
| *No. 71, Accommodation..... | 10:45 p m |

* Indicates train will run daily.
b No. 17, will stop at Schenectady on signal to take passengers for points west of Buffalo.
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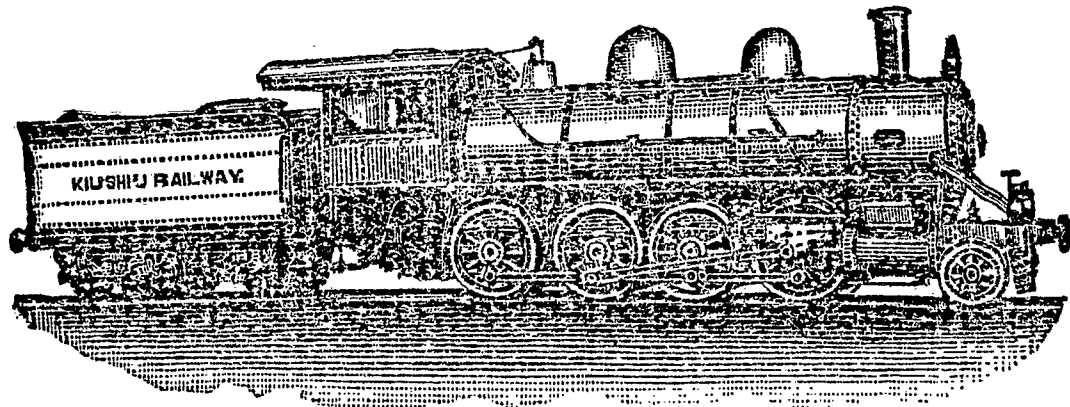
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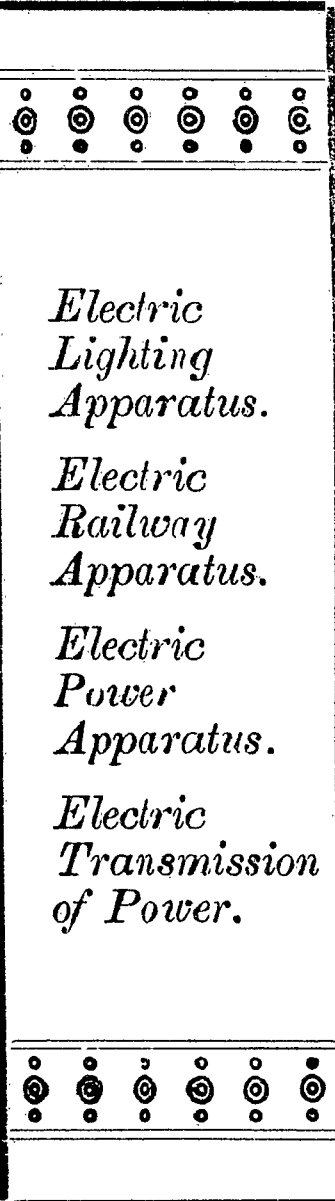


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