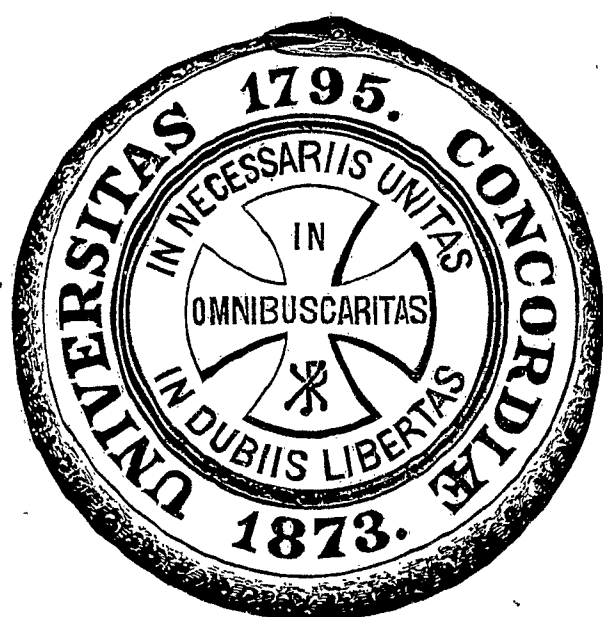


*Peter Hickory*

# The Concordiensis.



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STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE,  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

VOL. XXIV.

JANUARY 10, 1901.

No. 12.

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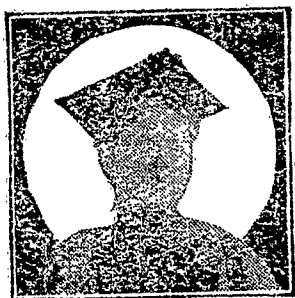
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# The Concordiensis

VOL. XXIV.

UNION COLLEGE, JANUARY 10, 1901.

No. 12.

## THE NEW YORK ALUMNI BANQUET.

### President Raymond Sees a Splendid Future in the Development of Engineering and Civil Service Schools.

The reunion and banquet of the New York Alumni association at the Hotel Savoy was a decided success. A large number of graduates were present to renew old acquaintances. The college quartet added to the pleasantness of the occasion by rendering many Union songs.

Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, '64, acted as toast-master. On the toast list were Dr. Raymond; Dr. William Wells; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, '63, president of the Albany Law School; Dr. Joseph D. Craig, '80; William H. McElroy, '60; Andrew W. Gleason, '61; Edward Cary, '63; Rev. Dr. William Irvin, and Edward P. White, '79.

President Raymond's toast, "Old Union," was full of trust in the future of the university and college. He spoke of the encouraging record of the past year, recalling the announcement made in June by the treasurer that the college was absolutely free from debt and that the liquidation of the former burdensome financial obligations was a triumph in financiering that entitled the board of trustees, and especially the treasurer, to the confidence and gratitude of every alumnus. He also spoke of the credit reflected upon the faculty, who had willingly accepted reduced salaries in order that the necessary retrenchment might not interfere with the full work of the college, and he added that it was with profound satisfaction that he was able to state that with the beginning of the present college year the salaries had been restored.

The president next called attention to new buildings adorning the college campus, and announced for the first time officially the name of the donor of one of the buildings, the Y. M.

C. A. hall, the Hon. Horace B. Silliman, LL. D., of Cohoes, a member of the class of 1846.

The evidence of material progress thus indicated, the president felt, should put new heart and hope in all. Continuing he said: "Let me dwell upon the directions on which I think we should seek to develop the life of the college. So far as possible we must make the college stand for something distinctive, and this should be determined by the most favorable conditions.

"Schenectady is today the seat of the greatest electrical industry in the world; any one who has not visited the city in recent years can have no conception of the transformation that has been wrought. The once quiet, dignified, finished town, dominated by the college on the hill, has become the home of a great army, constantly increasing, of skilled mechanics, trained engineers and scientific specialists. The products of the great shops in the valley are carried to every land, and from every land come visitors to Schenectady to see the triumphs of American ingenuity and enterprise in the field of electricity. It is the recognized centre of the electrical world. Under these conditions it seems inevitable that Union college must develop the scientific side of its work.

"Schenectady is the natural seat of a great engineering school; no other place in America offers such advantages. The very atmosphere is charged with the spirit of scientific inquiry and investigation, with the great engineering and constructive enterprises. If ever an institution faced a magnificent opportunity, had its future providentially and unmistakably indicated, that institution is Union college. The advantages for the development of a school of engineering, especially electrical engineering, are so manifest that practical men cannot fail to recognize them. In this connection it is well for us to recall the familiar fact that Union was the first college in this country to introduce an engineering course. It is as though our past



were a prophetic preparation for this day of opportunity. We have only to build on foundations already laid. Surely there is a recognition of the eternal fitness of things in the special advantages now facing the college, which was the pioneer in scientific and technical instruction.

"This, however, is not all I want to say. It is not the only direction in which I think the college should develop for I have no idea of turning all our energies into the field of industrial science. If our history and traditions point us in that direction they point us with equal certainty in another direction. As no other college, Union has trained men for public life. This I think, is generally recognized.

"Today our country has entered upon a new and larger life. Whatever our regrets, whatever our fears and misgivings, however much we may shrink from the responsibilities involved, America is now and must be hereafter one of the great world powers, with all that implies of ever increasing foreign relations. As a result, problems of government are once more supreme, and no duty of the present is more imperative than that of training men for the service of the nation at home and abroad. To this duty I propose Union college shall address itself in further fulfillment of the mission that came with its life. But this calls for more than a general training in the duties of citizenship. In no one respect is the spirit of our age more evident than in the demand for specialization. This marks the progress of civilization. What is needed is a course of instruction, especially designed to meet the requirements of government service. The importance of such a civil service school is seen at once when we think of the obligations that have come with our new possessions and our increasing diplomatic and trade relations with other lands.

"Not only does the spirit of the past of Union college lead us to undertake such a course of instruction, but we are encouraged to do so by a recent gift. The terms of the bequest of the late Thomas A. Armstrong clearly indicate that something of this kind was in his mind. His gift lays the foundation upon which we can build and shall build until training for government service becomes a distinctive and recog-

nized feature of Union college life. To this end will contribute the old curriculum of the humanities, which is still in force with us, and around which gather our most honored traditions.

"Gentlemen, in advancing along the two definite lines which I have indicated, I believe not only that we shall avail ourselves of peculiarly favorable conditions and meet some of the most urgent needs of our times, but, what is equally important, shall be true to the spirit of our glorious past, maintaining the traditions and continuing the life which has made Union college a distinctive force in the educational world."

Dr. Craig's response touched on lessons drawn from the life of the late Robert C. Alexander. The main extracts follow:

"This meeting, I have been informed, was to have been a joyous gathering of the loyal and devoted sons of Old Union. And so it has been, enjoyable in its associations, delightful in its fellowship, inspiring in its enthusiasm. Not even if we would we could not fail to feel the absence of one of Union's most beloved sons. This is the first public occasion I have had, and I should despise myself should I not take the advantage of it, to express my admiration of the character and achievements of him who was best known among us as 'Bob' Alexander. He was my classmate in that noted class of '80. 'Bob' Alexander was the scholar of that class. But he was more, he was the natural leader in every direction of class activity. 'The leaders lead and the leaders will lead.' He was a born leader and in consequence assumed his natural place. Was that class noted for its good fellowship? Perhaps it was his magnetic personality that made him so. Was that class noted for its loyalty and devotion to Union's interests? Perhaps its members simply followed where he led. Was that class noted for its enthusiastic co-operation in all the functions of college life? Perhaps it was his own boundless enthusiasm that inspired us all. What he was in college he was afterwards in a learned profession, in business, in the Board of Trustees.

'A truer, nobler, trusting heart,  
More loving and more loyal, never beat  
Within a human breast.'—

"It is a lesson from his life that I wish to suggest only too briefly here tonight. I would that the time and the occasion were mine to speak more fully on the theme.

"We sometimes think that success in life only crown the labors of those who acquire great wealth or attain distinguished position in letters, or politics or the professions. We forget that that man is also a successful one who, recognizing the limitations of his own mental and physical nature does the best he can within them. This man takes all that heredity, all that environment, all that opportunity has offered him and does his level best. The great man can do no more.

"The power of an army to do effective work depends as much upon the loyalty of the rank and file as upon the ability of the commanding officer. Either is powerless without the other. The educated world recognizes the scholarship, the high character, the marked executive ability of the head of the university, the President of Union college. But while we appreciate the eminent qualities of the commander, Union college can never fulfill her greatest destiny without the loyal and hearty co-operation of the rank and file. There is strength in numbers and those who love Union best will endeavor to bring to the support of the college the humblest as well as the greatest of her sons.

"When 'Bob' Alexander went to Union college he was unknown and untried. He rose from the rank and file. He proved his worth and gained marked recognition. When 'Bob' Alexander went into the permanent Board of Trustees what did he bring? Certainly not great wealth. He brought a greater thing, a loyal and devoted heart, great love, the capacity for work and the willingness to use his talents for the benefit of Alma Mater.

"I believe that the rank and file are the strength of Union college today. Her future prosperity is dependent on their good will. From the ranks other men will rise like 'Bob' Alexander to do Union college good. I prophesy that from among these men will eventually and unexpectedly come the loyal son of Union who with open hand and grateful heart

will pour from his rich stores upon Union that abundant endowment which she alone needs to bring back again her old time prosperity and to restore her old time reputation. Then once more will the old college be great which you and I so devotedly and devoutly love."

At the business meeting, Frederick W. Seward, '49, was elected president for the ensuing year. The other officers are: Edgar S. Barney, '84, secretary; Rev. Dr. Charles D. Nott, '54, first vice-president; Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, '58, second vice-president; Bayard Whitehorne, '72, treasurer. Executive committee—Courtland V. Anable, '81; George J. Schermerhorn, '66; William G. Brown, '95; George F. Seward, '60; Walter R. Benjamin, '74; Wilson M. Powell, '59; Isaac Harby, '95; Edwin Einstein, '61; Charles D. Meneely, '81; Albon Man, '49; Warner Miller, '60; George E. Marks, '79; Edward L. Parris, '57; Charles L. Barstow, '89; Wagner Van Vlack, 1900.

Among those present were: John H. Starin; Treasurer Gilbert K. Harroun; Pliny T. Sexton; William S. Bennett; Robert M. Fuller, '63; A. S. Newcomb, '74; George W. Clark, '46; William H. H. Moore, '44; Albon Man, '49; Frederick W. Seward, '49; James Cruikshank, '51; Silas B. Brownell, '52; John H. Burtis, '54; Rev. Dr. C. D. Nott, '54; Edward L. Parris, '57; Dr. A. H. Smith, '89; Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, '58; John M. Scribner, '59; Frank Loomis, '90; George F. Seward, '60; Charles E. Sprague, '60; E. B. Van Winkle, '60; Andrew W. Gleason, '61; Edwin Einstein, '61; Edward W. Paige, '64; Clark Brooks, '65; Daniel N. Lockwood, '65; William J. Kline, '72; ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, '72; James B. Lockwood, '70; J. Newton Fiero, '67; Rev. Dr. George Alexander, '66; John Wallace, '65; George J. Schermerhorn, '66; Craig A. Marsh, '76; Frank A. DePuy, '77; F. H. Giddings, '77; William B. Rankine, '77; William C. Robertson, '77; Charles A. Marks, '78; George E. Marks, '79; Edward P. White, '79; Richard D. Anable, '80; Dr. Joseph D. Craig, '80; T. C. Van Santvoord, '80; Courtland V. Anable, '81; Charles D. Meneely, '81; Frederick W. Cameron, '81; Edward I. Devlin,

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### PAN-AMERICAN SPORTS.

The President of the Pan-American Exposition recently appointed a Committee on Sports, as follows: Jesse C. Dann, chairman; Dr. Chas. Cary, J. McC. Mitchell, John B. Olmsted, Charles M. Ransom, Seward A. Simons, Wm. Burnet Wright, Jr.

Soon after its appointment the Committee invited the following named gentlemen to act as members of an Advisory Committee on Amateur Sports: Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Walter Camp, C. C. Cuyler, C. S. Hyman (Canada), C. H. Sherrill, A. A. Stagg, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Casper Whitney. The appointment of this Advisory Committee emphasizes the desire of the Committee to have all amateur competitions occupy the highest possible plane.

The Stadium, with a seating capacity of 12,000, is beautiful in design and promises to be one of the most successful architectural creations of the Exposition. It will surround a quarter mile track with ground area ample for the requirements of all the events proposed.

As to the nature of the athletic events planned, it may be said that amateur sports of all kinds will be encouraged as representing the most desirable of athletic competitions, and the members of the Committee on Sports, being college graduates, particularly wish to make a special feature of college sports. In the management of Inter-Collegiate events, it is the desire of the committee that the various college associations be invited to undertake as far as possible the

arrangement of the necessary details connected therewith.

Although amateur sports will comprise a large part of the programme, it is proposed to have such a number of professional events as will allow visitors a opportunity to witness the athletic skill of the best professionals. The character of prizes that will be offered has not yet been definitely determined upon, but the assurance may be given that prizes will be awarded of value as lasting souvenirs of athletic success at the Exposition.

It is proposed to arrange a number of college baseball and football games, and it is especially desired by the Committee that the Eastern Inter-Collegiate (I. A. A. A.) Track meeting be held in Buffalo next year.

An ideal programme might be to hold in the Stadium the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Meeting, then the Western Inter-Collegiate Meeting; these to be followed by a Pan-American Meeting open to competitors in the two previous meetings and to representatives of other Inter-Collegiate Associations.

Other Inter-Collegiate events have been considered, such as La Crosse, Cross Country Running with start and finish in the Stadium, etc., etc.

The Committee on Sports hope that the Exposition may have a full college representation. It is proposed to hold many other sports in the Stadium, the A. A. U. Championship, Lawn Tennis, La Crosse, Cycling, Association Football, Water Sports, Trap and Target Shooting, etc., etc.

All communications should be sent to Jesse C. Dann, chairman, No. 433 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

### SOPHOMORE SOIREE.

The 1903 Soiree is announced for Friday evening, February 15. The committee is sparing no effort toward making the dance a success. The music will be an especial feature of the occasion. Liberal patronage is hoped for and expected from the student body.



## RECENT PATRIOTIC POETRY.

The fourth lecture of the fall term was delivered on Friday afternoon, December 14, by Dr. Bliss Perry, editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." In introducing him President Raymond said that he was in doubt as to how he should address him, whether as a base ball player on the Williams team, as an essayist, as a critic, Princeton professor, or as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly."

Mr. Perry began by referring to the standard of modern magazine poetry and said that though much criticized, it was fully equal to that of forty years ago. He gave the instance of the late Collis P. Huntington offering a prize for the best answer to "The Man with the Hoe" and receiving nearly 1000 poems. The majority of these were very poor, as so often happens when poetry is attempted for a special time or occasion, but many of them possessed true poetic value.

"Cardinal Gibbons said, 'next to God, our country should hold place in our affections.' Patriotic poetry is the expression in verse of the national feeling." He referred here to Edmund Clarence Stedman's new "American Anthology" and called attention to it saying that out of the 2000 poems included, only between fifty and sixty were patriotic. The Anthology opens with a patriotic theme, "The Battle of Utah Springs" and ends with one, R. W. Gilder's "The Parting of the Ways." He said that war was an occasion for sudden outbursts of poetic feeling and referred to the fine quality of Aldrich's "Unguarded Gates." Sectional and local poems could not be included under patriotic and thus would be excluded many poetic verses written during and just after the civil war.

"Danton in a toast to patriotism during the French revolution said, 'You ought to defend your country even if she is wrong for if she fall, her fall is greater than her error.'

"The vast majority of English verse of the last fifty years has been too exclusive, has ceased to be humanitarian in becoming British. The troubles in the Transvaal have been the

subject of much so-called patriotic poetry. Two examples of this kind are Henley's 'Envoy' which is full of race pride and fury and Watson's 'How Weary is the Heart,' which is full of pride and also contains a tender love of race and country. Kipling is the poet of a patriotic verse of another order. His is of a broader humanity. Yet his 'Recessional' contains an arrogance that is very prominent,—'Lord of our Fathers.'

"Poetry cannot be written by wanting to write it. Better work than sing the 'Song of the Shirt.' Better to 'take up the white man's burden' than to wax sentimental over it.

"The outbreak of the Spanish-American war was the occasion for much verse-making. Among the best that appeared was 'When the Great Grey Ships Come in.'

"Stedman says in the preface to his Mythology that the outbreak was too short, the war was too brief for our bards to tune their strings. The present contest in the Philippines has caused much, the most of which is rather against the conflict than in favor of it. Moody's 'In Time of Hesitation' belongs to this class.

"To a poet it is righteousness and not foreign trade that has made a country. There is no poetry in the full-dinner pail, likewise there is none in the empty dinner pail." Dr. Perry closed by quoting Emerson, "The Anglo-Saxons are proud, strong and selfish, for them there is only the Anglo-Saxon."

## NEW BASKETBALL TEAM.

## Union To Re-enter This Field of Sport.

As a result of the interest that is being shown in this city in the game of basketball, it has been decided to organize a team at Union. Fenwick M. Thebo, 1902, who was captain of the team of two years ago, has been elected captain. A number of promising candidates have already appeared. Games are to be arranged with several college and other representative teams.

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THE coming indoor track meet with the Washington Continentals should be a strong incentive to all men interested in this branch of athletics. Union has but a small amount of promising track material this year. The meet, therefore, presents an excellent chance for development to men who intend making themselves proficient upon the track. Freshmen, especially, should recognize the splendid opportunity offered them and enter into active training.

THE sincere applause which followed Dr. Raymond's announcement of the name of the donor of the new Y. M. C. A. building, at the New York alumni banquet, meets with a hearty second from the student body. Dr. Silliman, whether as student, alumnus, or trustee, has always proved

himself a devoted son of Old Union. As her benefactor, he now gives practical expression to that devotion, and even more than that, sets a worthy example. The Concordiensis suggests that Dr. Silliman's fellow alumni ought not to forget the proposed plan for remodeling South College.

THE annual contest of the N. Y. State Oratorical League is scheduled by the constitution to take place during the first week in March. It is time, then, for the students to begin considering the matter and getting their orations in shape, for subject matter counts as well as delivery. The man who starts early with his preparations will have a better chance than the others. This contest is open to members of all four classes and no regard will be paid to what class a competitor belongs. It is well to remember that three years ago, when the contest was held here, a sophomore won the prize, for this shows the impartiality of the judges at the preliminary contest. Union has already won the prize twice. The necessity of winning it this year, when the contest is held under our auspices, should urge every man who has any ability along that line to enter the contest. Syracuse pays more attention to oratory than does Union and has more stimuli in large money prizes than the Garnet, so it will be more to our credit if one of Union's sons can carry off the prize. The preliminary contest is usually held about the middle of February, so that gives every one over a month to write and commit an oration. Let every one who has ability therefore appreciate the obligation which rests upon him and enter the contest.

## Y. M. C. A. NOTE.

Chairman Taylor of the Bible Study committee of the Y. M. C. A., has organized two classes for the study of the Bible. Both meet in the Y. M. C. A. rooms and will be held during this term. One, led by Mr. Metzger, meets Wednesday evening and takes up the study of the Acts and Epistles. The other of which Mr. Clements is leader, meets Friday evening and is studying the Life of Christ. An invitation is extended to all to attend.

## UNSCIENTIFIC SCIENCE.

## An Answer by Dr. Jones to "Science Against Free Trade."

It would be difficult to find a more compact bundle of fallacies, inaccuracies and absurdities than is comprehended within the limits of Mr. Benedict's article entitled "Science against Free-Trade." The article is an attempt to show by a scientific examination wherein a certain plank in the Democratic platform of 1900 is erroneous. That part of the platform assailed reads thus:

"Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

Mr. Benedict maintains that this would be "jumping from the frying pan into the fire" because if carried to its logical conclusion it would result in universal free-trade; which, he asserts, would finally fix wages all over the world at the level of wages prevalent in the neighborhood of the equator. That such wages would not include the cost of living in colder climates. Therefore, free-trade as a remedy for trusts would result eventually in the reversion of the laborer in temperate climates to a savage condition, or in his migration toward the equator, or in his extermination. That, consequently, "tariff barriers are indispensable to profitable industries in the higher latitudes."

Mr. Benedict's scientific method of substantiating this thesis consists in:

I. Drawing wrong conclusions from Adam Smith's maxim that free-trade should enable every country to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

II. Twisting the earth (for illustrative purposes) into a shape to fit these wrong conclusions and calling the metamorphosed result "Adam Smith's Earth." Likewise, applying his own interpretation to the normally shaped earth and calling it the "Real Commercial Earth."

III. Maintaining that difference in climatic conditions makes tariff barriers or "protection" absolutely indispensable.

Let us consider Mr. Benedict's attack upon free-trade under those three heads.

I. His statement that in conformity with Adam Smith's maxim we must agree that "every country must excel all other countries in cheapness of producing some things and be excelled by them in cheapness of producing other things," is correct and without exception.

Likewise, that (3) "of the goods in the production of which free-trade demonstrates its superiority, each country must always produce and be ready to exchange a surplus sufficient to supply the world outside," cannot be gainsaid and is a correct deduction from Smith's maxim. But unfortunately it has absolutely nothing to do with Mr. Benedict's argument. This he himself saw very clearly as evidenced by the fact of his making no use of it.

The next deduction, however, is altogether wrong. It is (2) that "each country's advantages must equal and exactly balance its disadvantages, so that its surplus products may always supply means to purchase abroad the things it is not allowed to produce under free-trade." To begin with, the words "equal" and "exactly" are limitations that cannot be drawn from Smith's maxim except by a forced and most unfair interpretation. With these words omitted, the sentence means nothing. Smith gives us to understand most distinctly that under either a free-trade or a protection regime, it matters not which, some nations undoubtedly will have the balance of trade against them. Consequently that some nations will be poor and others will be rich. Now the cause of this disadvantage need not of necessity be due always to climatic or soil conditions. In fact, it may not be due to any natural or acquired causes but merely to the fact that other nations may not have acquired an economic desire (demand) for the kind of commodities it produces at the greatest advantage. The nation, for example, that produces bird's-nests, snails and mice as food products is very apt to be at an economic disadvantage with reference to the United States to the extent of the former's interest in those oriental choice morsels. The disadvantage will be the former's

until we acquire an appetite for those delicacies. Then again, there is a difference between the "balance of trade" and the "balance of products." New countries like the American colonies usually have the balance of trade against them; but the development of the country may be so rapid that the balance of products in her favor may be greater than the balance of trade against her.

II. Let us turn our attention now to Mr. Benedict's illustrations. He holds that, on what he sees fit to call "Adam Smith's Earth," climate is a negligible quantity in estimating cost of production. This is not a true exposition of Smith's doctrine. He and his followers always give climate the importance due it in every concrete case; and that is just the point. Frequently places have unusual natural or acquired advantages so great that they entirely outweigh the disadvantages of climatic conditions. For example: the climate of the Klondike is cold and the soil is barren, but the discovery of paying gold diggings makes the climate and soil of only secondary importance.

After putting up and knocking down and carrying away a white and black checkered straw earth which he calls "Adam Smith's Earth," Mr. Benedict proceeds to erect a black belted globe which he insists is the "Real Commercial Earth." On this earth, he maintains, at a given point, climate is a fixed and unalterable quantity in the cost of production. It may be and is true on "his earth" but on the real earth such is only relatively true for reasons I have already stated.

He holds, likewise, that the equator is the cheapest spot. Far from being the fact in the case, quite the reverse is frequently true. Intense heat is quite as unfavorable an element in production, as it is carried on in civilized countries, as intense cold. It may be quite as impossible for Europeans and Americans to produce to advantage on the fertile, malarious, pest-infested bottom lands of the equatorial river valleys as on the barren, glacier and moraine covered plateaus of Greenland.

On the other hand, the Arctic regions are not necessarily the "dearest spots"—where production is carried on at the greatest disad-

vantage. In fact, sometimes the reverse is true; for instance, in the case of the Klondike gold diggings, the seal, cod, whale and mackerel fisheries.

Moreover, the statement that "spots are cheaper the nearer they are to the equator and dearer the nearer they are to the pole," cannot be substantiated by facts. It is a truth patent to every one that production is carried on to the greatest advantage in the North Temperate Zone. There you find the most civilized, energetic and progressive nations—great industrially and commercially. Either with or without a protective tariff they are easily able to undersell the "penny-a-day" labor of the tropics.

A correct illustration of conditions actually existing would be a sphere with innumerable blotches scattered in every conceivable state of disorder over the surface of the globe. The centre of the blotches should be dark in proportion to the locality's productive advantage and should be gradually shaded towards the periphery. For example, we should have blotches at the Klondike, at the mining districts of Pennsylvania, at the natural waterfalls of New England and at the vineyards of California. On the other hand, the rich bottom lands of India, the malarious valleys of the Congo and Amazon and the rice marshes of South Carolina, would be represented by relatively white spots.

III. With regard to Mr. Benedict's main thesis as stated at the beginning of this paper, I trust I have shown the following facts to be true:

FIRST, that climatic differences may be, and frequently are, of secondary importance in the cost of production.

SECOND, that certain commodities are produced most advantageously in temperate and even in frigid zones.

If these two statements have been substantiated, then there is left of Mr. Benedict's thesis nothing but the following: "that difference in climatic conditions makes tariff barriers absolutely indispensable to profitable industries."

But is even this true? I think not. If it is true, then why not have a protective tariff in



cold, manufacturing Maine and Massachusetts as against warm cotton-growing Alabama and Mississippi? or barren New Hampshire as against fertile Florida? or wheat-producing Montana as against berry-producing Delaware? Is there any economic reason why accidental boundary lines should arbitrarily determine whether or not there should be freedom of production as between parts of a homogeneous continent? or as between the nations of the world? What talismanic power is there in the word "nation" to change the natural working of economic laws?

Protection no doubt, can be, in certain cases, supported by the very good argument of political exigency, but that is not the question to be decided here. Mr. Benedict tries to show that the science of physiography proves conclusively that tariff barriers (protection) are indispensable to profitable industries in the higher latitudes (i. e. United States). I do not believe he proves his case.

F. R. JONES.

#### INDOOR TRACK MEET.

##### Union to Meet the Washington Continentals in February.

Track manager Clements has arranged for an indoor meet with the 37th Separate Company at the armory on the evening of February 14. Captain Weed has already organized the track squad and started it in active work. But a small number of men have reported for work as yet and he therefore requests that any and all who are interested in track athletics, will report to him at the gymnasium immediately. Felt-housen, the crack runner, is now a member of the Continentals. The company has other strong men who have entered into active training.

#### JUNIOR HOP.

The first junior hop of 1902 will be given at the boat house Friday evening, January 18. The committee will endeavor to do everything possible to make the affair a success.

#### CHRISTMAS TRIP OF THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

##### Splendid Receptions at Lowville, Watertown and Canajoharie.

The musical organizations, consisting of the Glee, Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar clubs, had a very successful and altogether enjoyable trip during the Christmas vacation. The men left Schenectady on the morning of December twentieth, some thirty "happy college fellows," and that evening in the handsome new auditorium at Lowville, N. Y., they rendered their first concert. Prof. Perry of the Lowville Academy tendered the students a very courteous reception, and the audience, among whose number was the entire student body of the Academy, generously applauded the efforts of the collegians. The program was carried out with exceptional snap and vigor, and every number was heartily encored. The college songs were great favorites, the "Terrace Song," and "Union Beside the Mohawk Vale" being especially well received. The Mandolin and Banjo clubs came in for their share of the honors, each trying to outdo the other in pleasing the audience.

The next day at Watertown, the clubs were very cordially received by Charles D. Griffith, '98, who had been untiring in his efforts to make the concert a success, and that evening a very enthusiastic audience greeted their efforts. Union is apparently a great favorite at Watertown, judging from the many words of praise with which the clubs were rewarded.

After the concert the men enjoyed a dance given in their honor by Mrs. Woolworth and Mrs. Griffith. It was a happy climax to the evening's pleasures, and implanted in the hearts of all a pleasant remembrance of the trip to Watertown.

The last concert, given at Canajoharie, was as well received as at the two previous places. The clubs were somewhat handicapped, in that several of the members were unable to remain for that concert, but the selections were well rendered, and the audience was a very appreciative one. A number of graduates and many ardent admirers of "Old Union" were present.

Later in the evening the clubs were given a very enjoyable dance, and with that pleasant affair the Christmas trip ended.

### THE FRESHMAN BANQUET.

#### Sophomores Outwitted and a Fine Spread Given at the Edison.

The freshman banquet was successfully given at the Edison on the evening of December 14. All the officers and speakers were present, though the sophomores spirited off the supposed toastmaster to a country hotel. Winslow B. Watson proved an excellent toastmaster. Responses were given by J. Gilbert Cool, the president; Samuel R. Davenport, on "1904;" J. Lewi Donhauser, on "The Sophomores;" Richard F. Warner, 1901, on "Athletics;" Robert W. Clark, on "1904 in the Classroom;" Dr. Herbert L. Towne, on "The Faculty;" Henry J. Langlois, on "The Fair Sex;" and Prof. John I. Bennet, on "Old Union."

A large number of upper classmen were present as guests of the freshmen, and all pronounced the affair a success. Previous to the banquet, the freshmen had kept the names of the class officers secret. The list is as follows: President, J. G. Cool; vice-president, B. J. Lowenstein; secretary, E. T. Rulison; treasurer, C. E. McCoombs; toastmaster, W. B. Watson.

### THE ALUMNI COLUMN.

#### Interesting News About Union Graduates.

*[Every alumnus and undergraduate of Union is invited to send to the Alumni Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature, about any alumnus, will be gladly received and printed.]*

'41.—Hamilton Harris, ex-senator, ex-congressman, regent of the university, and skilled attorney, died at his home in Albany December 14, at the age of 81. To the last he was engaged in the active practice of his profession and was practically stricken while arguing a railroad damage case early in that week. At the close of his argument he retired to his home and two hours later lost consciousness. The

immediate cause of death is given as blood poisoning originating from a bruise on the leg.

Hamilton Harris was one of the most prominent members of the New York State bar. He was the oldest member of the Albany county bar, preceding William C. McHarg by one year, Mr. McHarg having graduated from Union in 1842. For 51 years Mr. Harris' name has appeared in the records of the highest courts of the State. In the first year after his admission to the bar his name appeared in the records of the court held by Chancellor Walworth at Saratoga, and reappears continually down to the present time.

His marked personal characteristic was his chivalry of the old school, his consideration and kindly treatment of all with whom he was associated in business and otherwise. Mr. Rudd, in speaking of his kindly disposition, said: "I have never heard him ask why one thing was done one way or why another was not done. Everything done for him seemed to be satisfactory."

The death of his wife, which occurred December 11, 1898, was a blow from which Mr. Harris did not recover. As a mark of his love and esteem, he did not appear in court for a year, and that one year was the only one in 55, since his admittance to the bar, that he did not appear in active advocacy.

Hamilton Harris was born at Preble, Cortland county, N. Y., May 1, 1820. His father was one of the pioneers of Cortland county. He graduated from Union in 1841. In the autumn of 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and from that time down to that of his death, his name appeared constantly on the reports of the highest court in the State. He came to Albany in 1845 and opened offices. Soon he became a most successful and accomplished advocate. He possessed a remarkable self-command in speaking, masterly in his eloquence, ready in his retorts, strong in his language and incisive in his logic.

In 1848 he formed a law partnership with Hooper C. Van Vorst, '39. This continued until 1853, when Mr. Van Vorst removed to the metropolis. He was next associated with

Samuel G. Courtney, who was for several years United States district attorney for the southern district of New York.

In 1857 he formed a partnership with Clark B. Cochrane, '41, and John H. Reynolds, '43. Ten years later Mr. Cochrane died, but Messrs. Harris and Reynolds continued their association for eight years more, when Mr. Reynolds was called to his reward. After Mr. Reynolds' death Mr. Harris continued practice with his son, Frederic, '75, and with William P. Rudd, '73, now president of the Albany County Bar association. This firm has for a number of years been employed in the defense of most of the suits brought against railroad corporations in this country.

In the fall of 1853, Mr. Harris was elected district attorney of Albany county, serving until January 1, 1857.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Albany county. He became, on the formation of the Republican party, one of its strongest champions. As a member of the Republican State committee from 1864 to 1870, he displayed fine executive abilities in the management of political affairs. He was elected president of a new board of Capitol commissioners in 1865, serving until 1875. The same year he was elected to the State Senate.

In 1877 he was re-elected and won very high senatorial honors. His championship in the Senate of popular and higher education was greatly appreciated by the friends of education throughout the State, and in 1885 he was chosen a regent of the university of the State of New York.

He retired from politics several years ago, and devoted himself wholly to the practice of law.—Albany Argus.

'46.—Samuel Burrell Hard, who died on Dec. 15, at his home, at Englewood, N. J., was born in 1828 at Albion, N. Y. He was graduated at Union when but little more than seventeen years of age. He taught Greek and read law with his father, and on reaching his majority settled in Buffalo, where he was admitted to practice and where such men as Millard Fillmore, Solomon Haven and Aaron H. Patchin

interested themselves in his career. In 1863 Mr. Hard went to New York and in 1864 he organized the Open Board of Brokers, and also the Mining Board. He was the first president of both organizations. He also framed the constitution of the Consolidated Exchange.

Recently F. M. Gilbert of Yale, who is interested in the Student Volunteer movement, visited the Y. M. C. A. A missionary library is to be started and a missionary fund collected. Messrs. Bolles and Cowell have charge of the matter. The former will see the alumni and the latter the undergraduates.

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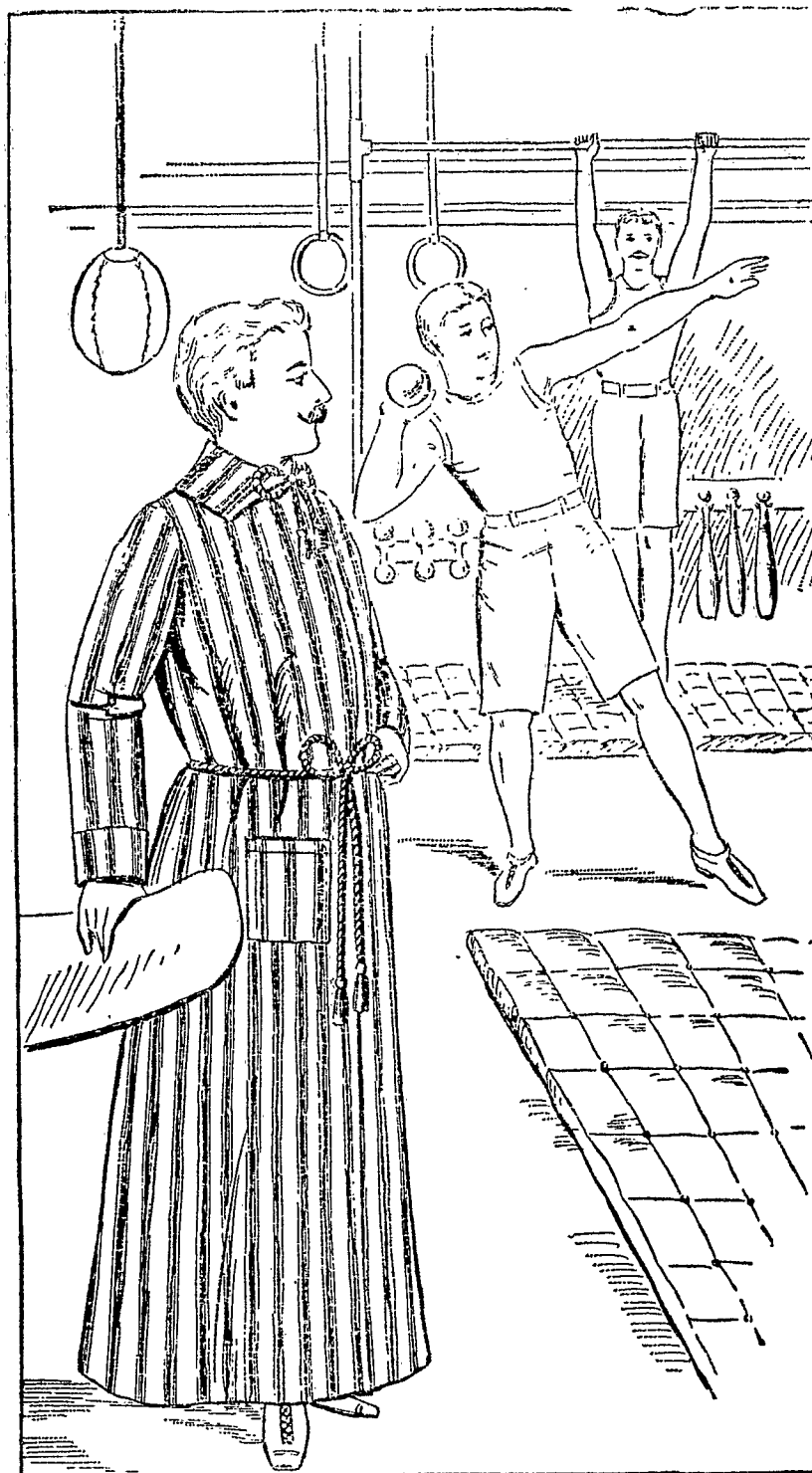
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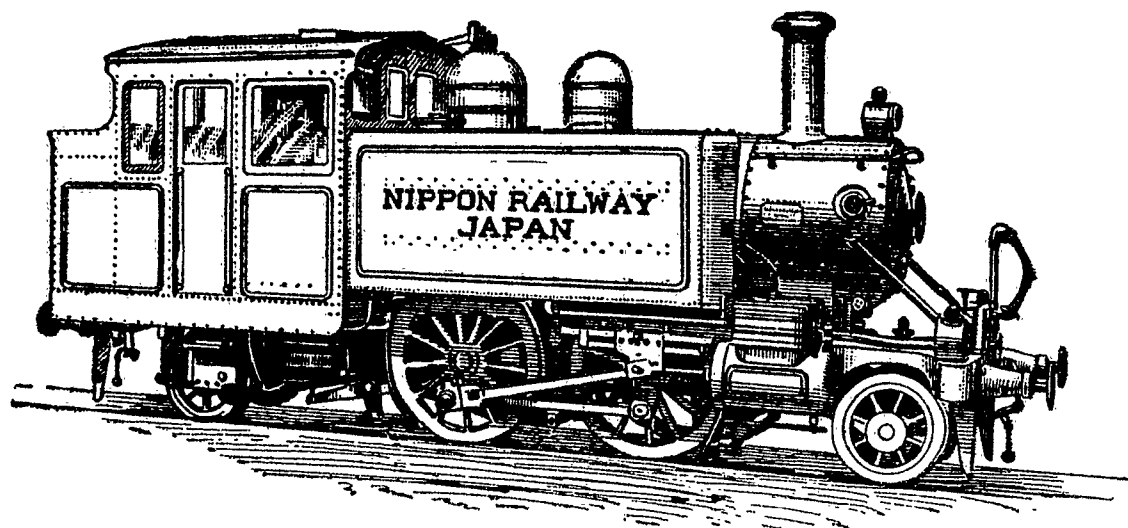
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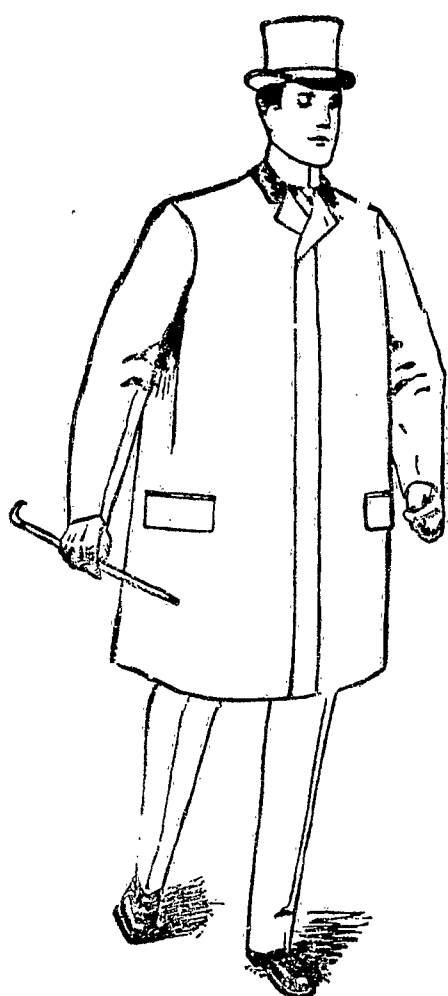
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