

A decorative Art Nouveau frame with flowing, symmetrical lines surrounds the text. The frame is composed of a central vertical element that tapers at the top and bottom, with ornate, curved flourishes extending outwards and upwards. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century decorative arts.

# The Campus

MAY 20, 1908

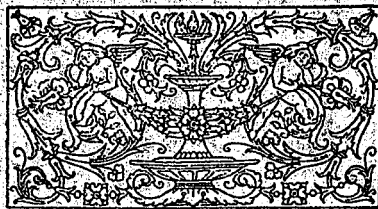
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## The Dedication

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☞ Those having charge of the designing and printing of Programs for Class Day or other exercises will do well to confer with us before placing their orders

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# The Campus

A Weekly Journal.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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## Dedication Exercises



OUR beautiful new buildings, in which the College has been holding its sessions since last September, were formally dedicated to the uses and purposes for which they were intended and turned over to the city last Thursday in the presence of one of the most notable gatherings of prominent men ever assembled in this country. Besides the various city, state and national officials, the alumni, clergymen, representatives of over ninety American colleges and universities, trustees and the speakers, there were present thousands of invited guests.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the grand academic procession, made up of ten divisions, marched out of Townsend Harris Hall to the music played by the Seventh Regiment Band and took places about the speakers' stand in the plaza. Here the exercises were opened by President Finley, who introduced the Hon. Patrick F. McGowan, who presented a city flag to the College. Mr. McGowan in his speech explained the various changes which the coat-of-arms of the city had undergone, of which he said were so few and these so small that the seal is practically the same as that given by Governor Dongan to the mayor of the city in 1686.

Mr. McGowan was followed by the Hon. Edward Lauterbach, '64, who presented, on behalf of the Alumni Association, a national flag to the College. Immediately after the presentation, the flag was carried to the plaza flagstaff and attached to the halyards. Then at a given signal, the Second Battery commenced firing a salute of twenty-one guns. The city flag went up very slowly on the main building staff and the national flag on the plaza staff. The band in the meantime had struck up the

national anthem, and the people, with uncovered heads, watched the flags slowly ascend. Just as the twentieth gun was fired, the sun broke forth from behind the clouds, bringing the whole scene into a glorious flood of sunlight.

When the flag-raising ceremonies were over, the academic procession of over nine hundred gowned persons commenced its march from the plaza to the Great Hall, the Seniors leading and the speakers bringing up the rear. At the entrance of the main hall the members of the procession split and moved down the aisles of the hall in two columns to their assigned seats. Then followed the formal turning over of the buildings to the Mayor by Mr. Shepard, their acceptance by Mr. McClellan, an address by President Finley, the ringing of the College bell by Mr. Cleveland, marking the dedication of the new buildings to their permanent uses, and then the speeches (which appear on other pages of this issue) by the various invited guests. The exercises were not finished until long after 2 o'clock, and even in spite of the magnificent addresses the audience were perhaps glad to repair to the gymnasium, the concourse or to the bakeries on Amsterdam avenue to get a few morsels to enable them to enjoy the afternoon's exercises more comfortably.

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### Speeches of the Day

Edward Lauterbach

... Pre-eminently may we claim the flag as emblematic of the patriotism and love of country which have characterized the teachings of our College, perhaps not surprisingly so since Horace Webster, its president for twenty-one years, and Alexander S. Webb, for thirty-three years, were graduates of West Point, and exemplars of the great generals of the Civil War, they fashioned the keystone of the College curriculum out of the tenets taught in the National Military Academy.

Succeeding to this heritage, guided by the precepts of President Finley, in daily affiliation with Compton of '53, with Werner of '57, and the other professors, tak-

ing inspiration as well from the National flag as from the flag of our appreciative and appreciated municipality next to be presented, the Americanism, the loyalty to country, the readiness to make sacrifice for their city, for their state, for their nation, of the students of the College of the City of New York, may be relied upon as safely as it was in the earlier days to which I have referred.

✽  
Edward M. Shepard

In behalf of the trustees of the College, I welcome to the Great Hall His Honor the Mayor and the distinguished guests whom we have asked to meet him and the president, faculty and students of the College at what, for the College and for the city, is a significant and must be a memorable meeting. The trustees here and now offer to the mayor, in substantial completeness, these new buildings which were made possible by the wise liberality of himself and his associates in the government of the city, buildings which represent long and anxious labors of the trustees themselves and of the president and faculty, aided and inspired by the guidance of the architect and of those who have with him wrought out what you see here.

While in its early years the old Free Academy had done work substantially as high in standard as that done in the best known American colleges, it came to pass that the standards and requirements of those colleges thereafter grew larger and higher until in 1900 it was clear that some reorganization of our own College was necessary if it were to keep its position abreast of the other colleges of the land. So it was that at that time—now eight years ago—the Legislature gave to the College a new Board of Trustees separate from the Board of Education of the city; and the new board extended to seven years the course of study in the College and in its preparatory department courses which until then had occupied only five years.

Long, long before 1900 the prestige and popularity of the College had unduly crowded the original building and its annexes on Lexington avenue. And before the

establishment of our new board, the alumni of the College had begun the movement to secure for the College better and more adequate buildings; and when this board took office part of this land about us had been already acquired. The new board has, during its eight years, devoted itself to the pressing problems of reorganization and enlargement, physical and educational. Preliminary appropriations for the excavations, foundations and terra cotta of these buildings have been made in 1903, it was three years ago, on January 13, 1905, Mr. Mayor, that we asked and received from you and your associates a general appropriation. Your confidence in us was such that you gave up to the very dollar the amount we asked; and we are glad this morning to report that the entire construction, equipment and furnishing of these spacious buildings with the costly arrangement of the grounds, with their courts, lawns, gateways and planting, are fully covered by the appropriation. We have indeed some balance for the inevitable new work not foreseen and for which no contract is yet made.

We, the trustees, now offer, Mr. Mayor, this Great Hall and these buildings upon St. Nicholas Heights as the result of our stewardship over the moneys and other power which the city has put into our hands. Whatever may be amiss in what we have done, we are confident that here is fit provision for the present work of the president, faculty and instructors, who must, in truth, for all time be the rulers of the College, and for it earn its lesser or its larger glory. No doubt there must in time come still further provision; but what has thus far been done makes easy and on these very heights that increase in College work which will inevitably come with the Greater and still Greater New York. Through the work of President Finley and his associates and successors, far more in numbers, may God bring the full measure of a great and lasting blessing to the city of New York, to those who dwell within its borders and to those who are within the ever larger and larger and, we pray, the nobler and still nobler scope of its influence.

George B. McClellan

**I**N a democratic state, government ought never to interfere with the individual, except in self-defence.

In accordance with this theory, it is generally agreed that there are certain duties which the State must undertake. The most important of these is education. No one denies that the State must teach its children at least the rudiments of knowledge, must teach them the difference between right and wrong, so that they may become virtuous women and honest men; must do its best, by trying to make them good citizens, to give them a fighting chance in life.

How much more than this the State should do is a moot question. There are those who believe that free public education should be limited to the three R's, while there are those who advocate not only free public instruction in the humanities, but even in the professions.

We have adopted a middle course in this city, whose people cheerfully expend on free public education more than any other community on earth. We carry our girls and boys through the high school, whose graduates are supposed, in theory, to be prepared to enter our universities if they so desire. In addition we have two institutions where a limited number are taught for humanities—the Normal College for girls, and this college for men.

It is not so long ago that the College of the City of New York was little more than a glorified high school. Thanks to the energy and devotion of its trustees, thanks to the generosity of our taxpayers, thanks to the executive ability, the tact, and the sincerity of its president, John Finley, it is to-day a college in fact as well as in name, with a plant second to none in the United States.

As much has been given you, much will be required again. You are the children of New York, who has grudged you nothing, and New York has the right to expect that in her cause you will always give the best that is in you.

We call this an age of self-advertisement, but it is no more so than any other. There always has been, there always will be, a disposition among men to confound

notoriety and fame. Many of us delude ourselves with the belief that having become notorious we have achieved immortality. However much his own generation may praise the demagogue, posterity will appraise him at his true value.

Cataline was enthusiastically supported by his friends, Robespierre was called the "incorruptible," and even Lord George Gordon had his admirers. But they are only remembered with contempt, while the men who live in the hearts of their countrymen are those whose metal rang true, who could not do a mean act, or think an ignoble thought, the Washingtons, the Lincolns, and the Clevelands.

If you begin life's work with no higher ambition than to reduce your college degree to terms of dollars and cents, to treat the four years you have spent here as a mere stride in the race for wealth, then it were better had you never come here, for you have failed to grasp the purpose for which this college exists.

If, on the other hand, you realize, as I confidently hope you do, that you have received a priceless possession in an education in the humane letters, if you hew straight to the line of principle, never losing sight of your ideals, then will the expectations of its friends be realized, and the College of the City of New York prove a lasting and triumphant success.

John H. Finley

**N**O city has ever made a visible gift to her time more noble in its conception and intent than this.

And, representing those who are to receive and use it, I feel both the weight of the responsibility and the pride of the office, for I represent not merely my colleagues, not merely the thousands of students who already crowd these halls, but a host whom no one can count who will gather here in succeeding generations and centuries. A hundred thousand days will look in at these windows upon glorious companies of youth, gathered for a little time, on their way from boyhood to manhood. A hundred thousand nights will pass over these towers and still find this college younger by



half their years than Bologna, Oxford, Padua, or Paris, and scarcely older than Harvard, so honorably represented here this morning. (Applause.) I can but have vision of that multitude as I stand here pledging gratitude to this nourishing city, loyalty to the ideals and hopes that have builded these simple yet magnificent halls, more significant than pyramid or temple.

For this is the place of the city's prayer for her sons, the place where one generation, that has been deprived of some of life's most precious gifts, seeks them for the next; the Great Meeting House of the Past and the Present, where hopes of men and the aspirations of youth look each, and strive together, toward a better future. Once these hopes and aspirations sought out each other in the shades and the solitudes. But even an Abelard, whose disciples followed him into the country, built themselves huts of sod and lived upon the plainest fare—even he could not reach but a few of the city youth to-day. The college must come in the midst of men and their homes, if the poorest and richest are alike to be given their share of the heritage of men. It must, however, carry its horizons with it and not let the tall buildings shut it in. It must cry above the clamor of the city, seated as our figure of Wisdom, "by the way, in the places of the paths" at the gates of the city. For if its voice be not heard in the cities, then must our civilization which is growingly urban in its life, decline, and if its discipline be not within the reach of good minds whether put in bodies born in penury or in plenty, the democracy will not come into its richest fruits even if it abide.

I will not belittle what the city has done, but what the city is spending is hardly more than the amount of two street-car fares each year for each inhabitant, and an extra fare for the interest on the permanent investment. A little more walking for each citizen and the College were no burden and most of the citizens were better off physically.

But though the cost were larger and the burden were heavier, could the city do better for herself than to keep the way to her invisible fields, her richest treasures open

to every one of her sons, do better than to keep a place in her midst where rich and poor should meet and foster and preserve that spirit which is the soul of our democracy?

I have read that when the Prince of Orange, wishing to make some return to the people of Leyden for their heroic sufferings and losses during the siege of the city, offered either to remit their taxes or to establish a university, the people showed their fine valor and wisdom by asking for a university. New York, who stands in yonder painting with not only Leyden but Athens, Rome, Cordova, Paris, Alexandria and other cities looking wonderingly, admiringly on, has chosen as nobly and as bravely as Leyden. She has chosen to be taxed. She has set her college upon her most delectable hill, there to stand the symbol of what in the midst of all the noise and pain and strain of the struggle below for livelihood and gain she most desires for her sons.

And to you, Mr. Mayor, the great and gifted head of this city, second in size upon this planet and "first in the nobility of its enterprise," and to you, Mr. Chairman, who with your associates have served this city with as great sacrifice and highmindedness as any board she has ever had, I pledge you that without which all these buildings and this equipment and your labors were vain, the daily devotion of men, rich in the gifts they bear out of the past to the youth now upon earth, men living many of them upon meagerest of salaries for the sake of teaching, men giving their lives for the finding of more of the truth, willing to be forgotten, caring only that they have taught the truth bravely and honestly. And I give myself hostage for these eager, noisy, ambitious young men and boys that they will bring back to the city even more than they have received. The University of Leyden gave back to the city and to the world her Grotius and her Descartes, a return in itself infinitely greater than the sum of all the taxes that might have been remitted. And there will spring from this College a few men who alone will compensate the city for all this new spending of her treasures. But the pledge I bring, the one that New York wants, of

our unceasing striving that all who go down from this hill, this place of transfiguration into the city, shall go fitter men and better citizens.

Letter from Pres. Roosevelt

My Dear President Finley:

I shall ask Secretary Straus to be the bearer of my message of good-will on May 14th. It is an event of real and great importance, and I am glad that a member of my Cabinet who stands peculiarly close to me should be present on the occasion.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Oscar S. Straus

I HAVE been commissioned by the President to bring to you his greetings and good wishes, and to express his regret for not being able to unite with you on this great and glorious occasion, when the people of his native city are dedicating this new temple of learning to higher education.

In a communication to the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, President Roosevelt said, "It has been my good fortune that all of my children have received, or are receiving, a portion of their education in the public schools. . . . I certainly do not underestimate the importance of higher education. It would be the greatest misfortune if we ever permitted such a warped and twisted view of democracy to obtain as would be implied in a denial of the advantage that comes to the whole nation from the higher education of the few who are able to take advantage of the opportunity to acquire it. . . . The public schools are not merely the educational centers for the masses of our people, but they are the factories of American citizenship.

As I began these necessarily brief remarks with a message from President Roosevelt, let me end them with a prophetic message that was written by the same hand that penned the Declaration of Independence, Jeffer-

son's plan for the University of Virginia, the foundation of which was the crowning glory of his immortal career:

"This University shall exist—

"(1) To form the statesmen, legislators, and judges on whom public prosperity and individual happiness are so much to depend;

"(2) To expound the principles and structure of government, the laws which regulate the intercourse of nations, those formed municipally for our own government, and a sound spirit of legislation which, banishing all unnecessary restraint on individual action, shall leave us free to do whatever does not violate the equal rights of another;

"(3) To harmonize and promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and by well-informed views of political economy, to give a free scope to the public industry;

"(4) To develop the reasoning faculties of our youth, enlarge their minds, cultivate their morals, and instal into them the precepts of virtue and order;

"(5) To enlighten them with mathematical and physical sciences, which advance the arts and administer to the health, the subsistence and comforts of human life;

"(6) And, generally, to form them to habits of reflection and correct action, rendering them examples of virtue to others and of happiness within themselves."

James Bryce

WHAT will be the work of this college—what the objects to which the efforts of the instructors—on which the eyes of the students will be fixed? Commerce and industry have called New York into being. They are the life blood of the city. They have made it the financial heart of the continent.

Need anyone, therefore, bid you professors and students, not to forget the demands of commerce, industry and finance? Need I advise the students to be strenuous in business, to sit late and rise early, to strive hard to get on in the world? Need I ask you to remember Lucan's

famous line about Julius Cæsar—that “he deemed nothing to have been done so long as anything to have been done so long as anything remained undone?”

Why, every sight and sound in this city urges you to a life of stress and strain—every howl of a steam whistle, every roar of a passing train on your elevated road spurs you on to make the most of each moment, and struggle onward and upward to wealth and power. There is no danger that these calls will be forgotten.

But is there not a danger that other things may be forgotten—a danger that other tasks a college has to fulfill, other aims besides wealth and power which it may set before its students, should be lost sight of in the race for wealth and success?

It is natural that you should all desire success, and right that you young men should bend your energies to getting the most out of your talents that they can be made to yield. I don't ask you to forget those things, but to remember other things. Are wealth and success all you expect from life? Suppose you have by forty years of age amassed a fortune as large as you can wish; what remains? Are wealth and power anything more than a means to the attainment of happiness?

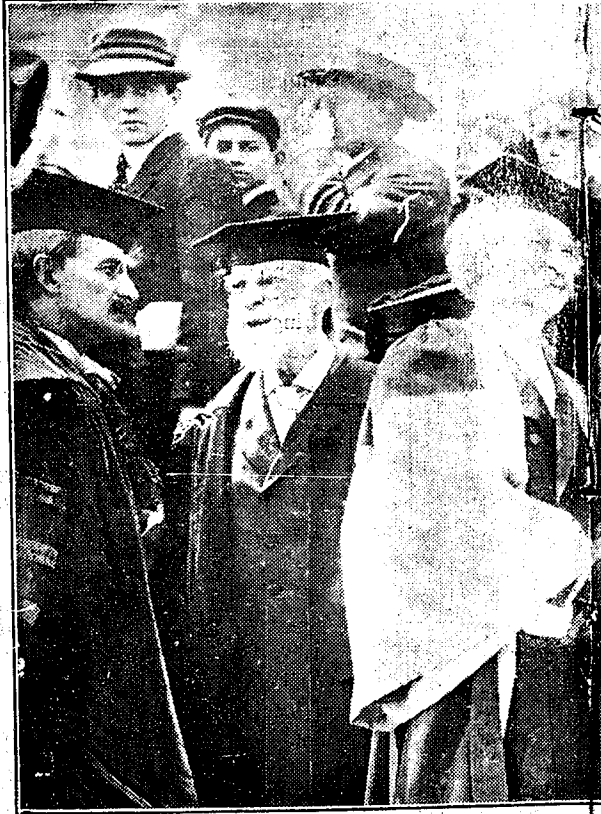
They are at least only one means, and the intense and absorbing pursuit of the means may easily make the end forgotten, or may starve and extinguish those tastes and capacities for enjoyment which lie closer to happiness and are more essential to it than are wealth and power. “What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?”

Some great men have found the highest form of enjoyment in the search for Truth. Goethe places it—you will recall the famous conclusion of his “Faust”—in serving others and helping forward the progress of the world.

These are sources of happiness which every college needs to keep before its students, and nowhere is it more needful to do so than in a city where the breathless haste and rush of life make it difficult for anyone to acquire, after the early years of study have passed, those tastes which the years of study ought to implant

Charles W. Eliot

WHILE holding firmly to the great doctrine and practice of religious toleration, of which this institution affords a notable example, the American democracy illustrates, in its behaving towards public education, the fact that it is animated by desires and hopes which are so far from being materialistic that might fairly be called spiritual or even religious. It is looking not only for better physical conditions in everybody's life, but for more justice, good will, and co-operation among men. It is looking for social betterment of all sorts, based like bodily health in improved physical conditions, but leading to, or resulting in, ethical improvement also. The American colleges and universities all stand together to promote this combined improvement of the American people in material conditions, in accepted ethical practice, and in public hopefulness and happiness. They all recognize that the College of the City of New York is working efficiently under democratic guidance towards these high social ends. They rejoice in to-day's demonstration of its efficiency, security and promise.



Edward M. Shepard, Ambassador Bryce. Mar

GROUP ON SPEAKERS' STAND AT

Joseph H. Choate

I DID not practise law in this city for nothing. One thing I learned was never to talk to a hungry judge, a hungry jury or a hungry audience.

"The hungry jurors soon the sentence sign,  
And wretches hang that jurymen may dine.

Now, I don't want any one to hang on my words. There is an aching void that no words of mine will fill.

I am described as a citizen. I feel very much like those citizens described in the plays of Shakespeare. They are, you know, usually labeled as first citizen, second citizen, etc. I am very like them, and I appear in plain clothes as well. They wear no caps and gowns, and neither, you see, do I. And I am like the citizens in Shakespeare, for it doesn't matter what they say, for they never say anything.

I have been seventy years interested in higher education. My first experience with it was when seventy years ago I rode in my father's shay for a

dozen miles to Salem on the lap of Horace Mann, returning from one of those teachers' conventions in which he labored for the regeneration of education. Then I spent ten years in the public schools of Salem, six years at Harvard and then fifty years in the greatest



Mar. Twain. Joseph H. Choate. Mayor McClellan.

### D AT THE DEDICATION EXERCISES

of all American universities, New York city. There isn't much in the man who can live in New York for half a century and not get all there is in him educated.

"Now, in a few words, I will tell you why the people of New York are fond of their college. The first reason is the most natural—it cost them a lot of money. The second reason is that it belongs to them absolutely, and the third reason is the splendid work it has done in the last sixty years, thanks to its discipline and high standard.

"They are proud of it also because this free College of the City of New York is true to the Declaration of Independence—all boys in it are free and equal, no matter what their religion or their irreligion, no matter what their creed or color. That is why the four thousand inhabitants of Greater New York bid this institution godspeed.

Mr. Choate, of course, meant to say four million. Mark Twain, speaking as seriously as if he addressed a convention of undertakers, said:

Mark Twain

**H**OW difficult is the higher education! Dr. Choate needs a little of it, it appears. He is not only short as a statistician of New York; he is off, far off, in his mathematics. The 4,000 citizens of Greater New York indeed!

But I don't think it was wise or judicious on the part of Mr. Choate to show this higher education he has obtained. He sat in the lap of that great educator—I was there at the time—and see the result—the lamentable result! Maybe if he had had a sandwich here to sustain him the result would not have been so serious.

Now for seventy-two years I have been striving to acquire that higher education, which stands for modesty and diffidence—and it doesn't work. Now Mr. Bryce some time ago referred to the speeches which were to follow. Well, if I could have blushed then I would have done it. But I was born just so. I try always to be modest and blush when opportunity offers, but sometimes the blush won't come.



And then look at Ambassador Bryce, who referred to his alma mater, Oxford. He might just as well have included me. Well, I am a later production of Oxford. If I am the latest graduate I really and sincerely hope I am not the final flower of its seven centuries. I hope it may go on for seven ages longer. With these few words you will have to excuse me.

### Student Exercises

The very simplicity of the student exercises on Thursday, standing out in marked contrast to the gorgeous ceremonies of the morning, impressed every one who was present at them with a note of true sincerity.

The Seniors marched down the aisles of the Great Hall without music to the seats reserved for them. President Littwin of the Senior class then made his spirited address, which we publish in full. Then followed the cantata, "Wisdom," by Prof. Baldwin, which was sung by the College Choral Society. After this President Littwin introduced very cleverly the Alumni speaker, Mr. Everitt P. Wheeler, '56, and referred to him as one of the old boys. Mr. Wheeler's subject was "The Cosmopolitan College," and he made an appeal for a broad fraternal spirit among the students, free from all bigotry and prejudice, that should be based upon the true understand of one another.

With the close of Mr. Wheeler's speech the exercises in the Great Hall were over, and the Seniors and a few persons of the audience went out to the St. Nicholas gate, which was dedicated by Mr. John Sickles, '08. The Hamilton, Washington and Hudson gates were then dedicated by Messrs. Segal, Finkelstein and Hartman respectively. Each of these gentlemen in his speech reviewed briefly the lives of the men whose name the gate they dedicated was to bear.

### President Littwin's Speech

This morning there were assembled in this hall men and women of great note from this and other countries to participate, either actively or passively, in the formal

dedication of this magnificent plant to the service of this College. This afternoon we are gathered here for the same purpose, with far less pomp and ceremony, but with equal if not greater sincerity.

It is very difficult, very difficult indeed, for me to adequately express the feelings of the student body on this occasion. For years we had been looking forward to the time when we could abandon our ancient, narrow quarters on Lexington avenue for the newer, freer college life promised us on St. Nicholas Heights.

As early as 1901 pictures of the new College buildings fully completed appeared in the College papers, and prophecies were made, prophecies based on reliable authority, that they would be ready for occupation before 1903. But the sequence showed that the prophets had spoken false words, that the "reliable" authority was very unreliable; for 1903 came and went, as did nineteen four, five and six, and the classes that had been eagerly coveting the opportunity of graduating first from the new buildings were compelled to witness the disappointment of their hopes and remain in and graduate from the old home.

I trust that these words will not be taken as any disparagement of our previous abode. On the contrary, I believe that for most of us the recollection of the old days will ever be tinged with pleasure and will ever be kept green within our minds. But we felt that the rapidly expanding proportions of our College required better facilities and a freer atmosphere to enable them to attain their true development, and at last our prayers were granted. The finger of fate, directed probably by the more omnipotent hand of the building contractors, pointed to the year 1907 as the year when we could accomplish in fact what we had so often effected in fancy, and leave our old life for the new. The change of home was made last September, but the formal opening of the College was reserved for this day, and we are here assembled, as I said before, to contribute the student's share, however humble, to the solemnity of the occasion.

To adequately laud these buildings is a task beyond my powers. It is an unnecessary task, for their beauty

speaks in eloquent words to all observers. Their attractive architecture, their spacious rooms and winding corridors, this lofty and magnificent hall, "filled with a dim, religious light"—all can bear proud comparison to the plant of any college or university in this country or out of it.

But we must realize that while our city in its boundless munificence has furnished us with this splendid physical environment, we are to supply the spiritual environment—we, the student body, are to create the soul which will make from these dead walls of stone and mortar a living, acting, accomplishing college. And in the making of this spiritual environment we need but one source for inspiration and for guidance, and that is our past. If we can maintain here the atmosphere which nurtured our Shepards and our Lauterbachs, men high in the confidence and esteem of our city and of our nation; if we can foster here the spirit which sent forth the students of our College from the College to the field of battle in a time of national need; if we can mould our future in the form of our past—then we can consider our task accomplished, and accomplished well.

Mayor McClellan, in his speech this morning, exhorted the students of the College to do their duty by the city as the city has done its duty by them. I am sure that I can safely promise him that the present inmates of the College of the City of New York will not be found wanting when they are weighed in the balance; and I believe it but proper that on this day, when our city has dedicated this new home to our service, we should dedicate ourselves to her service, for thus will we be following in the footsteps of those who have gone before us. We therefore promise that the city which has been our real alma mater, the city which has devoted itself so nobly to our advancement and has but now given us this new and beautiful token of her affection, that this city will ever obtain our most earnest efforts in her behalf. And when the days allotted us here are at an end, and we proceed from these halls to our several walks in life, we will remember the pledge we made when we were

(Continued on page 23)

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*Editors*

B A. SHALEK  
L. J. UNGER

F. ZORN  
L. OGUST

*Business Manager*

L. MAYERS

*Correspondents*

C. H. RATNER  
SAMUEL THOMSON  
PHILIP BERMAN

JACOB KAPLAN  
J. DONALD ADAMS  
SEYMOUR H. NEWMAN

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MAY 20, 1908.

No. 13

## The Exercises



AST Thursday was indeed a great day for the city and the College. That day will be long remembered not only for the excellent execution of the program and for the assembly of so many renowned men, but also for what the entire ceremonies symbolized.

We do not propose to give here a report of the dedication celebration. Such an account as we believe one would desire to take home and keep will be found on another page. We desire, however, to point out how gigantic a task the arrangements for such a monster celebration must have been, and to say a few words of thanks to those whose arduous work it was to make the arrangements. There are many no doubt who would have it, that to arrange the plans of a celebration in which some thousand persons are to actively participate, in which ninety colleges and universities are to be represented, and to attend to all the minute details connected with a celebration, such as the distribution of tickets, assignment of seats, etc., is a small and easy

task. But this is decidedly not the case. The faculty committee on the exercises, which consisted of Professors Palmer, Reynolds and Moody, together with President Finley, worked diligently and faithfully for many weeks in making and carrying out their plans. They devoted many Saturdays, Sundays and evenings in the preparation of the details mentioned above which might have been spent more enjoyably. It must have been gratifying, to say the least, for these gentlemen to have seen their plans so well executed, and the general success which the day proved to be. We believe that we are expressing the sentiments of the entire faculty and student body when we congratulate and thank the gentlemen who were responsible for Thursday's success.

It ought also to be borne in mind that Dedication Day was distinctly a "Finley Day." We were able to have one of the most notable gatherings that was ever held in New York not only because of the fondness of these men for Dr. Finley and because of their willingness and desire to favor him in any possible manner.

The student exercises were also a remarkable success and the committee which made the preparations, headed by Mr. Krumwiede, '09, together with the Seniors, who delivered speeches, are also to be congratulated for having performed an excellent piece of work.

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In last Saturday's *Herald* and last Monday's *Times* were letters by two former students of the College in which they stated that ex-President Webb had been slighted and overlooked in the dedication exercises. The truth is that General Webb had been urgently requested by President Finley, who had called upon him to attend, but unfortunately, for some unforeseen reason, General Webb was unable to be at the exercises.

To-morrow at 2.30 in Room 315, Mr. Everitt P. Wheeler, '56, will lecture under the auspices of the Department of Economics on "The Treaty Making Powers under the Constitution."

### Baseball

#### Varsity 5, Alumni 3

To celebrate most fittingly the dedication of the College, it was appropriate that there should be athletic exercises, and with the fine preparations that Mr. Holton made these turned out to be a huge success. The first part of the carnival was given over to a baseball game between the 'Varsity and a nine composed mostly of 1898 graduates. Before an audience which encircled Jasper Oval and packed the grand stands the two teams lined up for a five-inning game. As the College team had the training and practice of the season behind it, it was natural that our boys should win, the game closing 5 to 3 in their favor. Although the Alumni had many individual stars, they did not have any team work, and what with the 'Varsity connecting with Wolf's pitching we won easily. Draddy's three-bagger, which was an easy "homer," with three men on bases, put the game on ice. Mr. Holton, it seems, had the favor of the fans, for they certainly gave him an ovation at every opportunity.

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### Lacrosse

#### Varsity 4, Alumni 2

The second part of the afternoon's exercises was a lacrosse game between our Alumni team and the College twelve. In the first half the 'Varsity scored two goals against the "grads'" none. In the second half somebody forgot the time limit of the halves, and after more than an hour's straight playing the Alumni team won out, the game ending 4 to 2 in its favor. With some fine (?) stick work—that is, roughing it—the game proved quite interesting. (Belmont, how could you be so rude as to give Rosenblatt a Grecian nose! You must learn to swing more gently.) If the regular time of halves is to be counted the 'Varsity won, for it was but in the latter part of the game that the "grads" made their four goals.

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Last Saturday Stevens' Institute beat the College by a score of 8 to 7.

# T. H. H. News.

Richard Toeplitz, T. H. H. Editor

## T. H. H., 0; Boys' High, 5

"Revenge is sweet," but this time to Boys' High. Hennessey, their captain, who played such a plucky basketball game against us last winter, certainly must have felt good. A fine pitcher on the Boys' High part and poor stick work on ours is one of the reasons why we lost.

That the game would probably be a loss was felt by the team, but that it would be a shut out was beyond their expectations. Our poor batting may be ascribed to lack of practise during the previous week. Fleck and Risley, as usual, played a good game, and Woolley made some splendid catches.

It was a no-hit game for us, while Davis gave Boys' High only six scattered hits. At any rate it wasn't anywhere nearly as bad as the Commerce game, and it can be said that, all in all, the team played a good game.

The score by innings:

T. H. H.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boys' High .....	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	*—5

In a very closely contested game, considerably to their surprise, Manual Training defeated T. H. H. in lacrosse by a score of 2-0. The team showed up well and deserves credit for a plucky and "Towsend Harris" sort of a game.

Towsend Harris defeated New Rochelle High School by the score of 6 to 4 in what was practically a practise game. Neither Davis or Kiernan were used, their places being taken by Doodensing, who pitched a good game, and Wright, who covered short in a creditable way. Rieley, at first, played his usual good game, and Captain Polley, Woolley and Fleck didn't fail to show up well.

The Lower C Class is now completely organized. It is governed, uptown and downtown, by a body consist-

ing of one delegate from each section. The uptown classes elect the president and treasurer, while the other officers are elected by the downtown portion.

The candidates for the Sophomore prize in public speaking have been chosen. They are Messrs. Apfelbaum, Fried and E. Jacobs.

Even though there were no sessions on Friday, Phreno held a meeting in order to pick its team for the coming Phreno-Clio debate. The men chosen are Pollack, '09; Schmalhausen, '09; Zena.

Don't forget! Dr. Guthrie, of the Economics Department will debate with Mr. Algernon Lee, editor of the *Worker* on "Socialism," next Sunday before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association at the Long Island Business College on South Eighth street, just two blocks from the Williamsburg bridge.

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(Continued from page 17)

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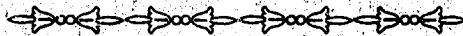
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