

## YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION, - \$3.00 PER YEAR.

Foreign Postage, 40 cents per year.

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Single copies, ten cents each. For rates for papers in quantity, address the office. All orders for papers should be paid for in advance.

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Entered as second class matter at New Haven P. O.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., MAY 30, 1900.

## TIME OF THIS ISSUE.

The current issue of the YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY goes into the mails on Friday, instead of on Wednesday. The decision to postpone publication forty-eight hours this week is an extraordinary one, contrary to all our precedent, and one not likely to be duplicated in years. It seemed wise, however, in view of a combination of special circumstances at the printing house and the late arrival of certain important news, illustrations and announcements necessary of satisfactory record in this issue. We return to our regular schedule to the day and to the hour next week, and again ask subscribers to remind us of the slightest irregularity in the receipt of their paper. This week's paper should reach all just forty-eight hours after the regular time.

## RULES OF DISCIPLINE IN THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The modification of rules of discipline in the Scientific School, whose main points were announced in a recent issue, is one on which the School and its friends ought to be congratulated. While it is not a very great change, it does remove what was a stumbling block to the successful operation of the School government. The old rule, that a condition in a single subject, no matter how excellent might be a man's record in all other subjects, or how good his record of attendance, or how well he deported himself generally, should keep him from an athletic team or editorial board, or a musical organization, was not in accord with the general spirit of the School. When that rule was adopted in a general change of rules two years ago, it was thought that the danger line had been found in this record of conditions, and that a man should be restrained from everything but study as soon as he crossed it. Experience, however, proved that it was not necessarily the danger line, and that this restraint of men, in other ways perfectly qualified for participation in University athletics, was creating in the undergraduate mind and in the minds of a good many friends of the School, a feeling that the School was discriminating against athletics. This was never the intention of the rule, of course, and

never has been the dominant spirit of the School's government. It believes in the wholesome effect of rational athletics and has always sought to encourage them. To have any other impression created among a large number of men was to give the School a false position.

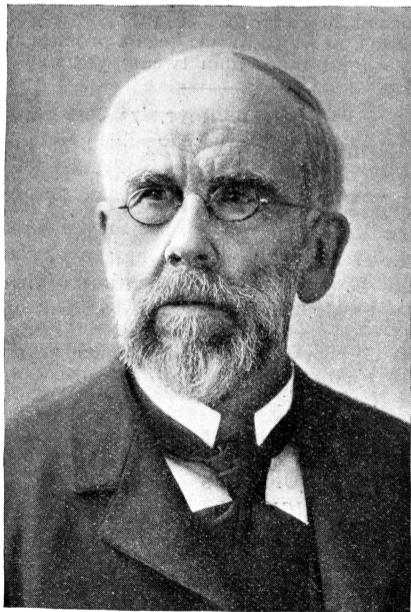
The intent of the School from the first, to find only that reasonable point at which, for man's own good, he must be restrained from other than work upon his studies, is demonstrated in the new rule. When a man is actually in danger—and the Scientific School watches its men very carefully and knows when they are in danger from week to week—he is called off. That is fair, and is, in our opinion, a more reasonable rule than that now in the Academic Department. We at one time felt that a 2.25 mark was a practical preventive of trouble, but have given up that idea.

The Scientific School has been considering this change for months and took the step only after very thorough consideration, and the feeling that on general principles it was the right move. We believe it has done well.

## PRINCETON'S VICTORY IN DEBATE.

The report of the Princeton debate printed two weeks ago, in the news columns of the ALUMNI WEEKLY, has been much criticised by Yale men as leaving the impression that Yale did not accept the decision in her traditional spirit, but was trying to make excuses for a fair and square defeat. That such an impression was left in any mind is a sufficient proof that the article was not properly prepared for publication, but required more careful editing. We freely admit, in rereading it in the light of these criticisms, that it contained certain phrases that it ought not to have contained.

On our mind the report gave the impression which we expressed at the time, to wit, that Yale seemed to have stronger arguments, but not to use them in a way to carry conviction. It recalled to our mind football teams, which have seemed stronger than their opponents, but have not been able to push the ball



PROFESSOR MOSES C. WHITE.

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over the line. The affirmative must make a touchdown. If they lack the hard drive at the critical moment, or are misled by clever tactics and dissipate their strength, that is their fault and counts for their opponent. And we repeat that we consider that Yale was well beaten and that Princeton has our sincere congratulations on her victory. We regret that anything has appeared in any part of the paper that left in any

minds a different impression as to Yale's feeling in the matter.

As the same time we do not intend to give up analyzing debates and trying to show their interesting news features. There is a great deal of foolish sensitiveness in these matters that ought not to be regarded.

## YALE ATHLETICS.

Three defeats in one day recently made Yale men most unhappy and most dissatisfied. The *Yale News* considered the matter in a very healthy and well considered editorial, manly in its tone and much to the point. Here are one or two sentences from it:

"There must be more spirit and enthusiasm and unselfish work. Personal feelings must be sacrificed for the interests of the University. There is too much of that blasé and indifferent feeling after a man has once won his 'Y.' A Y should stand as an obligation for future work as well as a reward for past work—which it generally does now, but not always, as should be the case. Hopeless indeed are the efforts of a captain when the men under him do not work with their whole heart and soul. In short, what is most needed is unselfish loyalty."

It would not be a bad idea to frame some such sentiments as these, put them over training tables and also in places where those who are not athletes foregather, such as the Commons, society halls and Dwight Hall rooms. There has been a backsliding since last Fall, when the University reached the high

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## NOT WHETHER, BUT WHERE.

The day in human history has gone by in which a reasonable man could seriously ask whether or not he should avail himself of the benefits of civilization. Had Adam and Eve, directly after leaving the Garden of Eden, strayed into a populous town, they might, not unnaturally, have questioned the advisability of choosing it for a habitation. The modern man, however, whether he prefer the town or the country as a residence, cannot, if he be quite sane, dispense entirely with the comforts and advantages which civilization puts within his grasp.

Among those things which are so approved by the universal judgment of mankind that it is no longer possible to question their importance and value, must certainly be reckoned life insurance. It is not necessary to demonstrate to any intelligent man that he needs it, any more than it is to prove the attraction of gravitation. That no one can go through life with any degree of intelligence, and fail to know the elementary truths, and the business principles embodied in life insurance, is now recognized by all civilized men as an elementary truth.

The question to be considered by an intelligent person therefore, is not whether he shall have his life insured, but to what company shall he go for insurance. And this question resolves itself, as does any other form of financial investment, into an investigation as to where he will get the best return for his money.

In considering this it is not easy to be over-cautious. The problem is one that has been found well worthy of the most profound study by the most intellectual men in the business world. No consideration that can be urged has escaped the scrutiny of the actuaries who have given their lives to this investigation and the results of their labors are justly esteemed as evidences of the highest acumen.

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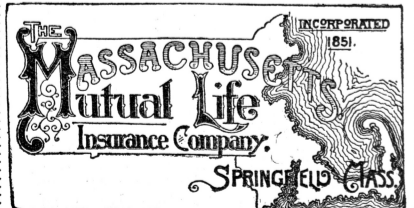
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