

## YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION, - \$3.00 PER YEAR.

Foreign Postage, 40 cents per year.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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., JUNE 20, 1900.

## TO ALUMNI RETURNING TO NEW HAVEN.

The alumni who come back to New Haven this month or at any other time are asked, not only to make use of the ALUMNI WEEKLY office in the way of securing information, but to make it in any further way a convenience to them. The office is on the third floor of Chase & Company's building, opposite the Chapel Street entrance to the Campus. One of the rooms on this floor will be used as a room for alumni, as far as they wish to avail themselves of it. They may leave their valises there when they come to town, while they are looking up their quarters; may write letters, telephone or telegraph, and may secure there information about the class reunions and the different events.

## YALE ROWING.

The management of the Yale Crew, for the past two years, has been faced with perhaps the hardest problem that has appeared in all Yale athletics. A combination of circumstances had left the Yale rowing interests in a most unsatisfactory condition. The work had to be begun anew. In the meanwhile, Harvard had been climbing and Yale, starting from the bottom, could not catch her the first year. Whether she can catch her this year is a matter of as much doubt as all boating problems are. Almost everybody says that it is impossible. All agree that Harvard's crew to-day is rowing very fast. The talk at New London and New Haven, and as far as we know, at Cambridge, is all of the Crimson. The only feeling which we have in the matter is that the Yale Eight are good men, that they have had good coaching, and that there is a great deal of power in the boat. Whatever may be the issue, we expect to see worthy Yale rowing at New London on the 28th, and shall be very much disappointed if this hope is not realized.

This condition of things is, in itself, a great tribute to the work Dr. Gallaudet and Captain Allen have done in the last two years. Dr. Gallaudet's work has been recognized from the first as a valuable and a most unselfish contribution to Yale interests. It is now seen to be a very strong link in the new chain

of unity and system which is drawing together and making stronger the athletics of Yale. We beg to congratulate Dr. Gallaudet, and also Captain Allen, who has worked so faithfully and so ably with him, on the condition which has already been reached.

There is much yet to be done. A new boat house and many times the number of boats and oars, and other equipment, are some of the things which Yale ought to have right away. We believe the undergraduates themselves can help towards this another year to a wonderful extent, while the graduates are building and equipping Yale for her Bi-centennial. In fact, we should be delighted to see some such work made the special labor of Nineteen Hundred and One.

But however it is done, if the future course in the development of Yale rowing is as well taken as that followed by Dr. Gallaudet and Captain Allen in the last two years, all will be well. In the meanwhile, we look confidently for good Yale work on the Thames next week.

## SOPHOMORE SOCIETIES.

To allow four more months to consider plans for straightening out the Yale Society system, is to give all the time the most exacting and deliberate could demand for working out the problem. Whether this time will be profitably used depends upon the way in which the present members of the societies look at it. If they let themselves think that the matter is put off definitely or indefinitely, and that when they get back to New Haven they will begin to think it over again and appoint a new committee of conference between the societies and work at it from week to week, they will surely let the situation again become acute and subject Yale to another series of internal struggles. To let the thing pass at all into the future is very dangerous. It is time to state this fact as strongly as possible. The vacation season is given for vacation; but it is also given for reconsideration and forethought. If the men in control of the Sophomore societies to-day do not come back to New Haven next Fall practically agreed upon a plan and ready to execute it, they may expect more trouble in Yale, and they will be responsible for it. We have tried from the first to impress the idea that, when there is trouble in the community, in the last analysis the responsibility rests with those who have been given the positions of responsibility and power.

As to the Faculty, they consider that they owe it to the undergraduates to give them this amount of time to work the thing out. They do not propose to antagonize the Society members, and they have certainly gone to the limit of fairness in this respect. If the men who have this matter in their hands—that is, the members of the societies—are not ready to meet it next Fall, they will finally prove that they are entirely unfit to discharge the greatest work that has come upon Yale men in many college generations. We beg to assure the Faculty that if this condition is realized, they need not be afraid of antagonizing the best undergraduate sentiment by proceeding to act. The majority of Yale sentiment, undergraduate and graduate, is for the swift cure of this evil. They desire earnestly that the undergraduate members of the societies shall act, but they desire most of all that action shall be taken. It will not be possible, should this radical step be necessary, for men to continue secretly organizations against which the present agitation has been waged, without placing themselves squarely against the best

interests of Yale. We would be surprised if such a stand were not at once overwhelmed by a tide of adverse sentiment.

We believe it is time to speak thus frankly. We still cherish strongly the hope that those who ought to do this work will do it, and that Yale will be united again when another year opens.

## NEW EDITORS OF THE "NEWS."

We beg to congratulate the men who have received elections to the Yale *News* Board. They have won their place after a competition quite remarkable for the high standard of work of all the competitors. We trust that those who did not win their places this time may seek and improve a later opportunity, for there was certainly excellent material among those who did not secure places this time.

## THE "NEWS" AND THE "WEEKLY."

The choices made at the election of Yale *News* officers from the incoming Junior class, we consider an occasion for congratulating the *News*. We take the opportunity to express our hope that the next year may still see the relations of the *News* and the ALUMNI WEEKLY close and harmonious, as in the past.

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## "NOT FOR MONEY."

Professor Agassiz, the world-renowned naturalist, was asked on one occasion to deliver a certain course of lectures, and he declined, saying that his other engagements forbade it. The lecture agent thought to overcome his objections by offering him a very large sum for the lectures, and the eminent scholar, never dreaming that his words would become famous, replied, with great simplicity: "I cannot afford to work for money."

His utterance, simple as it was, has been held up as the plain, direct statement of one of the finest sentiments of modern times, and so, doubtless, it was, but a correct appreciation of it is necessary to prevent its being taken for a priggish affectation. What he meant was that he was engaged in matters so important that any distraction from them for the sake of money-making only would be a misdirection of his energies. It was not an under-valuation of money, but a clear conception of the importance of his science that prompted the remark.

It was nevertheless true that Professor Agassiz's work had a great money value, greater, in fact, than it could have had if he had undertaken it for the sake, merely, of the money he could accumulate for his own use. And this is commonly true of any great work that is carried on for the sake, primarily, of the principles involved, while the monetary results are held strictly as a secondary consideration. It is inconceivable that the Bible could have been written for the sake of the profits of authorship, but a copyright on it, if one could be obtained, would be worth a thousand times as much as that on any other book the world has ever seen.

The true principle seems to be that when a work is carried on for the sake of something higher and nobler than the making of money, the money-making possibility follows to a much greater extent than is possible in any mercenary undertaking. One of the best possible examples of this is the great business of life insurance. If the accumulation of money by those who have the business in charge be the primary object sought, it is highly improbable that any very enormous results could ever be attained.

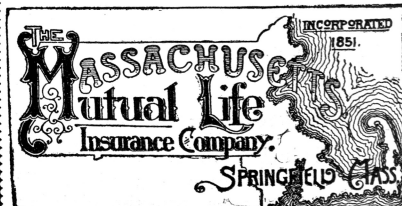
When the main purpose of a life insurance company, however, is to furnish the most absolute protection possible to all its policy-holders alike, the accumulations of the business are likely to become so great as almost to stagger belief. And when every dollar of this accumulation is devoted carefully and conscientiously to strengthening the protection thus afforded, the business increases by reason of its character, and so the accumulation continues to increase.

In the case of THE MUTUAL LIFE of New York, unquestionably the leading life insurance company of the world, if the business had been undertaken or should be carried on with pecuniary gain as its prime object, it could never have reached its present proportions. By steadfastly holding the benefit of the policy-holder as the prime object, and subordinating all other considerations to that, and by carefully holding all accumulations for the actual mutual benefit of those policy-holders, it has accumulated a larger sum than is so held by any other company in the world.

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