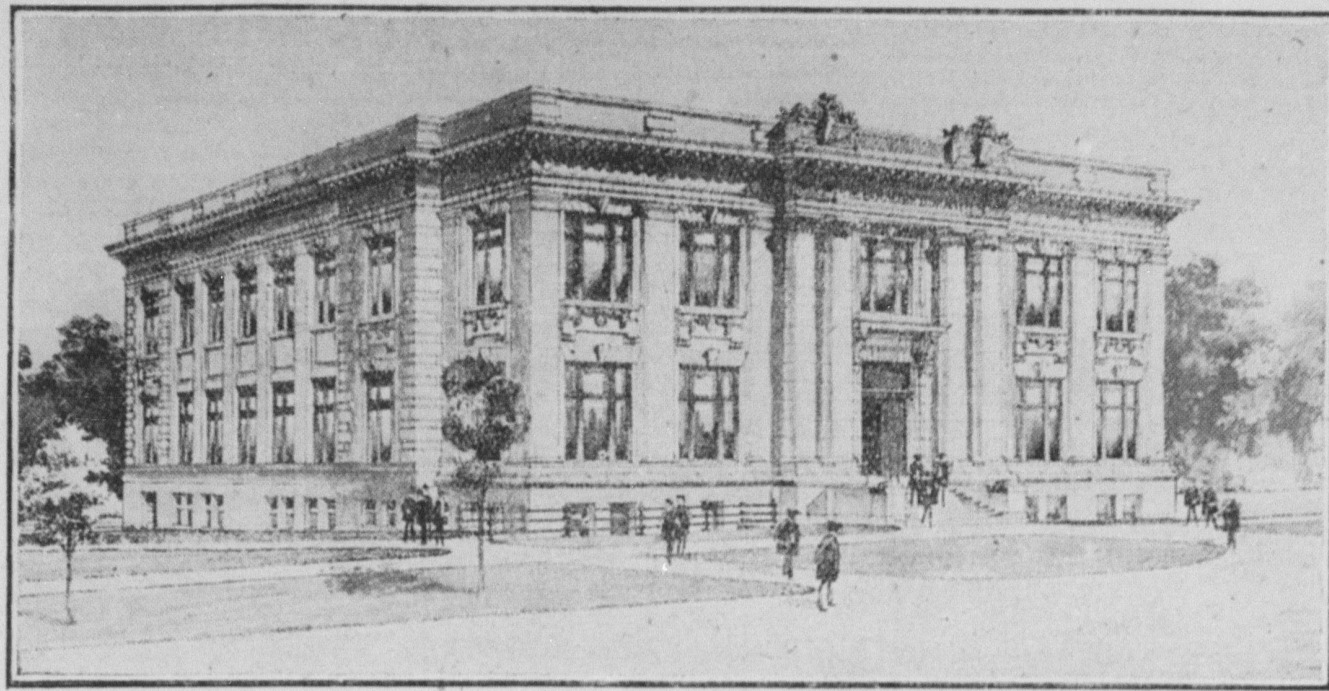


# The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXVII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

NO. 24.



The New Library—Cost \$150,000—Gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The new Library Building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to Pennsylvania State College, is about completed, and is a most magnificent structure, the cost being about \$150,000. The dedication of this splendid gift has been deferred until Mr. Carnegie returns from Europe, so that he may be able to attend the ceremonies in person.

The design of the Library is simple but effective and especially considered with reference to the needs of the Institution for which it is provided. The ground plan is about one hundred and thirty by ninety-five feet, and the building contains practically three stories.

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

What it is and What it is Doing as a Part of the State System of Public Education.

Visitors to State College frequently remark that, if it were located upon one of the great lines of through travel where hundreds or thousands daily passing by could see the extent and beauty of its grounds, and could stop to examine the excellence of its equipment, together with the range and quality of its work, there would be no doubt of the estimation in which it would be held by the people of the State. There is doubtless a measure of truth in the remark, but, on the other hand, the location has very great advantages in its unusual beauty and healthfulness and its freedom from distracting surroundings; and, since the completion of a line of railroad directly from the College to Bellefonte, it is no longer difficult of access, even according to modern standards of convenience.

But one of the most singular and unaccountable errors respecting the College has reference to its relations to the State and the duty of the latter to maintain it. The statement is constantly made by those who ought to be better informed, that the appropriations to this institution are pure gratuities and that others are equally entitled to claim them. For such a statement there is absolutely no foundation, as will be shown by the following brief outline of the history of the College and the course of legislation respecting it.

The College was chartered as a school for instruction in practical agriculture. There was thought to be at that time a considerable prejudice among farmers against the word "College," as a place where young men were supposed to form habits of idleness rather than usefulness, and for that reason, as was afterwards explained, the institution was called the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania. Donations of land as a site for the institution were offered in several parts of the State and, after a very careful examination by a committee consisting of Governor Pollock, Judge Watts and Dr. Elwyn, the Board accepted the gift of 200 acres in Centre county from General James Irvin, to which it soon afterwards added by purchase 200 acres more.

The institution was looked upon from the first as belonging to the people of the Commonwealth. The Governor, who was by the charter made a member of the Board of Trustees, presided at its first meeting, assisted in selecting a location and in many ways showed his active interest in the enterprise. All worked together for a common public interest, and the Legislature co-operated by making what were in those days liberal appropriations. For the purpose of providing the necessary funds for erecting and equipping building, the State Agricultural Society gave \$11,865, the Trustees raised \$25,000 by subscription and the Legislature, in 1857, appropriated \$25,000, absolutely, and \$25,000 more on condition that a similar amount should be raised by private subscription, which was done, the entire amount subscribed and raised by the Trustees, being \$54,785. In 1861, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$49,900, for the completion of buildings, though the institution had been opened, February 20th, 1859, with such accommodations as were then available in one end of the present Main Building.

The scheme of instruction was put upon a collegiate basis from the beginning. Dr. Pugh, the first President, stated, in 1862, that "the school, on being organized, adopted a course of instruction in Mathematics and Natural Sciences more extensive than that in any Agricultural College in Europe,

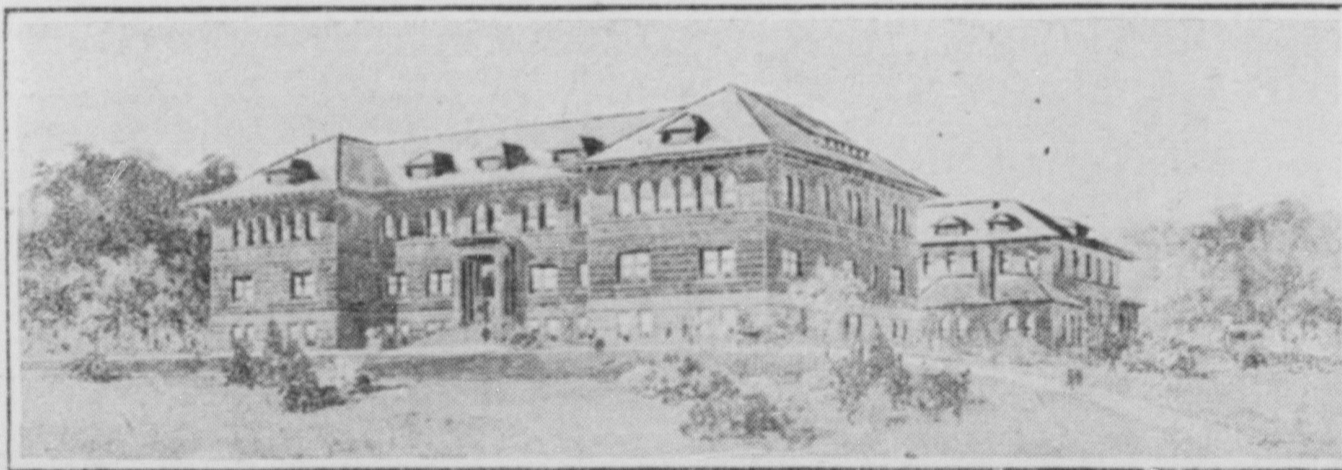
required a correspondingly longer time for graduating, and that the Trustees only awaited the time in which they would be able to complete its buildings to change its name." Accordingly, in 1862, three years after it was opened, the name was changed to "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania." In 1874, after the State had accepted the Act of Congress of 1862, broadening the work of the College and requiring it to teach other subjects than those relating to agriculture, the name was again changed to correspond to those broadening requirements, and its legal title has since been, "The Pennsylvania State College."

In the meantime, the impulse which led to the establishment of this College and two or three similar ones in other States secured the passage by Congress of the well-known Land-Grant Act of July 2nd, 1862. By that Act, Congress offered to all the States of the Union, not then in rebellion, thirty thousand acres of the public lands (or an equivalent amount of land scrip) for each Senator and Represent-

ation of the Surveyor General, consolidating all the bonds in which the proceeds of the sales of land scrip had been invested into a single bond for the sum of \$500,000.

These successive Acts of Congress, and of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, can be rightly interpreted only when viewed as a whole. The purpose was, by public aid, "to provide a liberal and practical education for the industrial classes to the several pursuits and professions of life;" and to that end "the leading object" of the Colleges thereby provided for was to be, "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," while other scientific and classical studies were not to be excluded, and military tactics were to be included.

In 1881 a Committee of the Legislature was appointed, at the request of the Board of Trustees, with authority to sit during the recess, and charged with the duty of inquiring into the entire scope of the work of the College and the manner in which it was ful-



The Agricultural Building, in Course of Erection, Authorized by the State at a Cost of \$100,000.

During the commencement exercises of 1903, ground was broken for the new Agricultural building, provided by an act of the legislature of May, 1903. One section of this building—devoted to dairying—is a realization, and is now in use. When completed the group will consist of a main agricultural building forming the front of the group, as shown in the picture; a dairy building in the rear, connected with the main building by a corridor, and a building for the respiration-calorimeter, connected with the main building.

The building for the respiration-calorimeter is already in use. The construction of the main building will complete the group, and will be one of the finest agricultural buildings in the United States.

The buildings are in the Italian style and contain two stories above a high basement. The base is of Hummelstown brownstone, the superstructure of a rich Roman brick with terra cotta trimmings. The buildings are being constructed in the most substantial manner and will be fireproof throughout.

The corridors and work rooms in the Dairy Building have tiled floors and a tile wainscot six feet high, the remainder of the interior finish being of red

oak. A tunnel connecting with the college heating plant serves to bring high and low pressure steam and electricity to the building, heated and ventilated by the Sturtevant system. The machinery is operated by electric power, but high pressure steam for operating steam turbine separators is also provided, while the laboratory will be supplied with gas from a gasoline plant.

The basement of the Dairy Building contains a room twenty-two by forty-four feet for instruction in private dairying, a workshop twenty-one by thirty-five feet, two cheese curing rooms, one with refrigerators, a fan

room and an ice machine room. On the main floor is the butter room, thirty-four by thirty-five feet, and intake and wash room, a large refrigerator, a commodious toilet and locker room, milk bottling room and office. The second floor contains a large lecture room, thirty-four by forty-four feet, a small lecture room, twenty-two by thirty-five feet, a milk testing laboratory, twenty-two by thirty-two feet, and offices for the Professors of Dairy Husbandry and of Agricultural Bacteriology.

Ample storage room is provided in the attic, and a large lift connects all the stories.

## COMMENCEMENT AT STATE.

### THE FORTY-FOURTH EXERCISES CLOSE WEDNESDAY.

The commencement exercises were gone through almost to the letter as scheduled in the published program. The weather throughout was fair, and the attendance fully up, and possibly above, the average. It is said there were more visitors from a distance than at any previous time.

The alumni luncheon, as is usually the case, was well attended. General James A. Beaver, president of the board of trustees, was toast master. Brief addresses were made by Prof. Gill, who spoke for the faculty; A. A. Patterson, of Pittsburg, represented the alumni association; Rev. Edgar Heckman, for the citizens; Wade Hampton Barnes, of Brooklyn, for the graduating class; President Atherton, spoke of the institution's needs.

In the Junior Oratorical contest the prize was awarded Paul M. Rainey, of Laceyville, Pa.

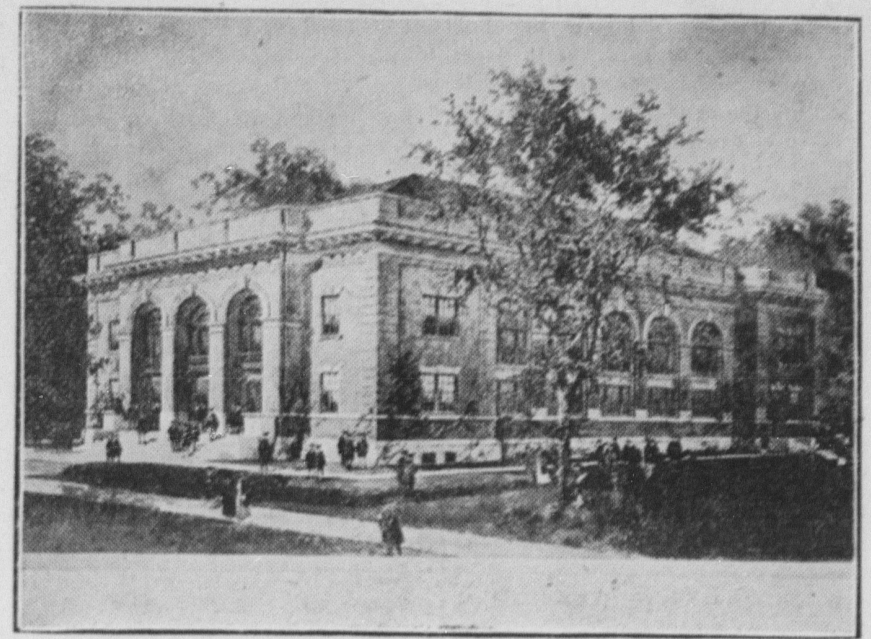
The delegates elected Gau. B. F. Miller, of Venango county, a trustee, to succeed Judge Grear, of Butler county.

The commencement address, "The Opening Future" by Rev. William Elliott Griffis, of Ithaca, New York, was a leading feature of the exercises. The presentation of the "House of Trouble" by the Thespians, was highly appreciated by each one of the large audience. Each of the parts was acted with great skill and real art was displayed.

The graduation exercises and presentation of the town clock by the class of 1904 was impressive. This class set a worthy example which no doubt will be followed by other classes in years to come.

of \$57,582.77 a year. In regard to these appropriations, it should be borne in mind:

First, that by far the greatest part of them, \$54,406.73, has gone into permanent buildings and equipment, nearly all of which will serve for many years to come, and some for a century. An additional sum of \$177,497.64 has gone to repairs, improvements, insurance and maintenance of plant; so that in the aggregate, \$718,904.37 has



The Auditorium—Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Schwab.

The Auditorium is a magnificent structure of classic style, and was dedicated during Commencement of 1903. The base is of granite; walls of light colored Roman brick; sills, courses, bands, keystone and cornice of light colored terra cotta; roof copper, side walls wainscoted to the height of six feet with quartered oak; side walls laid off with pilasters to cornice, ceiling laid off in decorated plaster panels. The ceiling and walls frescoed. Cost, \$150,000.

## THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Seventy-one Young Men and Two Young Women Begin Life's Work.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

James Hill Arthnot, Beaver Falls  
Ralph Waldo Bowers, Harrisburg  
William Jenkins Dorworth, Bellefonte  
Arthur Bruce Fisher, Zion  
Bert Hendrickson, Sharon  
John Paul Kottcamp, York  
Harry Scott Lightcap, Pittsburg  
John Henry Ludwig, Johnstown  
Harry Charles Milholland, Pittsburg  
Amos Herr Mylin, Jr., Gordonville  
Earle Bertram Norris, Northeast  
William Cathcart Riddle, Lancaster  
Leroy Eben Shaner, Warren  
Christopher Arthur Shearer, Tuckerton  
Wayne Beaver Thompson, Lemont  
Walter A. Woods, Surgeons Hall  
Robert Wallace Wray, Bellwood  
Charles Franklin Shoop, Harrisburg

### CIVIL ENGINEERING

Charles Lewis Armsby, State College  
Edgar Charles Bevier, Brookville  
Thomas Junk Bryson, W. Leisenring  
Robert Perry Campbell, State College  
Joseph Paucratius Conidine, Lock Haven  
Heber Gosler Gearhart, Sunbury  
James Jacob Holitzel, Jr., Meyersdale  
Harry Chandler Kittredge, Tunkhannock  
Harry Allen Leitzell, Scottsdale  
Elmer Kinross McDowell, Youngsville  
Walter Randall Muser, Millheim  
Edward Saums, Wilkes-Barre  
Harold Bemis Shattuck, State College

### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Edward Root Ale, Bellwood  
Arthur Swallow Biesecker, Bald Mount  
Christian Smith Bomberger, Swatara Station  
Albert Fyan Colvin, Schellburg

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

What it is Doing for the Youth of this State.

The Pennsylvania State College, which just completed the forty-fourth year of its existence, furnishes a remarkable instance of growth and development. Having its origin in the desire of many thoughtful citizens of the State to elevate the business of agriculture, it has, without losing sight of its original aim, developed systematically and logically throughout these years, and at the present time affords excellent opportunities of obtaining a general college training along classical and scientific lines and, at the same time, has achieved a reputation for technical education in chemistry and engineering that is recognized throughout the United States. The wide field now occupied by the college is shown by the fact that it offers a course in general science, a classical course, a Latin scientific course, and courses in philosophy, agriculture, biology, chemistry, civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering, mathematics and physics. In all these courses thoroughly practical and modern methods of training are followed, and graduates in the technical courses are thus enabled to accept important and responsible positions in the industrial professions as soon as they are graduated.

The Pennsylvania State College prides itself on offering all these advantages at a minimum expense. Tuition is free in all courses, and other college charges made as moderate as possible. The trustees have provided fifty-four free scholarships, one for each senatorial district and four to be awarded by the Governor of the Commonwealth. These scholarships are good for the entire college course of four years, provided the conduct and scholarship of the holder are satisfactory. In each of the senatorial districts they are awarded by the Senator representing it, subject to such examinations or other tests as he may appoint. That these facts are becoming recognized is shown by the very rapid increase during the past few years in the number of students enrolled. Last year 200 students were admitted to the Freshman class and between thirty-five and forty to the sub-Freshman or preparatory class. Another noticeable feature of the growth of the past few years has been the increasingly large number of students in attendance who are either wholly or in part dependent upon their own resources.

In the sharp competitions of actual business and professional life the graduates of this college find themselves fully able to hold their own, and have, in not a few instances, achieved exceptionally brilliant success. It is no mere figure of speech, but a matter of cold calculation, to say that the power of many young men of Pennsylvania, personally and professionally, has been multiplied a hundred-fold, and in some cases many hundred-fold, by the training they have received at the State College.

These young men come very largely from that powerful middle class which in all the history of Pennsylvania has made the strength of the Commonwealth—its bone and sinew, its heart and brain. They come from families that represent industry, intelligence, enterprise and good citizenship. They represent parents who believe that the best heritage they can leave their sons and daughters, next to a good example, is a good education, and many of whom are making every possible sacrifice to that end. They have been trained to habits of self-help and look upon the college as a means of preparing themselves for greater usefulness and efficiency.

Herbert Ray Cook, New Alexandria  
Lloyd Hahn Dunkle, East Berkeley  
Lloyd Donaldson Elder, Elders Ridge  
Charles Nathan Fenstermacher, Danville  
Marriette Leland Gray, Stormstown  
William Temple Heck, Dauphin  
Walter Elwood Ketcham, Weatherly  
Peter Joseph Morrissey, Franklin  
Paul Olin Noble, Snyderstown  
Abram Bromer Schwenk, Schwenkville  
Irvin Preston Thompson, Lemont  
John Franklin Trille, Chambersburg  
Asa Truman Van Valkenburg, Williamsport

### CHEMISTRY

Nelle Andrews, State College  
Jacob Van Reed Evans, Coaling  
William Allen Fox, Hughesville  
Robert Harvey Lyons, Union City  
William Harvey McCune, McKeesport  
Thomas Jacob Moser, Mahanoy  
Mahlon Jacob Hentschler, Centreport  
Charles Henry Swanger, Lebanon

### MINING

Hall Macley Crozman, Harrisburg  
William VanGundy Detwiler, Uniontown  
Paul Gray Elder, Philadelphia  
Harold Conlier George, Warren  
Bruce McCannat, Harrisburg  
Hugh Ferguson McNight, Allegheny  
Horatio Caldwell Ray, Tyrone  
George Thurston Smith, Mauch Chunk

### AGRICULTURE

Wade Hampton Barnes, Brooklyn  
Willis Ray Gorham, Connersport  
Norman Greenway Miller, Chambersburg  
Alvin Kuhns Risser, State College

### LATIN SCIENCE

Bertha Viola Gilliland, New Bloomfield  
Francis Eberl Gray, Jersey Shore

### GENERAL SCIENCE

Evan Pettit Liljegen, State College  
Clyde Griffith Thompson, Clearfield

### BIOLOGY

Thomas Charlton LeFevre, Chatham  
Total number of graduates, seventy